REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEARS

1886-87 TO 1890-91.

Karnataka State Archives,
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REPORT

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FOR THE YEARS

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PART I

GENERAL SUMMAR

The present report deals with the administration of the State by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, during the second five years (1886-87 to 1890-91 both inclusive) after the Rendition in March 1881.

2. *Form of Administration.*—The Government has, in the main, adhered to the system of administration, adopted by the British Government during its management of the State, with this difference that the Districts are now placed in charge of Native instead of European Officers, except the District of Kadur, where, owing to the existence of a large number of European coffee-planters, it has been found expedient to employ an European Officer as Deputy Commissioner and that the Chief or the High Court is now presided over by three Native Judges in the place of a single European Judge. The Honorable Mr. P. Chentsal Rao, C. I. E., was appointed member of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in April 1889 *vice* Mr. Rai-Bahadur P. Krishna Rao, deceased. Mr. Rai-Bahadur A. Sabhapathi Mudaliar resigned the councillorship in April 1889, owing to advancing age. At the end of 1890-91, Mr. Thumboo Chetty and Honorable Mr. Chentsal Rao, with the Dewan as the President, constituted the Council. In view to secure a thorough investigation of all revenue and other matters excluded under the provisions of the Revenue Code from the jurisdiction of Civil Courts, and coming before the Government in appeal or revision, a regular system of hearing them has been inaugurated. In the interests of efficient administration, a revision of the territorial divisions of the Province was carried out on 1st April 1886, and the number of Districts raised from 6 to 8, and Taluks from 60 to 66, while the Sub-Divisions were reduced from 3 to 1 and Sub-Taluks from 17 to 10. A District Court was established at Bangalore in September 1890, exercising over the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar, the original jurisdiction—Civil and Criminal—formerly exercised by the Chief Court, and it now holds periodical Sessions at the Head Quarters of the Districts under its jurisdiction. A new Railway Magistrate's Court was formed in September 1889, for the trial, on the spot, of offences committed on

the Railway line. A full timed Officer called "The Excise Commissioner" was appointed, in April 1889, for the effectual control and better supervision of that Department. For the direction and supervision of the operations connected with the Census a Special Officer called the Census Superintendent was appointed in 1890. Mr. Rice was relieved of the charge of the Educational Department in April 1890 and appointed as Director of Archæological Survey. The Mysore Local Post was transferred to the Imperial Postal Department on 1st April 1889. All Mysore official correspondence is now carried by the Imperial Post, free of charge. On the hypothecation of the State Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, a loan of £. 1,200,000 (or Rs. 1,63,82,801) was raised, the loan not being redeemable before 1936. Of the loan money, Rs. 68,60,508 was paid to the British Government in partial liquidation of the famine debt, and the balance utilized by the Company for extending the Railway line from Gubbi to Harihar. Under the terms of the contract entered into, the entire Railway is now m[illegible] h[illegible] n Mahratta Railway Company, who receive a fourth of the [illegible] neration for their management, the remaining three-fourths [illegible] f the Mysore Government.

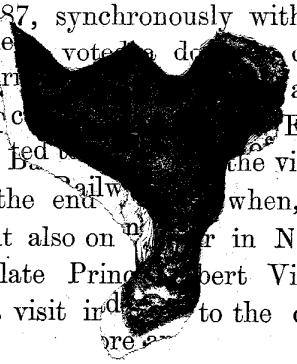
3. *Ch[illegible] e Administration.*—Mr. (now Sir) K. Sheshadri Iyer continued to remain at [illegible] ead of the administration of the State during the quinquennium under review [illegible] rom 17th December 1887 to 16th February 1888, while he was on tour w[illegible] Highness the Maharaja in the northern parts of India and for three months [illegible] om 1st July 1890, while he was on privilege leave, Mr. Thumboo Chetty officiated as Dewan. In February 1887, Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer was made a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The constitution of the "Mysore Representative Assembly" was revised in 1887, so as to provide property qualification for effective representation of the varied interests in the country, *viz.*, Agricultural, Mercantile, Industrial, &c. The revised scheme having worked satisfactorily, it was decided, in 1890, to further improve the constitution of the Assembly by allowing the wealthier and more enlightened classes of people to choose for it, from among themselves, members possessing certain prescribed property or educational qualification. In addition to this, the various Local Fund Boards, Municipalities and Public Associations were also allowed the privilege of deputing members for the Assembly.

4. *Civil Divisions of Territory.*—The revision of the territorial divisions of the Province carried out in 1882 as a part of the general scheme of retrenchment, whereby the number of Districts were reduced from 8 to 6 and of Taluks from 69 to 60, having been, after an experience of 3 years found to cause much public inconvenience, a return to the old arrangement was considered necessary. Accordingly, in March 1886, the Districts of Hassan and Chitaldroog, as well as the Taluks of Arkalgud, Malvalli, Malur, Devanhalli, Molkalmuru and Jagalur, which had been abolished, were reconstructed, and as a consequence of this arrangement, the number of Districts was raised from 6 to 8 and of Taluks from 60 to 66, while the number of Sub-Taluks was reduced from 17 to 10.

5. *Census.*—On the night of the 26th February 1891, in connection with the general synchronous Census of India, a census of the population of the Mysore State was taken on the same system of enumeration as that prescribed for the whole of India. The total enumerated population of the Province inclusive of the Civil and Military Station was 4,943,604 (2,483,451 males and 2,460,153 females), that is, 757,416 or 18·1 per cent more than the population returned at the Census of 1881 and 111,808 or 2·2 per cent less than that of the

Census of 1871. The density of the population was 176·9 per square mile as compared with 149·8 and 180·9 in 1881 and 1871 respectively. The density of population is largest in the Bangalore District, being 313·7 to the square mile, while that in the Chitaldroog District is the least, being 103·6 per square mile. The Census of 1891 showed an increase of 161,246 in the number of occupied houses over that shown in 1881. The total charges incurred up to the end of March 1891 on account of Census was Rs. 37,598—4—5.

6. *Foreign Relations.*—His Highness the Maharaja has political relations only with the British Government, and they are governed by the Instrument of Transfer, by which the administration of the Province was made over to His Highness in 1881. The Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen Empress, which occurred during the period under report, was celebrated with great *eclat* throughout the Province on 16th February 1887, synchronously with other places in British India. His Highness the Maha[illegible] vote[illegible] d[illegible] of half-a-lakh of rupees to the Indo-Colonial Institute [illegible] a public Darbar on the occasion. In November 1886, T[illegible] Earl and Countess of Dufferin paid a visit to Mysore and B[illegible] the visit was returned by His Highness the Maharaja about the end [illegible] when, taking advantage of that opportunity, His Highness went also on [illegible] in Northern India. His Royal Highness, the much lamented late Prin[illegible]bert Victor of Wales, was also graciously pleased to extend his visit in[illegible] to the cities of Mysore and Bangalore in November 1889.



7. *Subsidy.*—At the Rendition, the subsidy was raised from 24½ lakhs to 35 lakhs, but in consideration of the embarrassed condition of the finances of the State due to the famine of 1876-78 and of the numerous demands upon it, the British Government was pleased generously to postpone the addition, first for a period of 5 years, and again, for a further period of 10 years, *i. e.*, up to 1896-9 7

8. *Topographical Survey.*—The operations of this Department came to a close in September 1886. The cost of the Department since April 1886 was Rs. 27,079, and since the commencement Rs. 8,75,260.

9. *Revenue Survey and Settlement.*—During the ten years of Native administration, the measurement work of all the Taluks has been completed, while the classification has advanced in 60, and the settlement in 58, out of the 66 Taluks, into which the Province is now divided. With the progress of Survey operations, the number of measuring establishments has been reduced from 5 in 1886 to 4 in 1890, and the classing establishments, from 4 in 1886 to 2 in 1890. The extent of land surveyed by the measuring establishment was 566,288 acres in 1886, 718,867 in 1887, 545,505 in 1888, 408,381 in 1889 and 237,275 in 1890. The number of boundary disputes disposed of during the period under report were 44, 25, 18, 11 and 4. Almost all the disputes were trivial. The extent of land classed was 696,256 acres in 1886, 410,022 in 1887, 315,340 in 1888, 394,517 in 1889 and 387,885 in 1890. According to the amount of work available, the classing establishments were increased in 1886 to 4, and again, reduced in 1888 to 2, and the out-turn during the period has been satisfactory. From the commencement of the Survey operations in 1863-64 up to the end of the Survey year ending 31st October 1890, 19,141,552 acres have been measured and 16,954,322 acres have been classed at a total cost of Rs. 55,62,498. The cost of the Department was Rs. 2,27,862 in 1886, Rs. 2,07,899 in 1887, Rs. 1,70,139

in 1888, Rs. 1,87,532 in 1889 and Rs. 1,76,347 in 1890. The Revenue Survey Settlement was introduced into the following Taluks during the period under report:—

1886—Attikuppa.
Hoskote.

1887—Mysore.
Chintamani.
Mulbagal.

1888—Nagamangala.
Mandya.

1889—Seringapatam.
Kolar.

1890—Bowringpet.
Malur.

The Survey operations have been brought to a close by the end of the year 1890. During the period under report, the total number of Inam Villages surveyed was 782, and the number classed was 368, while the number surveyed and classed in de[illegible]re [illegible]ecti[illegible]n428 and 46. Allocating and charging of excess in Mino[illegible]n 1,003 cases in 1886, 1,048 cases in 1887, 2,181 cases in [illegible]f889 and 960 cases in 1890. During the period, Potgi settle[illegible]mpleted of 15 Taluks permanently, and of 15 Taluks, temporarily.

10. *Inam Department.*—During the period under report, 452 whole villages were settled o[illegible]evised Survey valuation with the result that the combined quit-rent has been [illegible]sed by Rs. 8,459—8—0. The total area confirmed during the 5 years was 104 khandis, 18 kolagas and 15 padis, bearing an assessment of Rs. 2,189—10—9. The Quit-Rent imposed on these Inams amounted to Rs. 512—8—11, which combined with the Jodi, raised the sum payable to Government to Rs. 1,296—14—0. Twenty-three Inams were settled as cash payments amounting to Rs. 627—9—4, but they are commutable into land Inams at the Survey Settlement. Two Kayamgutta villages were revised. The question of the enfranchisement of Kodigi Inams was finally settled in September 1888, and 1,208 Kodigi cases were accordingly revised. The number of cases resumed was 61. Eleven cases of cash payments under the Muzarayi rules were settled. The additional permanent revenue derived from the operations of the Department during the 5 years under report amounted to Rs. 9,559, and the cost of the Department was Rs. 38,974. The aggregate cost of the Department from 1868 up to the close of 31st March 1891 amounted to Rs. 10,35,384 and the total addition to the revenue for the same period was Rs. 8,52,810 or 82 per cent of the total cost.

11. *Legislature.*—A Legislative Department was first organized as a separate Department under the superintendence of an Officer designated the Legislative Secretary in January 1886. Regulations I of 1886, I and [illegible] of 1887, I, II, III and IV of 1888 and I, II, III, IV, V, VI of 1890 and Rules under the Land Revenue Code were passed during the period under report.

12. *Police.*—The Department was under the control of the Inspector General of Police. Police Assistant Commissioners, and in Bangalore, Superintendent of Police, continued to direct the operations of the Police under the supervision of Deputy Commissioners. Amildars and Deputy Amildars continued at the head of the Taluk and Sub-Taluk Police. In 1886, were appointed 2 additional Police Assistant Commissioners for the newly constituted Districts of Hassan and Chitaldroog, and in 1888, a separate Police Assistant Commissioner,

for the French Rocks Sub-Division of the Mysore District, as the entire District was too large and important for one Police Assistant Commissioner. The District Police force has been steadily increasing year by year. It stood at 418 Officers and 3,933 men in 1890 against 375 and 3,661 in 1881. The increase was 7·8 per cent over the strength of 1881. The cost of the District Police also rose from Rs. 3,95,150 in 1881 to Rs. 5,45,176 in 1890. In 1886, in consequence of the expansion of the Gold mining operations and the increase of population, a special force costing annually Rs. 6,972 was sanctioned for the Gold mining tract in Kolar. A Special Reserve force of picked men, well drilled and clothed, was organized in 1889, costing annually Rs. 11,424. They consist of 2 detachments—one located at Bangalore and the other at Shimoga. The force is intended to meet sudden and emergent calls, quell disturbances, keep the peace at fairs and festivals and put down organized crime. The Railway had no separate Police of its own; the Rural Police had charge of the line, and as the line extended, more men were put on this work. At the [illegible] of 1890, the force in charge of the line consisted of one Assistant Superintendent, [illegible] Inspectors, 6 Sergeants and 134 Constables. The total c[illegible] July 1886 to 31st December 1890 on this account amounted [illegible] of which $\frac{7}{10}$ths has to be contributed by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The strength of the entire force at the end of 1890 was 481 Officers and 4,618 men, costing Rs. 6,41,278 per annum. The cost per head of population was annas 2 and pies $\frac{3}{4}$. The force represents one Policeman for 975 heads of population and 5·6 square miles of the country. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, the proportion was 42 and 39 men for every square mile and 1 Policeman for every 384 and 266 persons of the population respectively. The number of cognizable offences reported and pending during each of the years 1886 to 1890 were 6,615, 6,573, 6,003, 6,012 and 6,043. Of these, 2,790, 3,080, 2,842, 2,700 and 2,788 cases were struck off, while 1,956, 2,168, 1,950, 1,960, and 1,984 cases resulted in conviction and the remainder were pending at the end of the period under report. Of the 5,266, 5,269, 4,462, 4,519, 4,742 persons arrested respectively in the 5 years under report, 3,333, 3,461, 2,899, 2,974, 3,099 were convicted, while the rest were either acquitted or discharged. The value of property stolen in the five years ranged between Rs. 91,667 to 63,750 and that of the property recovered, from Rs. 39,508 to 16,286 a year. The District which suffered the heaviest loss and wherein a large percentage of the property stolen was recovered was Shimoga, also the Mysore City. Two hundred and fifty persons in all were arrested by the Police for bad livelihood, of whom 175 persons or 69·7 per cent of the total number were convicted. In the way of providing accommodation to men, &c., Rs. 26,351, 36,092, 31,641, 36,282 and 37,347 were spent during the five years 1886-87 to 1890-91.

13. *Criminal Justice.*—During the period under report, the Code of Criminal Procedure Act X of 1882 of the Indian Legislature was, by Regulation No. I of 1886, extended to Mysore, with effect from 1st July 1886. The number of courts subordinate to the Chief Court, exercising Criminal Jurisdiction, rose from 124 in 1886 to 131 in 1890. The Chief Court continued to exercise its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction as a Sessions Court till 15th September 1890 over the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur, when such jurisdiction was withdrawn and transferred to the new Court of the District and Sessions Judge of Nundydroog Division, reconstituted on the said date. In

1887, the system of trial of Sessions cases, less heinous in nature, by Jury was introduced into the Chief Court on its original side. Since the transfer of original criminal jurisdiction from the Chief Court to the District Court, Nundydroog Division, the system continues to be observed in the latter court. The Chief Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction tried 60 cases and 119 persons in 1886, 51 cases and 112 persons in 1887, 62 cases and 90 persons in 1888, 50 cases and 81 persons in 1889 and 28 cases and 51 persons in 1890. 211 persons were acquitted, while 234 were convicted. Notwithstanding the transfer of the Original Criminal Jurisdiction, the Chief Court continued to retain and exercise as before, the Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction, as a Court of Sessions, over the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar. 15 appeals against orders of acquittal were preferred by Government in the Chief Court; 7 of which resulted in reversals. The total number of appeals preferred in Chief Court was 143 involving 224 persons in 1886, 122 involving 192 persons in 1887, 124 involving [illegible] 47 with 204 persons in 1889 and 182 with 241 persons in 18[illegible] of these, convictions were affirmed, in 23·2 per cent they we[illegible] the 5 years under review. The average duration of each appe[illegible] Court fell from 40·59 days in 1886 to 32 days in 1890. The numbe[illegible]es submitted under Section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code for co[illegible]ion of capital sentences during the period were 42, involving 50 persons [illegible]he result that in the case of 33 persons the sentences were confirmed and [illegible]ersed in the case of 5 persons. The Chief Court as a Court of Revision dealt with 1,595 cases affecting 3,191 persons during the period under report. The sentences of the Lower Courts were not interfered within the case of 2,290 persons. In the case of 28 persons, the sentences were enhanced. The total number of offences of all classes reported were 14,503 in 1886, 14,615 in 1887, 15,487 in 1888, 15,251 in 1889 and 15,084 in 1890. Of these, the largest number were offences affecting the human body, and those affecting property, being next in order. The number of offences returned as true was about 76 per cent of the number reported. The number of cases brought to trial during the period under report varied from 9,858 to 12,029 in a year. The number of persons involved in them ranged from 20,616 to 25,117; of these 12,598 to 15,985 were discharged or acquitted, and 7,445 to 8,545 convicted. The average duration of cases disposed of by Magistrates varied from 4·4 to 5·5 days and the number of witnesses that attended the Courts from 43,177 to 38,921. The number of miscellaneous cases and the persons concerned therein were respectively 226 and 371 in 1886, 194 and 344 in 1887, 214 and 333 in 1888 244 and 316 in 1889 and 165 and 226 in 1890; of these 272, 289, 268, 218 and 174 persons respectively were convicted. The amount of compensation awarded against persons making frivolous or vexatious complaints was Rs. 204 in 1886, Rs. 353 in 1887, Rs 315 in 1888, Rs. 332 in 1889 and Rs. 209 in 1890. The number of European British subjects brought to trial was 2 in 1887, 8 in 1888 and 2 in 1890. Of these, 6 were convicted and the rest acquitted or discharged. The practice of holding periodical Criminal Sessions at Hassan was revived in 1888, much to the convenience of the Police and Medical officers and the Public. In the Sessions Courts, 146 persons in 1886, 155 in 1887, 140 in 1888, 210 in 1889 and 193 in 1890 were brought to trial. Of these, 83 in 1886, 75 in 1887, 42 in 1888, 78 in 1889 and 63 in 1890 were convicted, while the rest were either acquitted or discharged or were pending trial, &c. Thirty-three persons were sentenced to death, 33 to transportation for life, 6,081 persons to rigorous imprisonment and 952 persons to simple imprisonment.

The fines imposed during the period amounted to Rs. 2,51,091 ; of this sum, Rs. 2,22,955 were recovered. Whipping was inflicted upon 566 persons during the years under report. The total number of Criminal appeals heard by the Magistrates of all classes was 785 in 1886, 781 in 1887, 908 in 1888, 829 in 1889 and 958 in 1890, which indicate increase of the appellate work of the Magistrates. The Sessions Judges also heard and disposed of appeals (126 in 1886, 188 in 1887, 130 in 1888, 152 in 1889 and 184 in 1890). Of these, the sentences of the lower Courts were confirmed in 526, 562, 520, 605 and 612 appeals.

14. *Prisons.*—The Jails were three as before. The number of Lock-ups was reduced from 81 to 78 by the abolition of the Bangalore Head-Quarter Lock-up and of the District Lock-ups at Mysore and Shimoga and their absorption with the jails at those places. The number of convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners that remained in the Jails and Lock-up[illegible] the beginning of the period under report was 1,166 ; the [illegible] 6,092 in 1886, 4,772 in 1887, 5,216 in 1888, 5,587 in 1889 [illegible] The daily average of the Jail population fell from 1,130·29 in 18[illegible] in 1888, but it subsequently rose to 904·14 in 1890. There were 911 p[illegible] of all classes at the close of 1890. The number of female convicts[illegible] 204 in 1890 from 288 in 1886. In January 1889, the Government i[illegible]ed the Ticket-of-Leave System among life convicts into the Central Jail, [illegible] and 5 prisoners respectively were placed on probation under the rules during that year and the following. 285 prisoners were released in honor of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India in 1887, and 43 and 28 prisoners in 1888 and 1890 in honor of the birth in those years of the 2nd and 3rd Princes of Mysore. The number of persons executed for the offence of murder during the period under review was 31 (29 males and 2 females). The majority of the convicts (76 per cent) were Hindus, while the Muhammadans numbered 8·8 per cent, which is however very high considering that their total strength in the Mysore State is only 5·1 per cent of the entire population. The agriculturist's class furnishes the Jails in Mysore as elsewere with the largest number of criminals. The number of recommittals fell from 208 in 1886 to 135 in 1890. The juveniles recommitted numbered 3, 13, 10, 4 and 5 in 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, respectively. There were 17 escapes and 10 recaptures in all, during the 5 years. The daily average number of convicts under instruction has gradually dwindled down from 527 males and 30 females in 1886 to 371 males and 25 females in 1890, and the Government since restricted it to juveniles. The number of prisoners released under the Mark System ranged from 32 in 1886 to 25 in 1890. The highest remission of sentence earned during the period was 300 days, and the highest amount of gratuity was Rs. 5. Cost of prisoners has considerably fallen, owing to the smaller number of prisoners incarcerated, and the reductions effected in 1887 in guards and establishment. The aggregate cost and cost per head fell from Rs. 1,15,756 and Rs. 102—6—7 in 1886 to Rs. 88,517 and Rs. 97—14—5 in 1890, respectively. The net cost to Government and net cost per head of convicts varied from Rs. 1,03,247 and Rs. 105—11—5 in 1886 to Rs. 77,629 and Rs. 94—3—6 in 1890, respectively. The general health of the prisoners in various Jails and Lock-ups has on the whole been good. The number admitted into hospitals attached to Jails, fell from 891 in 1886 to 629 in 1890. There were no cases of cholera in any of the Jails.

15. *Civil Justice.*—At the close of the last quinquennial period, there were 21 Courts for the administration of Civil Justice (18 Munsiffs' Courts, 1 Sub-Judge's Court and 2 District Judges' Courts). During the period under review, the Additional Munsiff's Court at Mysore was abolished, and in its room, a Sub-Court was established in 1886; the District Court of Nundydroog Division was reconstituted and established on 15th September 1890, and the ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction till then exercised by the Chief Court, was withdrawn from it and transferred to the said District Court. In the same year, an itenerant Munsiff's Court was established to relieve such of the Munsiffs' files as were heavy. Thus at the close of the period under review, there were 18 Munsiffs' Courts, 2 Sub-Judges' Courts and 3 District Judges' Courts, giving in all 23 courts. Notwithstanding the establishment of the District Court, the Chief Court continued to retain and exercise the appellate jurisdiction over the Nundydroog Division. The number of original suits which the Chief Court had for disposal and the [illegible] respectively 15 and 11 in 1886, 7 and 4 in 1887, 12 and 6 [illegible] 1889, and 10 and 6 in 1890, leaving 4 suits undisposed of [illegible] transferred to the file of the new District Judge's Court at Bang[illegible] number of 1st appeals for disposal and the number disposed of we[illegible]tively 415 and 316 in 1886, 426 and 342 in 1887, 378 and 301 in 188[illegible] nd 313 in 1889 and 337 and 241 in 1890. The majority of the appe[illegible]e of a contested nature. In about 20 per cent of them, the decisions of [illegible] Lower Court were reversed. Objections under Section 561 C. P. C. were respectively 12, 7, 19, 9 and 12 during the 5 years in question. The number of second appeals for disposal and the number disposed of were respectively 185 and 131 in 1886, 215 and 179 in 1887, 187 and 159 in 1888, 150 and 126 in 1889 and 164 and 129 in 1890. Under clause *D* of Section 584 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the number of second appeals was 33 in 1886, 81 in 1887, 80 in 1888, 62 in 1889 and 46 in 1890 and all of them have been disposed of. The number of miscellaneous appeals disposed of was 55 in 1886, 66 in 1887, 49 in 1888, 53 in 1889 and 58 in 1890. The number of Civil suits instituted in the several Districts in the Province, subordinate to the Chief Court, was 15,788 in 1886, 16,758 in 1887, 16,814 in 1888, 17,044 in 1889 and 18,085 in 1890. Of these, 7,825 in 1886, 8,565 in 1887, 8,333 in 1888, 8,521 in 1889 and 8,764 in 1890 were Small Causes of the value of Rs. 100 and under. Suits for money or movable property varied from 82 to nearly 85 per cent, while the rest consisted of claims to immovable property and other suits. About 95 per cent of the suits were of value not exceeding Rs. 500—0—0 and the rest exceeded that amount in value. The number of suits for disposal and the number disposed of were respectively 17,616 and 15,652 in 1886, 18,720 and 16,805 in 1887, 18,727 and 16,616 in 1888, 19,154 and 16,500 in 1889 and 20,680 and 17,561 in 1890. On an average, 76 per cent of the total number disposed of were adjudicated upon by Munsiffs, 23 per cent by Sub-Judges and the rest by District Judges. 34 per cent of the suits disposed of were contested. The average cost of each suit varied from Rs. 20 to Rs. 17. The total number of miscellaneous cases disposed of by the Courts in each of the 5 years under review, was 7,424 in 1886, 8,296 in 1887, 8,725 in 1888, 8,450 in 1889 and 9,115 in 1890. The number of applications for the execution of decrees was 19,138 in 1886, 20,835 in 1887, 20,437 in 1888, 19,743 in 1889 and 21,520 in 1890; 2,632 were pending disposal at the end of 1890, the rest having been disposed of. A large proportion of them were wholly infructuous. The amount

realized with issue of process varied from Rs. 2,70,196 in 1886 to Rs. 3,66,050 in 1890 and without the issue of process varied from Rs. 43,642 in 1886 to Rs. 51,918 in 1890. The number of appeals for disposal before the Subordinate and District Judges' Courts and the number disposed of by them in the 5 years under report was respectively 883 and 740 in 1886, 748 and 654 in 1887, 696 and 609 in 1888, 776 and 611 in 1889, 797 and 661 in 1890. The decisions of the Lower Courts were modified in 12 per cent and reversed in 18 per cent of the appeals disposed of. The average cost of each appeal to parties was between Rs. 32—5—11 in 1886 and Rs. 39—12—0 in 1890. The number of miscellaneous appeals disposed of was 36, 22, 43, 44 and 68 respectively in the 5 years under review. The number of processes issued during the period under report varied from 139,326 in 1886 to 159,813 in 1890, the saving to Government during the 5 years, after deducting the cost of the Process Establishment maintained, was Rs. 1,16,302. The receipts of Civil courts in the Province were Rs. 2,43,215 in 1886, Rs. 2,69,052 in [illegible] 1888 Rs. 2,76,660 in 1889 and Rs. 2,89,279 in 1890. [illegible] same period amounted to Rs. 2,48,812, 2,73,534, 2,84,[illegible]2,75,768 respectively.

16. *Registration.*—At the commencement of the year [illegible] change was effected in the territorial organization of the Department, in consequence of the reconstitution of the two Revenue Districts of Hassan and Chitaldrug and 6 Taluks, and the transfer of certain Taluks from one District to another. The number of registration Districts and Sub-Districts was, as before, 9 and 77 respectively; of these, 62 were placed under Amildars, 10 under Deputy Amildars and 5 under Special Sub-Registrars. Each registration office had an average area of 361 square miles and a population of 62,496 persons. The number of registrations of all classes increased from 20,717 in 1886-87 to 30,118 in 1890-91, Mysore District showing the highest number. Compulsory registrations rose from 11,898 to 17,848 and optional registration relating to immovable property from 8,136 to 11,299, while registration relating to movable property increased from 580 to 830, and wills and authorities, from 103 to 141. The increase in the number of optional registrations is satisfactory, as indicating that people appreciate the security afforded by registration. The average value of property transferred annually by registered documents was 69 lakhs in the case of immovable property and 4 lakhs in the case of movable. The average fee for each registered document decreased from Rs. 3—3—7 in 1886-87 to Rs. 2—10—1 in 1890-91 in the case of documents registered compulsorily, and from Re. 0—13—3 to Re. 0—12 - 10 in the case of those registered optionally. The number of late presentations of documents and of cases of delay in the appearance of executants ranged from 73 to 58 and 213 to 173 respectively, while the amount of penalties recovered therefor varied from Rs. 2,104 to Rs. 914. The number of documents impounded varied from 73 to 93 and the amount of stamp duty and penalty recovered, from Rs. 501 to Rs. 894. There were altogether 10 prosecutions under the Registration Act during the period under review, 6 for false personation and 4 for forgery, affecting 20 persons in all, of whom 6 were acquitted and the rest convicted. More than 90 per cent of the documents registered in each year were within 2 days from the date of presentation. The total receipts of the Department varied from Rs. 53,000 to Rs. 66,000 and expenditure from Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 33,000, giving on an average a net surplus of Rs. 30,000 annually. The system of effecting Revenue Registry through Registering officers of lands affected by registered documents was introduced in June 1887; 4,658 applications for registry were received and forwarded to the Revenue Department.

17. *Registration of Companies.*—The number of joint stock companies that were in existence during the period under report was 107 in 1886-87, 113 in 1887-88, 181 in 1888-89, 221 in 1889-90 and 225 in 1890-91. The increase in the number of companies in the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 was due to a number of new companies of a speculative character having been started, especially in the Kolar and Hassan Districts, but several of these, after a short existence, have either of themselves collapsed or been brought under liquidation on the application of the share holders interested. Of the 225 companies which were in existence at the close of the year 1890-91, 112 were working companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 51,02,382, 18 with a nominal capital of Rs. 4,97,800 were not working and 95 with a nominal capital of Rs. 28,74,475 were in course of liquidation either voluntarily or under orders of the Court. Of the 112 companies that were working, 99 were Banking or Loan Companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 33,59,382 and paid up capital of Rs. 12,63,296, 4 were Banking and Insurance Companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 95,000 and paid up capital of Rs. 94,341 and the remaining Companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 11,48,000 and paid up [illegible] 4,903.

18. *Money Order Department.*—Owing to the transfer of the Anche to the Imperial Postal Department on 1st April 1889, the issue and payment of Imperial Money Orders by the Mysore Treasuries ceased from that date. The Local Money Order system also was abolished from 1st July 1890, the Imperial Money Order system having been introduced to all parts of the Province. The financial result of the money order transactions during the period under report was a surplus for the first three years 1886-89 of Rs. 722, 818 and 1,051 and a deficit of Rs. 112 for the period ended 30th June 1889, owing to the stoppage of Imperial Money Order transactions.

19. *Municipal.*—The number of Municipalities in working order in 1890-91 was 98 against 91 on 1st April 1886. The Municipal Regulation governing the City of Bangalore was extended to that of Mysore by Regulation III of 1888. The administration of the remaining Municipalities was conducted under executive orders of Government. At the close of 1890-91, out of a total of 810 members in all the Municipalities, there were only 200 Ex-officio members and 30 nominated official members, while nominated non-official members numbered 580. The income of the Municipalities amounted to Rs. 3,43,774 in 1886-87, Rs. 3,46,805 in 1887-88, Rs. 3,61,307 in 1888-89, Rs. 3,58,886 in 1889-90 and Rs. 3,95,720 in 1890-91, and the expenditure in those years to Rs. 3,41,379, 3,38,024, 3,62,168, 3,65,701 and 4,20,619. The balance at credit of the Municipalities at the close of the period under report was Rs. 2,54,543. The income derived under all heads during the five years ending 31st March 1891, amounted to Rs. 18,06,492 which distributed over the Municipal population according to the Census of 1891, amounts to Rs. 3—6—5·9 per head; of this, Rs. 1—3—11·6 was realized from Octroi and Liquor license fees, Rs. 1—6—1·5 from House and Mohatarfa taxes, Carriage tax on animals, the balance Re. 0—12—5·0 from other sources. The expenditure under all heads aggregated Rs. 18,27,884 or Rs 3—7—1·6 per head of population, of which Rs. 1—2—0·6 was spent on useful Public Works, Re. 0—12—0·8 on cleaning streets and drains, Re. 0—5—6·9 on Police Establishments, Re. 0—3—11·1 on Medical charges, Re. 0—3—9·9 on Schools, Re. 0—2—5·3 on Lighting and the balance Re. 0—9—3·0 on other items. A sum of Rs. 22,629 was lent to the Municipalities at Kolar, Benkipur, Closepet, Shimoga and Mysore during the period under report; of which Rs. 6,387—2—6 have been recovered, leaving at

the close of the period under report, a balance of Rs. 16,241—13—6. Mysore and Bangalore excepted, the Municipalities are very minor institutions: as many as 73 have less than 5,000 inhabitants, and nearly half-48, have less than 3,000.

20. *Military.*—The Mysore Force is composed of two Regiments of Cavalry and 3 Battalions of Infantry, the former being stationed at Mysore and Bangalore with detachments in the Mysore, Shimoga, Kolar and Tumkur Districts, and the latter at Shimoga, Bangalore and Mysore with detachments in the Shimoga, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Chitaldroog, Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Tumkur Districts. In 1888, the number of Companies in each Battalion of Barr Infantry was reduced from 10 to 8, and thereby the strength of the Infantry was reduced by 54. The total strength of the whole force was 1,173 Cavalry, 1889 Infantry and 37 Recruit Boys, against 1,190, 1,917 and 17 respectively at the end of 1885-86. The strength of the recruit establishment was raised during 1890-91 from 20 to 60, *viz.*, from 10 to 24 in the [illegible] in the Infantry. A revised scale of promotion to Regimen[illegible]nd of pension to the Barr Force was sanctioned during the [illegible]v. An establishment for the breeding of horses is maintained by [illegible]t Kunigal. 271 foals were bred during the 5 years in question: 246 wer[illegible]red to the ranks, 70 sold, while 62 died and 3 were destroyed. There [illegible] left 154 at the close of 1890-91. The total receipts, inclusive of the open[illegible]lance, of the Chunda Fund during the 5 years was Rs. 5,86,559 and [illegible] disbursements Rs. 5,72,636, leaving a balance to the credit of the Fund of Rs. 13,923 on 1st April 1891 as against Rs. 30,756 on 1st April 1886. The balance above shown was exclusive of Rs. 52,822, which was the amount of advance made for the purchase of gram, &c. The total cost of the Cavalry and Infantry was respectively Rs. 4,17,145 and Rs. 2,01,337 in 1886-87, Rs. 4,15,318 and Rs. 1,98,301 in 1887-88, Rs. 4,03,876 and Rs. 1,95,711 in 1888-89, Rs. 4,05,185 and Rs. 1,93,417 in 1889-90 and Rs. 4,13,845 and Rs. 1,97,396 in 1890-91.

21. *Agriculture.*—A separate Department of Agriculture and Statistics was organized in 1886 for the collection of the necessary statistics relating to rain-fall, cultivation, cattle, trade and manufacture. Cultivation is mainly dry, the ratio being 80·41 per cent of the total cultivated area of 5,374,010 acres. Wet occupancy under river channels is 75,254 acres, and under tanks, 325,615 acres. The area under *ragi*, the staple food of the raiyat and the lower classes, has been steadily increasing, while *rice* cultivation has been fluctuating, the largest decrease having occurred in 1888-89, owing to insufficient rains; *sugar-cane* cultivation has been more or less steady, while *cotton* has been on the increase; *fibre* and *tobacco* have decreased, and *coffee* and *mulberry* increased. On the whole, there has been a steady increase in the total area under cultivation. There has been a rise in the average prices of some of the chief articles of produce, particularly of Rice and Ragi, which are the staple food grains in the country. This is ascribable partly to short crops, owing to insufficient rain, but mainly to large exports to adjoining Territories of Her Majesty. Wages of labor both skilled and unskilled have also increased. Mortality among cattle was the highest in 1888-89 and lowest in 1890-91. In the Mysore District, the Agricultural Inspector was deputed for treating cattle diseases according to modern approved method. Agricultural experiments, during the period under report, were mainly confined to potatoes, sugar-cane and cotton. Silk industry is gradually reviving and developing into flourishing proportions. In view to improve the indigenous breed of cows and bullocks, the Government have ordered each District to

be supplied with some Amrut Mahal Bulls for breeding purposes and directed also the sale of such bulls at a reduced price to such of the raiyats as might wish to keep them for breeding. To improve the local breed of sheep, a batch of 15 rams and ewes were imported from Australia in December 1888 and the experiment promises to be a success. Stallions obtained from the Military Department were also distributed among the several Districts in view to improve the local breed of ponies.

22. *Weather and Crops.*—The highest rain-fall was in 1886 and the lowest in 1888, the average for those years being respectively 41·98 and 30·87 inches. In 1887, the rain-fall was generally fair, but the south-west monsoon was a partial failure in greater part of the Districts of Chitaldroog, Mysore and Hassan. In 1888, the average rain-fall was somewhat below the mark, and the Mysore District suffered most. The season of 1889 was one of general prosperity. The rain[illegible] of the next year was below the average. A revised system of rain-fall registr[illegible] re[illegible]ctio[illegible] 1890. A common hour for registration, *viz.*, 8 A. M. and a co[illegible]nding on Saturday 8 A. M., was adopted. The same pattern of [illegible]s used throughout the rest of India, *viz.*, Symon's, was also adopte[illegible]sore.

23. *Hor[illegible]ure.*—The area of the Lal-Bagh at Bangalore was considerably enlarged by th[illegible]ion of about 38 acres of land to the eastern portion of it, so that it now cove[illegible]0 acres exclusive of the tank on the southern side. As Horticultural Shows are now a regular institution at Bangalore, a permanent building for the accommodation of these and other shows was built at a cost of Rs. 75,000 and called after the name of His Royal Highness, the late Prince Albert Victor, by whom its foundation was laid during his visit to Mysore. The receipts from the Lal-Bagh varied from Rs. 1,639 to Rs. 2,198, and the expenditure from Rs. 14,044 to 18,476. The Hebbal plantation started in 1886, is stocked, among other trees, with Mahoganies, Ceara rubber, Rain trees, Silver Oaks and Shingle trees, and the ground taken up has been completely planted over.

24. *Forests.*—There are 12 kinds of reserved trees in Mysore, *viz.* (1), Sandalwood, (2) Teak, (3) Poon, (4) Blackwood, (5) Honne, (6) Lac, Jalari, (7) Nandi, (8) Wild Jack, Hesswa, Heb Halasu, (9) Karachi, Kummar, (10) Bili-matti, (11) Karimatti and (12) Ebony wood, Bale, Malali. The area of Forest Reserves at the close of 1890-91 was 1,425 $\frac{1}{12}$ square miles as against 923 (excluding an excess of one square mile) at the end of 1885-86. During the five years under report, the new additions amounted to no less than 535$\frac{1}{3}$ square miles. Reservation of Forests has been steadily progressing in most of the Districts in the Province. As far as possible, measures are being adopted to prevent irregular and reckless felling in the District Forests. The survey of several Forests in the Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga Districts has been carried out during the period under review. The Surveyor employed temporarily in the Plantation Department, surveyed and mapped 28 Plantations, old as well as new. During the five years 1886-91, 404 miles of final demarcation and 818$\frac{3}{4}$ miles of preliminary lines were cut; 180$\frac{3}{4}$ miles of old lines were cleared and 157 mile and 1,093 furlong stones were set up. The area actually protected from fire at the end of the year 1890-91 was 1,109 square miles as against 581 at the end of 1885-86, while the cost of fire protection rose also from Rs. 2,787 at the commencement of the period, to Rs. 14,092 at its end. The outlay per square mile has also risen from Rs. 3 and odd in 1885-86 to Rs. 12$\frac{3}{4}$ in 1890-91, owing to a variety of

causes. The number of persons prosecuted ranged from 210 to 893, the convictions from 153 to 622 and the acquittals from 57 to 271 for the period embraced in this report. The majority of prosecutions were for unauthorized felling and grazing. There has been a steady development of the revenue under grazing. It has risen to Rs. 10,902 at the end of 1890-91 as against Rs. 4,926 in 1886-87. This is due to the substitution of the license system for the old method of selling grazing rights to the highest bidder. The total area planted and gained by cultural operations during the period under report was 12,712 acres, or 20 square miles nearly, as compared with the area of 7,906 acres, or $12\frac{1}{3}$ square miles, during the previous 15 years of the existence of the Plantation Department. The total area of Plantations at the end of the period under report was 20,618 acres, or $32\frac{1}{5}$ square miles. A trifling yearly revenue is realized in the Hassan District by leasing out the right of collecting cardamoms in certain forests. Experiments with exotics were not neglected. A [illegible] their cultivation, which was opened in 1886-87 behind [illegible] was fully stocked by 1890-91. Compared with the figures [illegible] this period, both the timber fellings and collections were considerably in excess at the end of the year 1890-91. Sales under timber and bamboos have considerably increased. The quantity of timber and bamboos sold in 1890-91 were respectively 401,339 c.ft. valued at Rs. 2,81,820 and [illegible]908 valued at Rs. 21,370 against 239,940¾ c.ft. valued at Rs. 2,39,055 and 237,651 valued at Rs. 9,772 in 1886-87. The demand for bamboos greatly increased. Fuel supply has also considerably increased, the increase being chiefly due to the extension of Railway communication in the Province. There is however a fall in revenue under this head during 1890-91, from Rs. 61,588 of the year 1889-90 to Rs. 15,656, and this was owing to the Department ceasing to supply fuel direct to the Railway Company at a fixed rate, and levying instead a seigniorage of Rupees one and a half per ton of fuel collected by contractors of the Railway Department, from Forest blocks assigned to them for such purpose by the Forest Department. The quantity of sandalwood collected and worked up during the period under report also considerably increased. Great attention was paid to the preparation of sandalwood billets and roots, as such prepared wood realizes better prices. Compared with the previous quinquennial period, the present period gave a much greater yearly collection and revenue from sandalwood sales, the latter having risen from Rs. 6,10,412 in 1886-87 to Rs. 9,35,302 in 1890-91. The growth of Myrobalans (the fruit of *Terminalia chebula*) jalari and tangadi bark which are chief sources of revenue under the head Minor Forest Produce is being fostered. The mode of capturing elephants in pits was continued more or less till the close of 1890-91, when it was absolutely stopped on the extension of Khedda operations to the Kakankote Forest. 52 elephants were caught under the pit system. Of these, 35 only survived. The Khedda operations were organized under the directions of Mr. Sanderson, the Superintendent of Dacca Kheddas, whose services were lent to Mysore, for $5\frac{1}{2}$ years. 12 trained Kumki elephants from the Government Pheelkhana and subsequently 17 from Burma, were obtained to facilitate operations, at a cost of Rs. 1,02,687. 2 drives in 1889-90 and 3 in 1890-91 were conducted, and 159 elephants were in all caught. Out of 101 elephants retained, 93 were sold at different places, 3 were made over to the Palace and 3 given away as presents to those that rendered material help. The expenditure under this head exceeded the revenue, as large sums had to be invested in the purchase of Kumki and Burmese elephants and the

necessary plant. The receipts and expenditure of the Department rose from Rs. 9,98,364 and 3,21,384 in 1886-87 to Rs. 14,46,013 and 6,29,662 in 1890-91 respectively, giving an increase in the surplus from Rs. 6,76,980 to Rs. 8,16,351.

25. *Mines and Quarries.*—The gold mining enterprise has now become an established industry of the Province and a certain source of revenue to the State. In view to attract *bonâ fide* working companies to the enterprise and to encourage the employment of large capital on it, an examination of the auriferous tracts in the Province was ordered by Government. By the light of the information thus obtained, the Government were enabled to revise the rules already passed. About 30 square miles of land were given out for gold mining purposes during the period under report. The total area leased out up to the end of 1890-91 since the commencement, was about 97 square miles in all. 2,79,614 ozs. of g[illegible] Rs. 1,50,24,178 were extracted during the period under rep[illegible]ipts including royalty and premium and deposits realized a[illegible],410—5—11. Smelting of iron is carried on, but the industry [illegible]rishing one, the imported iron being cheaper than the local stuff.

26. *Manufactures.*—A few new Industries have recently been established in the City of Ba[illegible]ion, of which, the Maharaja of Mysore Spinning and Weaving Company, the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Messrs. Binny & Co.'s Oil Mill Factory and Coffee Works are the principal ones. During 1890-91, there were 120 looms at work in the Maharaja's Spinning and Weaving Company, which gave work to 630 persons on an average. The Bangalore Woollen and Cotton Manufacturing Company under the management of Messrs. Binny and Co. was started on 1st November 1888. The Government of Mysore have invested Rs. 15,100 in shares in this manufactory. The average number of hands daily employed is 650. The silk industry, which, after the famine of 1876-78 was in a very depressed condition, has revived, and is now in a flourishing condition. The manufacture of cumblies (blankets) of superior texture and finish, as also of inferior and coarse description, is carried on in various parts of the Province, Davangere, Mandya and Hunsur being especially noted for them. Cotton and woollen check stuffs, which are comparatively new in their origin, are also manufactured and have won prizes at the Mysore and Salem Exhibitions. Messrs. Binny and Co. have established in Bangalore a steam oil-mill factory, and in connection with it, the manufacture of soap is also carried on, on a scale which promises to be large. A combined rice and oil-mill factory was established in 1888-89 at Tumkur, where superior castor and other oils are manufactured on rather a large scale, by means of screw presses and other machines worked by hand. Iron mills being appreciated by raiyats, have been in considerable demand, and the Government have purchased and distributed a number of them at cost price to the raiyats. A concession has been granted to a French firm in conjunction with an European in this country, to erect a factory in this Province for distilling sandal oil. Sandalwood carving, which is peculiar to Mysore, is carried on chiefly in the Taluks of Sagar and Sorab in the Shimoga District, and wood carving inlaid with ivory, in Mysore.

27. *Trade.*—The trade of the Province is very limited, the exports consisting chiefly of food grains, coffee, as well as various articles of local manufacture, while the imports are mainly goods of European manufacture, such as cotton and woollen piece-goods, hardware, &c.; cotton, as also articles of food, such as wheat, dal, &c., are also imported from the surrounding British Territory.

District Fund roads and in carrying out requisite repairs to the bridges and tunnels on them. The total grant under the head Irrigation Fund for the five years under report aggregated Rs. 54,94,752. The total outlay, excluding expenditure of Rs. 79,704 debited to contributions, amounted to Rs. 53,07,307, of which Rs. 35,81,820 were spent on Original Irrigation works, Rs. 7,49,941 on Repairs and Rs. 9,75,546 on Establishment. Of the total outlay on original works, Rs. 10,55,754 were spent in the construction of new anikats and channels and in the improvement and extension of the existing river channels and their head works and Rs. 25,26,066 in the restoration and enlargement of ruined and silted up tanks. Of the outlay on Repairs Irrigation, Rs. 5,14,571 were spent under Tanks and Rs. 2,35,370 under Channels. The outlay under Tanks includes a sum of over one lakh of rupees spent by Deputy Commissioners in connection with the minor tanks restoration scheme, under which earthwork to tanks yielding a revenue of Rs. 300 and below has to be carried by the raiyats themselves, the Government defraying the cost of the stone and [illegible] On the annual maintenance and special repairs of river chan[illegible]sore and Hassan Districts, Rs. 2,35,370 were expended du[illegible]rs. The channels which measure in all 822 miles irrigating [illegible]60,000 acres of wet and garden lands yielded a revenue of Rs. [illegible] in 1890-91. The total expenditure under the Palace Budget for t[illegible] years under report aggregated Rs. 2,50,796 against an allotment of Rs. 2,7[illegible] Excluding the outlay from Palace Funds and Contributions, the net establish[illegible] charges debitable to the Public Works Department amounted during the period under report to Rs. 22,04,846 which gives a percentage of 21·3 on the total outlay on works. Rs. 1,09,941 were expended on account of Tools and Plant. Of this amount, Rs. 1,05,101 were debited to Provincial and the balance to District Funds.

29. *Railways.*—As an efficient protection against some of the dangers of recurring famines and as a means of developing the resources of the State, extension of the Railway line was necessary, but as the estimated cost of a crore of rupees could not be met from the current revenues of the State, a loan of £1,200,000 from the S. M. R. Company was raised on certain conditions, and the State Railway was accordingly transferred to them on 1st July 1886, and since then, has been under their management. On 21st February 1889, the section from Harihar to Birur of 79½ miles was opened for traffic, and on 5th August of the same year, the Gubbi-Harihar line was linked at Tiptur and on 12th August 1889, the Gubbi-Birur Section, 76¾ miles, was opened for traffic. The length of the open line at the close of 1890 was 296 miles. The capital outlay on the line during the period under report amounted to Rs. 82,22,264, and since the commencement, to Rs. 1,47,11,610. The revenue or working expenditure was Rs. 2,77,046 in 1886, Rs. 3,71,115 in 1887, Rs. 4,35,273 in 1888, Rs. 6,74,240 in 1889 and Rs. 9,24,617 in 1890, while the receipts from traffic was Rs. 4,69,274, Rs. 5,13,259, Rs. 5,70,658, Rs. 8,96,274 and Rs. 11,86,318 respectively during those years. The number of accidents on Railways rose with the opening of the Harihar Section of the line in August 1889; in 1890 it amounted to 110. There was no Special Railway Police but the Rural Police had charge of the line. In July 1890, the extension from Mysore to Nanjangud on an estimate of Rs. 7,73,132 was commenced and has since been (on 1st December 1891) completed and opened for traffic. The construction of the Bangalore-Hindupur Railway extension was sanctioned by the Government of India in December 1890 and the expenditure incurred on this line during the period under report was Rs. 76,760.

30. *Anche.*—The Mysore "Anche" or the Provincial Post was amalgamated with the Imperial Postal system on 1st April 1889 and its management and control transferred to the Imperial Postal Department. At the close of the year 1888-89, there were 414 Anche offices as against 412 in 1885-86, while the total mileage of Anche lines was extended to 2,526 from 2,434 miles. Of this number, 140 miles were by rail, and the remaining, runners' lines. There was a large increase in private correspondence which rose to 1,762,110 in 1888-89 from 1,606,289 in 1885-86. There was a similar and still larger increase in official correspondence, the number being 1,614,087 in 1888-89 as against 1,436,313 in 1885-86. The receipt from private correspondence has steadily increased year by year. The total amount realized in 1888-89 was Rs. 76,206 as against Rs. 65,261 in 1885-86. There has been a similar increase in the item of Disbursements, which rose to Rs. 1,36,926 at the end of 1888-89 as against Rs. 1,26,684 in 1885-86. If the postage on official correspondence be also taken into account, the Department has been more t[illegible] The terms on which the Anche was amalgamated with t[illegible]stem are (1) that the whole Postal expenditure be borne b[illegible]rnment and (2) that the whole of the official correspondence of [illegible]e carried within the limits of Mysore free of any cost to the Darbar. [illegible]nsfer in a financial point of view is a success; the result being a sa[illegible] annually of Rs. 60,000 to the State.

31. *Revenue.*—The demand and collection under all items of Revenue rose from Rs. 1,27,70,908 and Rs. 1,32,50,065 in 1886-87 to Rs 1,48,09,749 and Rs. 1,49,47,372 respectively in 1890-91 and averaged Rs. 1,37,42,182 and Rs. 1,40,27,039 during the period under report against Rs. 1,12,50,624 and Rs. 1,09,79,637 in the previous quinquennium. The outstanding balance during the period diminished from Rs. 29,16,007 to Rs. 9,93,987, while the remission granted averaged Rs. 98,905 against Rs. 1,61,319 of the previous quinquennium. Land Revenue demand which as usual was the highest item of revenue averaged Rs. 84,44,631 during the period under report against Rs. 73,89,221 of the 1st quinquennium. The next item was 'Excise' with an average of Rs. 19,32,699; the demand under this source rose from Rs. 14,98,117 in 1886-87 to Rs. 23,22,472 in 1890-91. 'Forest' came next with an average demand of Rs. 12,00,850, being 8·7 per cent on the total demand: then 'Stamps' with an average of Rs. 5,49,973 (4·0 per cent of the total demand); then the 'Miscellaneous,' with average of Rs. 4,32,697 and 3·1 per cent of the total demand; then the 'Assessed taxes', 'Sayer' and 'Railway' with averages of Rs. 3,29,414, Rs. 4,11,999, Rs. 1,62,097 and percentages of 2·3, 2·9, 1·1 respectively, and then the remaining minor items all put together, with an average of Rs. 2,77,820 and 2·0 per cent of the entire demand. Compared with what it was at the Rendition, the Raiyatwar demand shows an improvement by Rs. 14,73,660. Comparing the averages of the first five years with the averages of the second five years it will be seen that the average increase under dry cultivation was Rs. 5,50,272 and under wet, Rs. 1,93,415. At the end of the first quinquennium, the Land Revenue arrears stood at Rs. 25,33,854 and at the end of the second it stood at Rs. 5,98,561. Regarding the coercive processes issued, the greatest defaults were in the Districts of Bangalore and Kolar, where no less than 4,815 and 3,505 processes or 34 and 24 per cent of the total were issued. The total Mohatarfa demand has increased year by year, except in 1890-91, when there was a fall (from Rs. 3,38,593 in 1889-90 to Rs. 3,30,901 in 1890-91). The demand under Sayer has been

fluctuating. It was Rs. 3,90,424 in 1885-86 and rose to Rs. 4,36,668 the next year, but fell off to Rs. 3,88,614 in 1390-91. The revenue from salt was on an average Rs. 25,624 against 20,513 in the previous quinquennium.

32. *Excise.*—Excise includes "Abkari" and "Sayer". The sources of Excise revenue are Arrack, Beer, Foreign liquors, Date toddy, Bagani toddy, Ganja, Opium, Arecanut, Betel-leaves, Tobacco and Cocoanut. The system which was in force in this State during the period under report was the guaranteed minimum central Distillery system. There were only 2 Distilleries, one near Bangalore which supplied all the Districts including the Civil and Military Station, except Shimoga and Kadur, and another at Shimoga, which supplied Shimoga and Kadur Districts. From 1st April 1888, the Distillery at Shimoga was abolished, the Central Distillery at Bangalore supplying the whole State including the Civil and Military Station. On 20th April 1889 a separate Officer was a[illegible]ted u[illegible]der th[illegible]signation of Excise Commissioner for direction and contr[illegible]. The total quantity of liquor issued from the Central Distill[illegible] gallons 318,418 drams 23, in 1887-88 gallons 339,039 drams 14[illegible] gallons 371,596 drams 41, in 1889-90 gallons 396,186 drams 16[illegible]-91 gallons 420,847 drams 27. The wholesale and retail shops num[illegible] 56 and 921 respectively in 1886-87; 64 and 899 in 1887-88, 69 and 931[illegible]88-89, 71 and 970 in 1889-90 and 72 and 921 in 1890-91. The revenue from[illegible]k under all heads was Rs. 9,07,100 in 1886-87, Rs. 11,51,227 in 1887-88, Rs. 12,61,763 in 1888-89, Rs. 13,93,997 in 1889-90 and Rs. 14,85,594 in 1890-91. The revenue from Date Toddy aggregated Rs. 6,53,543 in 1886-87, Rs. 7,86,583 in 1887-88, Rs. 7,86,583 in 1888-89, Rs. 7,86,584 in 1889-90 and Rs. 9,74,063 in 1890-91. The wholesale and retail shops for the sale of Ganja numbered 43 and 96 respectively in 1886-87, 43 and 96 in 1887-88, 49 and 94 in 1888-89, 52 and 89 in 1889-90 and 55 and 107 in 1890-91. The revenue under Ganja aggregated Rs. 6,529 in 1886-87, Rs. 7,715 in 1887-88, Rs. 7,465 in 1888-89, Rs. 9,780 in 1889-90 and Rs. 12,211 in 1890-91. The retail opium shops numbered 47 in 1886-87, 48 in 1887-88, 52 in 1888-89, 48 in 1889-90 and 50 in 1890-91. The revenue derived from the sales of opium amounted to Rs. 24,236 in 1886-87, Rs. 20,482 in 1887-88, Rs. 22,725 in 1888-89, Rs. 30,294 in 1889-90 and Rs. 26,350 in 1890-91. The Sayer revenue under all heads aggregated Rs. 4,62,388 in 1886-87, Rs. 4,28,217 in 1887-88, Rs. 4,26,484 in 1888-89, Rs. 4,16,081 in 1889-90 and Rs. 3,88,606 in 1890-91. The gross receipts under all heads were Rs. 20,65,153 in 1886-87, Rs. 24,14,129 in 1887-88, Rs. 25,21,992 in 1888-89, Rs. 26,98,497 in 1889-90 and Rs. 29,17,143 in 1890-91. The gross expenditure of the Excise (Abkari and Sayer) Department aggregated Rs. 3,50,901 in 1886-87, Rs. 4,05,084 in 1887-88, Rs. 4,23,006 in 1888-89, Rs. 4,41,943 in 1889-90 and Rs. 4,63,736 in 1890-91.

33. *Stamps.*—The stamps were mostly manufactured at the Madras Stamp Superintendent's Office by bicolor impression with approved die plates and on water marked papers supplied by the Government. The papers are counter-stamped at the Stamp Superintendent's Office, before issue for use. The net receipts from the sale of stamps inclusive of duty, penalty, &c., recovered, were Rs. 5,17,709, Rs. 5,08,369, Rs. 5,58,081, Rs. 5,94,754, Rs. 5,83,492 respectively for the years 1886-91, while the expenditure for the same period was Rs. 29,446, Rs. 21,901, Rs. 22,755, Rs. 26,762 and Rs. 25,307. The vend was carried on by salaried and commissioned Vendors, stamps of the value of Rs. 50 and upwards being sold by Ex-officio Vendors. At the end of the period under report there were 11 salaried and 234 commissioned Vendors.

34. *Finance.*—The annual average receipts for the ten years preceding the famine years 1876-78 was Rs. 1,05,31,133, during the Famine, Rs. 75,97,920, of the 3 years up to the Rendition Rs. 1,10,85,869 and for the ten years subsequent to the Rendition including the Railway receipts Rs. 1,23,30,225. The income and expenditure of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, were excluded from the State accounts from 1884-85. In 1890-91, the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,46,41,255 which was the highest up to that year. The average annual expenditure during 10 years preceding the Famine was Rs. 1,05,30,855, during the 2 Famine years Rs. 1,42,85,222, during the 3 years till the Rendition Rs. 1,19,89,291 and during the 10 years of the Native administration Rs. 1,17,23,363 (including Railway). As compared with 1880-81, the receipts in 1890-91 increased by Rs. 43,40,316, of which 15 lakhs were under Land Revenue, 3 lakhs under Gold Mines, 7½ lakhs under Forests, 10¾ lakhs under Excise, 3¼ lakhs under Surplus Investment funds, 1 lakh under Stamps and [illegible] lakhs under Railway, in fact, almost all the items with the exception of very [illegible] as Post Office, Law and Justice, Salt, &c., in which there [illegible]e. During the years 1882-83 to 1885-86, expenditure was [illegible] appreciable extent to provide funds for the construction of Railways. [illegible]uly 1886, the State Railway was transferred to the Southern Mahratta [illegible]way Company, and the money thus set free was utilized for improving the [illegible]nt branches of service and for providing for larger expenditure on Pub[illegible]orks, especially Irrigation works. As compared with 1880-81, there has been a net increase in expenditure of Rs. 14,01,580, of which 3½ lakhs were under remuneration to village servants, 1 lakh under Police, 4 lakhs under Forest, 4 lakhs under Palace, 1½ lakhs under Education, ¼ lakh under Medical, 9¼ lakhs under Public Works and 3 lakhs under other charges, while there was a decrease of 1 lakh under Land Revenue, 1¾ lakhs under Law and Justice, 1½ lakhs under Anche, ¼ lakh under Pensions and 9 lakhs under Railway. Receipts under Land Revenue, Gold Mines, Excise, Mohatarfa, Forests and Stamps all show considerable increase during the period. The profit on surplus investment is a new item of revenue dating from 1886-87, and it amounted to Rs. 3,24,007 in 1890-91. The Famine debt of 80 lakhs of rupees due to the British Government has been discharged by the loan of £ 1,200,000 from the Southern Mahratta Railway. Arrangements have been made for the redemption of the Local Railway loan of 20 lakhs by the formation of a Sinking Fund. The growing requirements of the Province tended to increase the annual expenditure incurred by the State. An addition of 3 lakhs of rupees was made to the annual Civil List of His Highness the Maharaja in 1886-87. The surplus balance which at the close of 1880-81 stood at Rs. 24,07,438 and at the close of 1885-86 at Rs. 32,65,955, has with the yearly accumulations, of the period under report, aggregated Rs. 1,04,76,056. Against this surplus, there is the Railway loan of 1882 for 20 lakhs of rupees and the new Railway loan of £ 1,200,000 raised in England by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

35. *District Funds.*—There were 9 Local Fund Circles, one in each of the 8 Districts in the Province and the other in the French Rocks Sub-Division of the Mysore District. There were altogether at the end of the period under review 104 ex-officio and 63 non-official members. During the 5 years under report, the receipts with the opening balance on 1st April 1886 aggregated Rs. 33,28,457; while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 27,49,828, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,78,629 at the credit of the Boards. The charges under the head

Public Works, principally roads, amounted to Rs. 25,71,722. Thirty-nine Local Fund Dispensaries were newly opened during the five years under report, and the charges under this head which were only Rs. 40,745 during the preceding 5 years have risen to Rs. 1,00,130. Scholarships to the amount of Rs. 8,298 were paid to students to undergo training in the Madras Medical College for the grade of Hospital Assistants.

36. *Births and Deaths.*—The number of births was 90,708 in 1886, 93,120 in 1887, 97,982 in 1888, 86,864 in 1889 and 82,524 in 1890, while of deaths the numbers were respectively 70,324, 76,074, 70,791, 74,618 and 85,007. Over 50 per cent of the deaths was from fever. The number of deaths from cholera was highest (1,590) in 1889 and that from small-pox (6,608) in 1887. Both these epidemics prevailed to a greater or less extent in every District in the State. In 1890 Influe[illegible] in an epidemic form prevailed, and deaths from it and othe[illegible] all 55,102.

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missioners of Districts, under the guidance and with the assistance of the Chief Medical Officer, at the commencement of 1889-90. Eight Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination were appointed, one for each District, in 1886 and 1887, for watching and checking the work of the Vaccinators. The Government have recently sanctioned the establishment of a Vaccine Institute, where lymph from the calf is made into a paste by mixing it with anhydrous lanoline. The number of Vaccinators employed during the year 1890-91 was 86. The Municipalities of Bangalore, Mysore and Seringapatam have their own Vaccinators. The system of exacting a minimum of 100 cases a month from each Vaccinator was abolished, as it was alleged that it conduced to the submission of false returns by Vaccinators. The result has been that the total number of vaccinations fell from 100,564 in 1886-87 to 69,419 in 1890. The percentage of successful cases aried from 70·25 to 83·10. The average number of persons vaccinated by each 'accinator varied from 1,183·10 to 754·55. The [illegible]mber of chil[illegible] under 1 ear old vaccinated ranged from 16,722 in 1886-8[illegible]1. The st of the Department, which in 1886-87 was [illegible] rose to s. 17,929—2—6 in 1890-91, and the increase was due [illegible]ent of extra eputy Inspectors of Vaccination. The number of deaths [illegible]-pox ranged m 4,175 to 6,608, the latter number, the highest during [illegible]period, having urred in 1887-88.

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missioners of Districts, under the guidance and with the assistance of the Chief Medical Officer, at the commencement of 1889-90. Eight Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination were appointed, one for each District, in 1886 and 1887, for watching and checking the work of the Vaccinators. The Government have recently sanctioned the establishment of a Vaccine Institute, where lymph from the calf is made into a paste by mixing it with anhydrous lanoline. The number of Vaccinators employed during the year 1890-91 was 86. The Municipalities of Bangalore, Mysore and Seringapatam have their own Vaccinators. The system of exacting a minimum of 100 cases a month from each Vaccinator was abolished, as it was alleged that it conduced to the submission of false returns by Vaccinators. The result has been that the total number of vaccinations fell from 100,564 in 1886-87 to 69,419 in 1890. The percentage of successful cases varied from 70·25 to 83·10. The average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator varied from 1,183·10 to 754·55. The number of children under 1 year old vaccinated ranged from 16,722 in 1886-8[illegible]1. The cost of the Department, which in 1886-87 was [illegible] rose to Rs. 17,929—2—6 in 1890-91, and the increase was due [illegible]ent of extra Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination. The number of deaths [illegible]-pox ranged from 4,175 to 6,608, the latter number, the highest during [illegible]period, having occurred in 1887-88.

39. *Emigration.*—The Emigration Agents in Mysore we[illegible]ssrs. Parry and Co. for Natal and J. G. Couran for Mauritius. The total number of emigrants registered during the period was 427, of whom only 158 were natives of the Province, while the remaining number, more than 50 per cent of the total, belonged to the surrounding British Territory. There was a falling off in the number of emigrants since 1887-88, which is due to the registering of coolies to Mauritius having been stopped at the request of the agent from that locality.

40. *Education.*—The number of schools, Public and Private, and pupils which at the end of the first quinquennium was 2,237 and 57,530, increased to 3,410, and 96,427 respectively at the end of the period under report; the classification of schools as sanctioned by Government of India was adopted by the State in 1889-90. According to the census figures of 1891, there were in Mysore 364,973 boys and 361,020 girls or a total of 725,993 children of school going age, of whom on 31st March 1891, there were 86,402 boys and 10,025 girls or 96,427 children under instruction, giving a percentage of 13·28 on the total school going population. Taken separately, the percentage of boys under instruction was 23·65 and of girls 2·78, as against 16·07 and 1·42 at the end of the previous quinquennium. At the close of 1890-91, there were 59,722 pupils in Government, 776 pupils in Municipal, 11,004 in Aided and 1,468 in Unaided institutions, giving a total of 72,970 pupils against 43,240 in 1885-86. The number of indigenous private institutions not conforming to Departmental standard has also increased from 1,089 with 14,459 pupils in 1885-86 to 1,814 with 23,457 pupils in 1890-91. The total receipts under the head of education aggregated Rs. 2,72,710 in 1890-91 as against Rs. 1,91,532 in 1885-86. The total expenditure on education from Public Funds amounted to *Rs. 5,36,977 in 1890-91 against Rs. 3,06,188 in 1885-86. The increase under the* Educational Budget during the 5 years under report is due to the improvements which have taken place in the Department, such as, the grading of certain Officers of the Department, the appointment of a Superintendent for Government Girls' schools and of a Curator for the Government Book Depôt, the opening of certain new schools, extension of the system of grants-in-aid of schools, &c. The amount paid

as grants-in-aid during the 5 years under report aggregated Rs. 2,74,787 agains Rs. 1,39,345 during the previous quinquennium. During the period under report there were three English Colleges, the Central College at Bangalore being a first grade college, and the other two at Mysore and Shimoga being 2nd grade colleges There were also two Sanskrit colleges, one at Mysore and the other at Bangalore. In 1887 a society under the name of Karnataka Bhashojjivini Sabha was formed at Mysore for the revival and promotion of Kannada language and literature and a college was established for the promotion of these objects. During the period under report, the number who passed the University B. A. Examination was 167 and the number who passed the University F. A. Examination was 196 and the Matriculation 611 in the Province. The Mysore Local Examinations for the pupils and for the teachers of Vernacular schools were held for the first time in February 1887. The number of primary schools increased from 985 in 1885-86 to 1,227 in 1890-91 and the pupils from 37,299 to [illegible]728. Three night schools were established for the convenie[illegible]ndustrial classes who were unable to attend the day schools. [illegible]nt for female teachers was maintained at the Maharani's Girls [illegible]e, and at the end of 1890-91 there were 48 girl students. Indu[illegible]ools were also encouraged, and there were 2 sub-schools one at Hassan and th[illegible]r at Bangalore. A liberal system of scholarships is provided both in the colleges [illegible]e Province and at the professional colleges in British India, to provide well-tra[illegible]men for several Departments of the State, and at the end of 1890-91, the total of such scholars was 59, and the amount spent during that year was Rs. 11,829. The number of Sanskrit schools increased from 19 in 1885-86 to 44 in 1890-91. Two of them were colleges, 3 were large schools and the rest were small ones, which taught Sanskrit on the old indigenous methods. In 1885-86, the number of schools for girls was 55 with 4,743 pupils, while in 1890-91, it was 97 with 10,025 pupils. The Maharani's Girls' School at Mysore continued to take the lead and set the fashion in female education. In 1890-91, there were 4 schools for Europeans and Eurasians, 127 schools for Muhammadans and 7 schools for low castes. The number of Muhammadan pupils increased from 4,713 in 1885-86 to 10,185 in 1890-91. 24 scholarships were established for the encouragement of higher education among Muhammadans and Pallegar and other State pensioners. The number of publications rose from 423 in the first quinquennium to 668 in the second.

41. *Archæology.*—Since April 1886, the work of Archæological researches was carried on by Mr. Rice. During the period in question, 51 out of 66 Taluks were surveyed. The number of inscriptions examined and copied *in situ* was about 7,000. The strictly Archæological works published were (1) Coorg Inscriptions, (2) the Inscriptions at Sravana Belgola. In connection with coins, the principal report was on a find of Roman coins near Bangalore, referring to the period extending from 21 B. C. to 51 A. D. One of the principal discoveries was that of the facade of the Chandragupta basti at Sravana Belgola, hitherto hid in pitch darkness and containing 90 minutely sculptured scenes from the lives of Bhadrabâhu and Chandragupta. The great standard work on Grammar, called "*Karnataka Sabdanusasanum*" by Bhatta Kalanka Deva, with its two commentaries as also the two prominent Jaina poems, namely, the *Pampa Bharata* and the Pampa Ramayana have been completed.

42. *Ecclesiastical.*—Three Christian Missions are engaged in the State. The most important event during the period under report in the Roman Catholic Mission has been the proclamation of the Hierarchy in St. Patrick's Cathedral on the 25th January 1887. Of the farms established by this mission in the Bangalore and

Shimoga Districts for the orphan boys, the one at Shimoga has been abolished, while the other two namely Thattikuppa and Siluvepura are doing well. The Wesleyan Mission had 8 principal and 28 subordinate stations. There were 21 Chapels and 40 other preaching places with a congregation of 2,057 members. The London Mission Society has a good staff of Europeans, besides a native staff of 4 ministers and 9 preachers and maintains a high school as well as a theological seminary in Bangalore.

43. *The Government Press.*—The printing work has steadily increased. The total receipts including cash realizations and adjustments during the 5 years amounted to Rs. 2,79,285—2—4 as against Rs. 1,94,750 of the previous 5 years. The total amount drawn from the Treasury during the 5 years was Rs. 1,71,448—10—6. The cost of the work done by the Press was Rs. 2,79,285—2—4, and the expenditure, Rs. 1,71,448—10—6, leaving a nominal balance of Rs. 1,07,836—7—10 in favor of the Darbar. A Branch Press was established at Mysore in November 1888 for the convenience of Government, when camping at

44. *Stationery.*—The total value of stationery, i d was Rs. 1,74,051 and the cost of the establishment, &c., Rs. as been an increase in the consumption of stationery, chiefly under the ite paper purchased in the country.

45. *Museum.*—The total number of visitors during the under report averaged 201,970 per year. 3,473 articles were added to vari lections, and of them, no less than 2,553 were presentations. The nucleus of a herbarium has been formed and several additions were made to the collection of mammals and birds. The collection of coins in the Museum numbered 2,483, including a rare battle-axe coin (copper) presented by Mr. R. Sewell, M. C. S. The work of cataloguing Mysore coins was undertaken and compiled by Captain R. H. Tufnell, M. S. C. A reading room attached to the Museum has been opened and is now accessible to the public. It contains a good library of 747 volumes.

46. *Amrut Mahal Department.*—The Amrut Mahal Department or the Department of Public Cattle, formed a branch of the Commissariat till 1882, when it was taken charge of by the Darbar. It had then as its capital stock, 12,502 head of cattle of different ages. Subsequently, *i. e.*, in 1886, a reduction in the number of herds was effected and a re-distribution of grazing lands was made, owing to intimation having been received that in consequence of the substitution of horses for bullocks in the field Artillery Waggons, &c., the annual demand for steers would be reduced from four to two hundred. The number of herds at the close of the period under report was 16 instead of 30, the estimated area of pasture land was 416,715 acres against 454,820 acres and the stock of cattle 9,575 against 12,457 at the end of the previous quinquennium. The actual receipts of the Department during the period under report amounted to Rs. 2,60,987, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,51,862, resulting in a profit of Rs. 1,09,125. A sheep farm with 6 rams of the Australian and 6 of the Cashmere breed was experimentally started in 1889-90.

47. *Muzarayi.*—There are 1,843 Religious and Charitable Institutions, such as chattrams, mosques, temples, &c., of which 1,814 are in the State and 29 in British Territory. The receipts of the Department during the period under report was Rs. 16,97,772—8—0 and the expenditure, Rs. 16,46,267—9—9.

48. *Exhibitions.*—An Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, which was the first of its kind in the Province, was held at Mysore in October 1888, immediately after

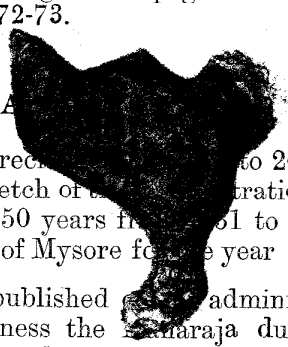
the close of the Dasara festivities. There were more than 30,000 exhibits. Amor them were a unique collection of rare and costly articles kindly placed on view l His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. The total number of awards amounted 44 medals, 14 diplomas, 634 money prizes and 129 honorable mentions. In additic to the above, 9 commemorative medals have been distributed to Deputy Commissione and to the Collector of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The total co of the exhibition aggregated Rs. 21,782—3—1, and deducting the receipts from tl sale of materials and collections for admissions, the net cost was Rs. 16,782—0—

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

1. Full information under the above heads is given in pages 1 to 4 of the Administration Report of Mysore for the year 1872-73.



POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMA

2. The ancient history of Mysore is briefly rec to 20 of the Administration Report for 1872-73, and a brief sketch of tration of the Province by the British Government during the 50 years fi 51 to 1881, is given in pages 1 to 8 of the Administration Report of Mysore fo year 1880-81.

3. A separate report having already been published administration of the Province by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja during the first five years immediately following the Rendition, the present report deals with the second five years, 1886-87 to 1890-91, both inclusive.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

4. Full information on the form of Administration adopted by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja since the Rendition, is given in pages 1—4 of the Administration Report for 1881-82 to 1885-86.

Form of Administration.

5. His Highness the Maharaja's Government has in the main adhered to the system of administration adopted by the British Government during its management of the State, with this difference that the Districts are now placed in charge of Native instead of European Officers, except the District of Kadur, where, owing to the existence of a large number of European Coffee Planters, it has been found expedient to employ an European Officer as Deputy Commissioner, and that the Chief Court is now manned by 3 Native Judges in the place of a single European Judge.

Changes in the Council.

6. The Honorable Mr. P. Chentsal Rao, C. I. E., was appointed Member of the "Council of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore" in April 1889, *vice* Mr. Rai Bahadur P. Krishna Rao, deceased. Mr. Rai Bahadur A. Sabhapati Mudaliar resigned the Councillorship in April 1889 owing to advancing age, so that at the end of 1890-91, Mr. Thumboo Chetty and the Honorable Mr. P. Chentsal Rao with the Dewan as the President, constituted the Council.

Functions and duties of the Council enlarged.

7. The functions and duties prescribed for the members of His Highness' Council by the rules of 8th July 1881, have been considerably enlarged and their scope extended during the period in question.

A new system for the regular hearing of Revenue cases inaugurated.

8. Advantage has been taken of the introduction of the new Revenue Code to inaugurate a system for the regular hearing and disposal of all revenue matters coming before the Government, in appeal or revision. The Revenue Code excludes from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts an important class of questions which arise before the Revenue authorities; and

it is essential that these and other matters involving rights, often of a qu judicial nature, should not be finally decided without thorough investigation a full opportunity given to the parties interested to support their claims a contentions. Under such circumstances, His Highness the Maharaja was, in M 1889, pleased to direct that all Revenue appeals and revision cases coming bef the Government shall be heard and decided by at least two members of H Highness' Council, that the procedure adopted should in essence be that of Civil Courts and that the decisions passed should be published monthly.

9. The Council of His Highness the Maharaja is thus the highest Reve tribunal in the Province and holds a position ana gous to that of the Chief Court in judicial matte

The Council is the highest Revenue tribunal.

10. In the interests of efficient administration, a revision of the territo divisions of the Province was effected on 1st Ap 1886, with the result that the number of Distri was raised from 6 to 8, as it was before the Ren ks (which was 69 before the Rendition) from 60 Divisions was reduced from 3 to 1 and that of S

Changes in the territorial divisions

tion, and 66, while Taluks fr

11. Pa remove the anomaly of the three Judges of the Chief Co having to hear appeals from decisions passed by c of themselves and partly in view to promote pub convenience, the Government, after mature con deration, in 1890, altered the Chief Court Regulation so as to allow of the establishment of a District and Sessions Court at Bangalore, as also of t retention or the transfer of the original and appellate jurisdiction (Civil a Criminal) vested in the Chief Court and exercised within the limits of t Nundydroog Division, to the District Court so reconstituted.

Alterations mad the Chief Court Regula ion.

12. A District Court was accordingly established in September 1890, a it now exercises the original jurisdiction (Civil a Criminal) which the Chief Court had till then be exercising, holding periodical Criminal Sessions the Head Quarters of each of the 3 Districts—Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar under its jurisdiction, while the Chief Court still retains the appellate jurisd tion in its own hands.

Establishment of a District Court at Bangalore.

13. The system of trial by Jury was, in 188 adopted as regards Sessions trials held at Bangalo

Introduction of the system of trial by Jury at Bangalore.

14. A new Railway Magistrate's Court, with a special establishme attached to it, was formed in September 1889, f trial, on the spot, of offences committed on t Railway line.

Establishment of a Railway Magistrate's Court.

15. With the growth of the Excise Revenue and the increase of wo connected therewith, a full timed Officer was foun necessary for effectually controlling the operations the Department and exercising better supervisio over it; and accordingly, a Special Officer called the Excise Commissioner wa appointed in April 1889, and the subordinate staff was at the same time, co siderably strengthened.

Appointment of Excise Commissioner.

16. For the direction and proper supervision of operations connected with th Census, which was fixed to be finally taken on the nigh of the 26th February 1891, a Special Officer under th designation of Census Superintendent was appointe

Appointment of Census Superintendent.

in 1890, who was also entrusted with the work of tabulation and compilation of the Census results.

Transfer of Anche to the Imperial Postal Department.

17. The transfer of the Local Anche to the Imperial Postal Department was effected on 1st April 1889. The change is financially a decided gain to the State, to the extent of about Rs. 60,000 per annum. But in agreeing to the transfer, the Darbar have been swayed by considerations higher than those of mere financial gain. With railways and roads so rapidly opening out the Province and the consequent growth of commercial relations with the other parts of India, Mysore with its local post, could not long continue without causing inconvenience to the public and without impeding the general progress of the country. It was further apparent that a system equally elaborate with the Imperial Postal system or anything approaching it could not possibly be attempted by a purely local post. Considerations such as these influenced His Highness' Government in favor of the amalgamation. Under the arrangements settled with the Government of India, the Imperial Post carries all Mysore official correspondence franked "Mysore G[illegible]rnment Service" free of charge.

Railway Loan and the transfer of the State Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company,

18. As the extension of the State Railway so as to [illegible] Southern Mahratta Railway system, [illegible] carried out early from the current revenues [illegible]e, the State Railway was hypothecated to the S[illegible]n Mahratta Railway Company, and a loan of £ 1[illegible]000, amounting to Rs. 1,63,82,801 in Indian cu[illegible]y, was raised. The contract concluded by the Secretary of State for India, acti[illegible] behalf of His Highness the Maharaja, with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, provides that the loan is not to be redeemable before 1936, and that in the meanwhile, the Company should have the management of the entire Railway, receiving a fourth of the net earnings as remuneration for its management, the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ths going to the credit of the Mysore Government. A portion of the loan money, *viz.*, Rs. 68,60,508 was paid to the British Government in partial liquidation of the famine debt and the balance was utilized for extending the line from Gubbi to Harihar. The State Railway was accordingly transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on 1st July 1886.

Appointment of Director of Archæological Survey.

19. In April 1890, Mr. Rice was relieved of the charge of the Educational Department and appointed Director of Archæological Survey, so that he might give his undivided attention to Archæology and to the collection of Sanskrit and Kanarese manuscripts.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

Appointment of Mr. Thumboo Chetty as Officiating Dewan during the absence of Mr. Sheshadri Iyer,

20. Mr. Thumboo Chetty acted as Dewan from 17th December 1887 to 16th February 1888, while Mr. Sheshadri Iyer was on tour with His Highness the Maharaja in the Northern parts of India. Mr. Sheshadri Iyer was on privilege leave from 1st July 1890 to 30th September 1890, and during his absence on leave Mr. Thumboo Chetty officiated as Dewan. Barring these temporary absences, Mr. Sheshadri Iyer held the office of Dewan during the period under review.

Recognition of Mr. Sheshadri Iyer's services by his pay being raised to Rs. 5,000 and his being made C. S. I.

21. In February 1887, Mr. Sheshadri Iyer was made a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, in consideration of valuable public services rendered to the State, and from September 1888 his pay was raised from Rs. 3,000 to 5,000, in special recognition of those services.

22. The following list shows the several Departments of the Administration and the Officers by whom they were presided over at the close of the period under report:—

Officers presiding over several Departments of the administration.

Dewan.

Mr. K. SHESHADRI IYER, C. S. I.

Secretariat.

Mr. T. Ananda Row, B. A., Chief Secretary.
Colonel C. Bowen, R. E., Secretary to the Government of Mysore in the Public W Department.
Mr. H. J. Bhabha, M. A., Education Secretary.
Mr. C. Meenacshaiya, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary to the Dewan in the Legislativ partment.
Mr. W. McHutchin, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Mysore in the I Works Department.
Mr. A. S[illegible]rlu, Rai Bahadur, Under-Secretary,
[illegible] Iyer, Private Secretary to the Dewan.

Judicial.

M[illegible]mer, Chief Judge and Inspector General of Prisons (on furlough).
Mr. A. Thumboo Chetty, do do (officiating).
Mr. [illegible]amachendra Iyer, B. L., Judge, Chief Court.
Mr. [illegible] Krishnamurti, B. L., Judge, Chief Court (officiating).
Mr. [illegible]ahari Rao, M. L., District Judge, Bangalore.
Mr. C. Cress, do Shimoga.
Mr. C. Srinivasaiengar, do Mysore.
Mr. C. Meenacshaiya, Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate.

Military.

Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of My and Officer in charge Amrut Mahal Department (on privilege leave).
Captain Jones do do (acting).
Mr. J. Deseraj Ars, Assistant to the Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp to His High the Maharaja.

Public Works.

Colonel C. Bowen, R. E., Chief Engineer.
Mr. W. McHutchin, Executive Engineer.
Mr. St. John Buchan, Examiner, Public Works and Railway Accounts.

Finance.

Mr. A Rangaswamaiengar, B. A., B. L., Comptroller and Officer in charge of Huzur T sury and Ex-officio Superintendent of Stamps.

Medical.

Brigade-Surgeon T. J. McGann, M. D., Senior Surgeon and Ex-officio Sanitary C missioner.
Surgeon-Major P. H. Benson, M. B., C. M., and M. R. C. S., Civil Surgeon, Mysore, Chemical Examiner.

Police and Forests, Agriculture and Statistics.

Mr. L. Ricketts, Inspector General of Police, Forests and Plantations, and Direc General of Agriculture and Statistics.

Revenue Survey.

Colonel J. P. Grant, Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Inam Settlements.
Colonel J. Rutherfurd, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Excise.

Mr. R. Vijayindra Rao, Excise Commissioner.

Archæology.

Mr. L Rice, C. I. E., Director of Archæological researches in Mysore.

Census.

Mr. V. N. Narasimmaiengar, Census Superintendent.

Deputy Commissioners.

Colonel J. A. Campbell, Kadur District (on leave).
Mr. P. N. Krishnamurti, B. L., Bangalore District (C... ...el Court ...
Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, B. A., do (ac... ...duty.)
Mr. P. N. Parnaiya, B. A., Hassan District.
Mr. B. K. Venkatavaradaiengar, Tumkur District.
Mr. B. Tirumalachar, Chitaldroog do
Mr. Abdul Rahman, Shimoga do
Mr. C. Madiah, Kolar do
Mr. Syed Nasiruddin, Bangalore do (acting).
Mr. D. Namakal Rao, Mysore do (acting).
Mr. H. H. Sparkes, Kadur do (acting).

Government Botanical Gardens and Museum.

Mr. J. C. Cameron, F. L. S., Superintendent, Government Gardens and Museum.

Education.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha, M. A., Education Secretary.
Mr. J. Cook, M. A., Principal, Central College.
Mr. C. M. Leonard, B. A., Principal Assistant, Central College.
Mr. J. G. Tait, M. A., Professor of Language, do
Mr. J. Weir, M. A., Principal, Maharaja's College.

Registration.

Mr. C. Meenacshaiya, Barrister-at-Law, Inspector General of Registration and Ex-officio Registrar of Companies.

Government Press and Stationery.

Mr. T. T. Leonard, Superintendent, Government Press and Stationery.

Changes introduced into the constitution of the Representative Assembly.

23. The "Mysore Representative Assembly" which had its origin in the first year of His Highness' reign and which was then composed of leading raiyats and merchants of the Province, nominated by the Deputy Commissioners and the Dewan, had since a most encouraging career, and its constitution was revised in 1887, so as to provide property qualification for effective representation of the varied interests in the country, *viz.*, Agricultural, Mercantile, Industrial, &c. Various Local Fund Boards, Municipalities and Public Associations composed of the more advanced section of the community, were at the same time allowed to depute members to the Assembly from their respective bodies, so that proper representation of all classes of people and localities might be secured. A Talukwar list of qualified persons was accordingly prepared and selection

of members made therefrom. Rules were also framed to regulate the conduct business at the meeting of the Assembly. The revised scheme having worke satisfactorily it was decided in 1890 to further improve its constitution by allowir the wealthier and the more enlightened classes of people to choose members for i and a revised set of rules was accordingly framed, by which the property qualific tion for membership has been so fixed as to embrace the largest land-holders and tl leading merchants and traders; high education has been recognized as a qualificatic by itself. The property qualification fixed is high, being the payment of a lan revenue of from Rs. 100 to 300, or of a Mohatarfa tax of from Rs. 13 to 17, or tl ownership of one or more Inam villages with a beriz of Rs. 500, but it cannot b regarded as unreasonably high, as there would be about 50 qualified persons fc each of the 66 Taluks on an average. All persons qualified by property or educa tion have been given the privilege to elect, from among themselves, the specifie number of representatives for their respective Taluks, and for the Cities of Bangalor and Mysore. In addition to members thus elected, the various Local Fund Boards Municipalities and Public Associations are allowed the privilege of deputing mem bers to the Assembly fro[illegible]mong their respective bodies. Thus constituted th Assembly [illegible]uld [illegible] maximum of 351 members, efficiently representing al interests [illegible]

24. [illegible]ntative Assembly under the revised rules was held ir October 18[illegible] the 337 persons elected as members, 262 attended the meetings of t[illegible]mbly at Mysore, as against 144 in the first year of its existence

25. The [illegible]ber of representatives who were present at each year's meeting is given below:—

1881	...	144	1886	...	279
1882	Figures not available		1887	...	243
1883	...	154	1888	...	221
1884	...	183	1889	...	189
1885	...	198	1890	...	198
	1891	...	262		

26. The Assembly is the first of its kind in India. Lord Dufferin in reply to an address presented to him by the members during his visit to Mysore in 1886, observed as follows:—

Lord Dufferin's observations on the Representative Assembly.

"Gentlemen, allow me to thank you for the friendly welcome with which you "have greeted me. I am glad to see you around me and am pleased to think that "the Maharaja should have called to his counsels men of such intelligence, influence "and authority. I am sure that both His Highness and the State will derive equal "profit from your assistance."

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

27. The land tenures in the Province are fully described in pages 23 to 32 of the Administration Report of Mysore for the year 1872-73. It is principally raiyatwari and nearly identical with the tenure in the adjoining British Districts.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

28. The system of Survey and Settlement in force in Mysore is described in pages 32 to 41 of the same year's report.

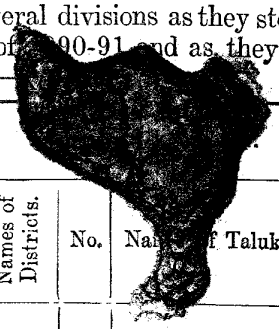
CIVIL DIVISIONS OF TERRITORY.

29. After the famine of 1876-78, as a part of the general scheme of retrenchment which had been carried out in view to bring the expenditure within the diminished revenues of the State, the territorial divisions of the Province were revised in 1882, when the number of Districts, which existed at the time of the Rendition, was reduced from 8 to 6 and the Taluks from 69 to 60, while 3 Sub-Divisions and 17 Sub-Taluks were newly created. Experience of 3 years

Reconstruction of abolished Districts and Taluks.

however showed that much public inconvenience was the result of this change and the interests of efficient administration required a return to the old arrangement. Accordingly, in January 1886, Colonels C. Bowen and J. P. Grant and Messrs. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, R. Vijayindra Rao, and L. Ricketts were requested by Government to form themselves into a Committee to consider proposals from District Officers and to draw up a complete programme of all the changes required for the satisfactory administration of every Department of the State. On the recommendation of the Committee, Government directed, in Proceedings No. 136—45-7 dated 29th March 1886, the reconstruction of the two abolished Districts of Hassan and Chitaldroog, as well as of the Taluks of Arkalgud, Malvalli, Malur, Devanhalli, Molakalmuru and Jagalur. There were thus, at the close of the period under report, 8 Districts, *viz*, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore with French Rocks Sub-Division, Hassan, Chittaldroog, Shimoga and Kadur, and 66 Taluks and 10 Sub-Taluks, as against 6 Districts, 60 Taluks and 17 Sub-Taluks at the end of 1885-86.

30. The following table shows side by side the several divisions as they stood at the close of 1885-86 and of 1890-91 and as they stood just before the Rendition :—



Divisions of territory.	On the date of the Rendition.		At the end of 1885-86.					
	Names of Districts.	No.	Names of Taluks.	Names of Districts.	No.	Names of Taluks.	Names of Districts.	No.	Names of Taluks.
Bangalore.	Bangalore.	1	Bangalore.	Bangalore.	1	Bangalore.	Bangalore.	1	Bangalore.
		2	Magadi.		2	Magadi.		2	Hoskote.
		3	Hoskote.		3	Kunigal.		3	Dodballapur.
		4	Devanhalli.		4	Nelamangala.		4	Nelamangala.
		5	Dodballapur.		5	Dodballapur.		5	Devanhall
		6	Nelamangala.		6	Hoskote.		6	Anekal.
		7	Kankanhalli.		7	Anekal.		7	Closepet.
		8	Closepet.		8	Kankanhalli.		8	Magadi.
		9	Anekal.		9	Closepet.		9	Kankanhalli.
					(*a*)	*Channapatna.*		(*a*)	*Channapatna.*
Kolar.	Kolar.	1	Kolar.	Kolar.	1	Kolar.	Kolar.	1	Kolar.
		2	Betamangala.		2	Bowringpet.		2	Bowringpet.
		3	Srinivaspur.		3	Chikballapur.		3	Chintamani.
		4	Mulbagal.		4	Sidlaghatta.		4	Mulbagal.
		5	Gudibanda.		5	Chintamani.		5	Sidlaghatta.
		6	Sidlaghatta.		6	Mulbagal.		6	Malur.
		7	Chikballapur.		7	Goribidnur.		7	Goribidnur.
		8	Malur.		8	Bagepalli.		8	Chikballapur.
		9	Gumnaikanapalya.		(*a*)	*Malur.*		9	Bagepalli.
		10	Goribidnur.		(*b*)	*Devanhalli.*		(*a*)	*Gudibanda.*
					(*c*)	*Srinivaspur.*		(*b*)	*Srinivaspur.*
					(*d*)	*Gudibanda.*			
Tumkur.	Tumkur.	1	Tumkur.	Tumkur.	1	Tumkur.	Tumkur.	1	Tumkur.
		2	Koratagere.		2	Maddagiri.		2	Maddagiri.
		3	Maddagiri.		3	Sira.		3	Chiknayakanhalli.
		4	Chiknayakanhalli.		4	Pavagada.		4	Sira.
		5	Sira.		5	Gubbi.		5	Gubbi.
		6	Kadaba.		6	Tiptur.		6	Tiptur.
		7	Honnavalli.		7	Chiknayakanhalli.		7	Pavagada.
		8	Kunigal.		(*a*)	*Koratagere.*		8	Kunigal.
					(*b*)	*Turuvekere.*		(*a*)	*Koratagere.*
					(*c*)	*Huliyar.*		(*b*)	*Huliyar.*
				Chitaldroog Sub-Division.	8	Chitaldroog.		(*c*)	*Turuvekere.*
					9	Challakere.			
					10	Holalkere.			
					11	Hiriyur.			
					(*d*)	*Jagalur.*			
					(*e*)	*Hangal.*			
					(*f*)	*Hosdurga.*			

On the date of the Rendition.			At the end of 1885-86.			At the end of 1890-91.		
Names of Districts.	No.	Names of Taluks.	Names of Districts.	No.	Names of Taluks.	Names of Districts.	No.	Names of Taluks.
Mysore.	1	Mysore.	Mysore.	1	Mysore.	Mysore.	1	Mysore.
	2	Chamrajnagar.		2	Nanjangud.		2	Chamrajnagar.
	3	Ashtagram.		3	Tirumakudlu-Narsipur.		3	Hunsur.
	4	Periyapatna.		4	Chamrajnagar.		4	Yedatore.
	5	Yedatore.		5	Heggaddevankote.		5	Heggaddevankote.
	6	Heggaddevankote.		6	Hunsur.		6	Gundlupet.
	7	Gundlupet.		7	Gundlupet.		7	Nanjangud.
	8	Talkad.		8	Yedatore.		8	Tirumakudlu-Narsipur.
	9	Nanjangud.		9	Holé-Narsipur.	French Rocks Sub-Division.	9	Malvalli.
	10	Mandya.		(a)	*Malvalli.*		10	Mandya.
	11	Malvalli.		(b)	*Arkalgud.*		11	Seringapatam.
			French Rocks Sub-Division.	10	Seringapatam.		12	Attikuppa.
				11	Attikuppa.		13	Nagamangala.
				12	Channarayapatna.			
				13	Nagamangala.			
				14	Mandya.			
				(c)	*Maddur.*			
Kadur.	1	Ch[illegible]galur.	Kadur.	1	Chikmagalur.	Kadur.	1	Tarikere.
	2	Ta[illegible]		2	Tarikere.		2	Chikmagalur.
	3	Banawar.		3	Koppa.		3	Kadur.
	4	Mudgere.		4	Kadur.		4	Koppa.
	5	Lakvalli.		5	Mudgere.		5	Mudgere.
	6	Koppa.		(a)	*Yedahalli.*		(a)	*Yedahalli.*
Hassan.	1	Hassan.	Hassan Sub-Division.	6	Hassan.	Hassan.	1	Hassan.
	2	Manjarabad.		(b)	*Grama.*		2	Manjarabad.
	3	Belur.		7	Manjarabad.		3	Belur.
	4	Channarayapatna.		8	Belur.		4	Arsikere.
	5	Nagamangala.		9	Arsikere.		5	Channarayapatna.
	6	Harnhalli.					6	Holè-Narsipur.
	7	Narsipur.					7	Arkalgud.
	8	Arkalgud.					(a)	*Grama.*
	9	Attikuppa.						
Shimoga.	1	Shimoga.	Shimoga.	1	Shimoga.	Shimoga.	1	Shimoga.
	2	Channagiri.		2	Tirthahalli.		2	Channagiri.
	3	Honnali.		3	Sagar.		3	Honnali.
	4	Shikarpur.		4	Nagar.		4	Shikarpur.
	5	Sorab.		5	Sorab.		5	Tirthahalli.
	6	Sagar.		6	Shikarpur.		6	Sagar.
	7	Nagar.		7	Honnali.		7	Nagar.
	8	Kavaledurga.		8	Channagiri.		8	Sorab.
				9	Davangere.		(a)	*Kumsi.*
				(a)	*Kumsi.*			
Chitaldroog.	1	Chitaldroog.				Chitaldroog.	1	Chitaldroog.
	2	Davangere.					2	Challakere.
	3	Budihal.					3	Hiriyur.
	4	Hiriyur.					4	Holalkere.
	5	Hosdurga.					5	Davangere.
	6	Pavagada.					6	Jagalur.
	7	Dodderi.					7	Molakalmuru.
	8	Kankuppa.					(a)	*Hosdurga.*

N. B.—(1) The names in Italics are those of Sub-Taluks.

(2) A Deputy Amildar is stationed at Seringapatam but he has no defined portion the Taluk allotted to him separately.

(3) The Jahgirs of Yelandur and Sringeri Taluks are omitted in the above list.

CENSUS.

Taking of Census on the night of 26th February 1891.

31. A Census of the population of the Mysore State was taken during the cold weather of 1890-91, on the night of the 26th February 1891, along with the general synchronous Census of India. A report with full details with the Government Review of it will be separately published. The following is a general summary.

Staff.

32. The system of enumeration adopted was that prescribed for the whole of India. It was carried out successfully and without opposition on the part of the people. There was a Superintendent at the head of the operations, assisted by a staff of officers for District work. This is the third Census of the country.

33. The tract was divided into 187 charges, sub-divided again into 2,223 circles consisting of 28,294 blocks. Officials of status, ge[illegible] rank not below that of an Amildar or a Deputy Amildar, were [illegible] Superintendents, while those of the standing of Shekdars and a[illegible] as circle Supervisors. The majority of the enumerating staff com[illegible]e officials from all Departments of the State and non-officials consisting [illegible] inamdars, co-sharers of village accountants, bankers, members of the localba[illegible]; all of them willingly rendered gratuitous service. In the cities of Bangalore [illegible] Mysore, the Municipalities conducted the operations.

Census of the C. and M. Station, Bangalore.

34. The Census of the Civil and Military Station was carried out under the orders of the Madras Census Superintendent, but the results were supplied to the Darbar Officer for incorporation with the general statistics of the State.

Tabulation of Census returns.

35. The tabulation and compilation of the Census results were conducted at Head-quarters under the Census Superintendent and his Assistants.

Enumerated population.

36. The following statement compares the enumerated population of the State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with the results of the previous Censuses in 1881 and 1871 :—

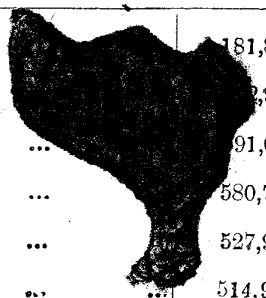
	1891.	1881.	Increase.	1871.	Decrease.
Males	2,483,451	2,085,842	+397,609	2,535,924	—52,473
Females	2,460,153	2,100,346	+359,807	2,519,488	—59,335
Total.....	4,943,604	4,186,188	+757,416	5,055,412	—111,808

The increase over the population of 1881 was 18·1 per cent, while the decrease from that of 1871 was 2·2 per cent : it is satisfactory to note that the country has rapidly almost regained its strength, in spite of the loss of a million souls from the famine of 1876-78.

It will be observed that in all the three Censuses, the Districts of Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldroog returned a population of males in excess of females, while Mysore and Hassan returned just the reverse, the females in these Districts being more than the males; Bangalore in the 1st Census showed a slight, very slight indeed, increase of males and in the second and third Censuses showed a decrease; Kolar and Tumkur like Bangalore returned in one Census a small excess of males; in another, comparatively larger excess of females. It would seem that the Western tract of Mysore has more male population than the Eastern: the fact is noticeable.

Districts arranged according to strength of population.

38. The annexed table exhibits population by Districts, arranged in order of their respective strength:—



Districts.	Population in order of strength.	Percentage to total population.
Mysore	181,814	23·90
Bangalore including Civil and Military Station ...	,994	16·24
Kolar	91,030	11·95
Tumkur	580,786	11·75
Shimoga	527,981	10·68
Hassan	514,952	10·42
Chitaldroog	413,984	8·37
Kadur	330,063	6·68

Adult male and female population.

39. The following table gives the number of adults, male and female, for each District and their percentage on the population, adult being those between 15 and 49 years of age:—

Districts.	Number of adults.		Total.	Percentage on the population of the District.
	Males.	Females.		
Bangalore	179,530	178,902	358,432	50·9
Kolar	158,967	150,348	309,315	52·3
Tumkur	158,110	149,763	307,873	53·0
Mysore	292,905	302,308	595,213	50·3
Hassan	131,350	129,637	260,987	50·6
Shimoga	149,604	127,134	276,738	52·3
Kadur	98,300	79,409	177,709	53·6
Chitaldroog	107,661	101,830	209,491	51·0
Total	1,276,427	1,219,331	2,495,758	51·4
Civil and Military Station	25,304	24,903	50,207	50·1
Grand Total.....	1,301,731	1,244,234	2,545,965	51·5

The table shows that like most other countries the population producing food in Mysore is 50 per cent and more of the total.

Population distributed by classes of occupation.

40. Distributed by main classes of occupation, the population is as follows :—

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Class A—Government Service, &c.	122,327	113,838	236,165
„ B—Pasture and Agriculture	1,685,445	1,630,558	3,316,003
„ C—Personal service	55,182	54,157	109,339
„ D—Preparation and supply of material substance ...	221,819	212,610	434,429
„ E—Commerce, Transport and Storage	90,094	87,284	177,378
„ F—Professions	40,187	39,825	80,012
„ G—Indefinite and independent	268,397	321,881	590,278
Total population under all occupations.....	2,483,451	2,460,153	4,943,604

The detailed figures showing occupations are perhaps not altogether reliable: persons under cl[illegible] trade as well and *vice versa*, and may have classed themselves un[illegible]o classes. The class B is in Mysore, as in other parts of India, [illegible] includes land-lords and agricultural laborers and all men and wo[illegible] their living by work connected with agriculture.

Density of populatio[illegible]

41. The foll[illegible]g statement shows the relative density of population in the several Districts :—

Districts.	Density of population per square mile.
Bangalore including Civil and Military Station	313·73
Mysore	236·03
Hassan	197·83
Kolar	193·21
Tumkur	141·90
Shimoga	132·46
Kadur	125·26
Chitaldroog	103·65
Whole Province with area of 27,936½ Sq. miles	176·96

The density is thus, as ought to have been expected, subject to very wide variation from about 314 to 104 nearly.

42. The following table compares the density in the three Censuses :—

District.	Density of population.		
	1871.	1881.	1891.
	No. per Sq. mile.	No. per Sq. mile.	No. per Sq. mile.
Bangalore	284·3	265·5	313·7
Kolar	240·2	157·3	193·2
Tumkur	175·3	110·6	141·9
Mysore	228·5	206·2	236·0
Hassan	203·1	165·6	197·8
Shimoga	131·4	127·1	132·4
Kadur	145·6	110·9	125·2
Chitaldroog	118·8	77·7	103·6
Total for the Province.....	180·9	149·8	176·9

It will be seen thus that Bangalore and Mysore are the only Districts that have more than regained their strength of 1871, and Shimoga also, while the other five Districts are considerably behind their respective figures of 1871

43. Comparing the number of buildings returned at the last Census as occupied with that shown in 1881, an excess for the whole Province of * 161,246 houses or an average of 22 per cent is observed. The average number of persons inhabiting each occupied house was for the country nearly five persons, while for the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, it was 7 and 6 respectively. In 1881, the average number of persons per occupied house was 5·71, but this rate was exceeded in 4 Districts, especially in the Mysore District, where the average was 6·49 and in the Bangalore District, where it was 6·17. It is interesting to compare these figures with what are given by Wilkes in his report of 1804: the number of houses then was estimated at 576,459; so that within a period of 87 years, the State has an increased number of 317,987 houses; the rate [illegible] per year thus is 3,655 houses or at the rate of 55 houses for each [illegible] Comparing however the number of houses returned in the two Cen[illegible]1891 with one another, the rate of progress is found to be 16,124[illegible], or at the rate of 244 houses per each taluk. The population was e[illegible]he report of 1804, not by the number of houses but of families. According[illegible]s calculation, the number for each family was supposed to be five in the Di[illegible]ts where there were large towns, and a little more than four in Districts where [illegible] were none.

Buildings (occupied.)		
*1891	...	894,446
1881	...	733,200
		+ 161,246

44. The population returned in 1891 is distributed as follows, according to religions:—

Population by religions.

Religion.	Population.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	
Hindus	2,324,499	2,314,605	4,639,104
Musalmans	131,473	121,500	252,973
Christians	20,306	17,829	38,135
Jains	7,116	6,162	13,278
Parsis	18	17	35
Sikhs	13	16	29
Bramhos	10	13	23
Jews	10	11	21
Buddhists	5	...	5
Theists	1	...	1
Total...	2,483,451	2,460,153	4,943,604

45. The annexed statement shows that, out of the provincial population of 4,943,604, 10,619 persons or 21·5 in every 10,000 are afflicted with the 4 kinds of infirmity named therein. The deaf-mutes and the blind form the majority, their proportion being respectively 8 males and 6 females for the former and 11 and 10 for the latter, in every 10,000

Infirmities.

of the population. Insanity and leprosy (black corrosive) affect a little more than 2 in the same number :—

Infirmity.	Afflicted Population.			
	1891.		1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Insane ...	628	461	466	301
Deaf-mute	1,937	1,529	1,426	1,184
Blind	2,673	2,577	1,866	2,060
Leper	544	270	340	193
..	5,782	4,837	4,098	3,738

More males have been returned throughout as afflicted than females, the excess being about [illegible] per cent.

Education.

46. The following statement exhibits the total population as divided into (1) the learning (pupils), (2) the literate and (3) the illiterate :—

	Males.		Females.		Both Sexes.	
	No.	Proportion per 1,000 on total.	No.	Proportion per 1,000 on total.	No.	Proportion per 1,000 total.
Learning	61,053	23	6,403	3	67,456	
Literate	200,455	81	11,482	5	211,937	
Illiterate	2,221,764	896	2,442,017	992	4,663,781	9
Total.....	2,483,272	1,000	2,459,902	1,000	4,943,174	1,0

47. The following statement shows the progress made in education generally since the Census of 1881 :—

	Males.				Females.			
	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Learners ...	61,053	64,733	—3,680	—5·7	6,403	3,636	+2,767	+7
Literate ...	200,455	169,965	+30,490	+17·9	11,482	5,446	+6,036	+11
Total.....	261,508	234,698	+26,810	+11·4	17,885	9,082	+8,803	[illegible]

The table shows increased activity in female education.

48. *Expenditure.*—The following statement shows the expenditure incurred on account of Census up to 31st March 1891, that is, during the 11 months from the commencement of work :—

	Particulars.	Amount.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	
Part A.	*Enumeration*—						
	District charges	8,751	10	5			
	Enumeration printing	12,907	7	9			
	Total A.....	...	...	...	21,659	2	2
Do B.	Tabulation office	2,137	6	5			
	Do printing						
	Total B.....				3,396	7	2
Do C.	Superintendent (Pay and travelling allowance)	9,246					
	Do Office Establishment	3,296					
	Total C.....	...	...	...	12,542	11	1
	Grand Total.....	...	...	...	37,598	4	5

TRIBES AND LANGUAGE.

49. These are enumerated in pages 43 and 44 of the Administration Report for 1872-73.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

His Highness the Maharaja has political relations except with British Government.

50. His Highness the Maharaja has political relations with the British Government only, and they are governed by the "Instrument of Transfer," by which the Administration of the Province was made over to His Highness in March 1881.

Residents and Assistant Residents.

51. The undermentioned Officers have held the position of Resident and Assistant to the Resident, during the period under report :—

Residents.

Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone..... From 2nd June 1885 to 26th May 1886.

Mr. J. B. Lyall, B. C. S. .... From 26th May 1886 to 20th March 1887.

Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, C. S. I. ..... From 20th March 1887 to 10th October 1887.

General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K. C. B., V. C., R. E. ..... From 10th October 1887 to 15th January 1889.

Colonel Sir O. B. C. St. John, K. C. S. I., R. E. ..... From 15th January 1889 to the 31st March 1891.

Assistants to the Resident.

Major J. H. Newill, M. S. C.	From 10th October 1885 to 13th April 1886.
„ E. A. Fraser	From 13th April 1886 to 5th December 1886.
„ Donald Robertson	From 5th December 1886 to 8th July 1887.
Mr. L. W. King, B. A., L. L. B., B. C. S...	From 8th July 1887 to 20th December 1887.
Major Donald Robertson	From 20th December 1887 to 1st May 1888.
Mr. F. E. K. Wedderburn, M. C. S. ...	From 1st May 1888 to 26th December 1888.
„ E. G. Colvin, B. C. S.	From 26th December 1888 to 25th April 1889.
„ J. A. Crawford, C. S.	From 25th April 1889 to 29th October 1889.
Captain L. S. Newmarch, B. S. C.	From 29th October 1889 to 31st March 1891.

The most [illegible] period under [illegible]

52. T[illegible]t events that marked the period under report, w[illegible] the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Imperial Maje[illegible] the Queen-Empress' reign and the visits to Mysore [illegible] His Excellency Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy a[illegible] Governor G[illegible] India, and His Royal Highness the late Prince Albert Vict[illegible]

The Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress' reign.

53. Th[illegible]bilee of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress was celebra[illegible] with great *eclat* at Bangalore, the Head-quarters [illegible] the Mysore Government, and other places in the P[illegible]vince on 16th February 1887, which was the Offi[illegible] day fixed for the celebration of the event. On that day, general thanks-giving pr[illegible]ers for the long life and prosperity of Her Imperial Majesty were offered in temples, mosques and churches; the poor, fed and clothed; a number of prisone[illegible] released from Jails, and all public buildings, houses and shops, &c., decorated a[illegible] illuminated; in short, there was general rejoicing throughout the State.

54. The following Notification was issued by the Government relative to [illegible] event:—

"His Highness the Maharaja desires that the auspicious event of Her Maje[illegible] "the Queen-Empress attaining the fiftieth year of her illustrious and benevol[illegible] "reign should be celebrated throughout Mysore with appropriate honors, and "feels confident that his subjects in all parts of the Province will welcome the ev[illegible] "as an occasion for public rejoicings.

"2. His Highness is pleased to direct that Wednesday, the 16th of Febru[illegible] "1887, shall be adopted as the day for the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee "Mysore and that the District Officers will notify this fact to the public at la[illegible] "and to the several Municipalities in their Districts, to enable them to arrange "such public rejoicings as may be suitable for so distinguished an occasion.

"3. To aid the efforts of the Municipalities at the various District He[illegible] "quarters, His Highness' Government will place at the disposal of the Dep[illegible] "Commissioners, the requisite funds for the distribution of food and clothing to "poor and for suitable entertainments for the children of schools, private and pub[illegible] "and for the inmates of charitable institutions.

"4. His Highness' Government also direct that in honor of the event, a bo[illegible] "of one day's pay shall be disbursed to every Non-commissioned Officer and Sold[illegible] "of the Mysore Horse and Barr throughout the Province.

"5. The 16th February will be observed as a holiday in all public Offices.

"6. Special arrangements will be made at Bangalore for the celebration "the Jubilee by His Highness the Maharaja in person, and instructions will be iss[illegible] "hereafter, regarding the Official Ceremonial to be adopted at the Head-quart[illegible] "of each District."

55. His Highness the Maharaja held a public Darbar on the 16th February 1887 at Bangalore, and sanctioned a donation of half a lakh of rupees to the Indo-Colonial Institute in London. On 20th June 1887, the anniversary of the Queen-Empress' accession to the throne and the date on which Her Majesty's Jubilee was celebrated in London, His Highness the Maharaja laid the foundation stone of the Mysore Jubilee Institute, which is to serve as a branch or rather as a subordinate help-mate of the Imperial Institute, and wherein are to be maintained a collection of exhibits of local arts and industries. An Oriental Library of rare Sanskrit and Kanarese manuscripts was also established in connection with the Institute.

Visit of the Earl and Countess of Dufferin.

56. In November 1886, Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Dufferin paid a visit to Mysore and Bangalore and were most loyally welcomed and received.

57. An extract from one of the speeches of the Viceroy is appended :—

"Under the benevolent rule of himself (His Highness the Maharaja of "Mysore) and of his dynasty, good Government, e[illegible]ress, universal "peace and the blessings of education are everywh[illegible]l there is no "State within the confines of the Indian Empire w[illegible]ly justified "the wise policy of the British Government, in supp[illegible] own direct "administration of its vast territories by the associate[illegible]f our great "feudatory Princes."

Viceroy's visit returned.

58. About the end of 1887, His Highness the Maha[illegible]a returned the Viceroy's visit, and taking advantage of that opportunity, made a tour in Northern India, visiting some of the Native States on his way.

Visit of His Royal Highness the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales.

59. In November 1889, His Royal Highness the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales visited Mysore, the news of whose sudden death in January 1892 filled the country with sorrow.

SUBSIDY.

Postponement of the enhanced subsidy.

60. The amount of the subsidy as fixed by the Treaty of 1799 and as paid up to the time of the Rendition was 24½ lakhs of rupees. On the latter date, an addition of 10½ lakhs of rupees per annum was made to it. The British Government, however, not wishing to place an undue burden on the finances of the State in the early stage of His Highness the Maharaja's rule, when the country had not yet recovered from the effects of the famine of 1876-78, was pleased to postpone the addition for a period of five years from the date of Rendition, so that it became payable from 1886-87. In consideration, however, of the embarrassed condition of the finances of the State and of the numerous demands upon it, the British Government was further pleased generously to forego the enhaced subsidy for another additional period of ten years, that is, up to 1896-97. By this act of generosity on the part of the Paramount Power, the Mysore State has been enabled to devote much larger sums than it could otherwise have done, to the furtherance of Public Works, especially works of Irrigation and Railway extension, and maintain the administration of the Province at its present standard of efficiency.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

Topographical Survey.

61. The Topographical Survey of the Province which was commenced in 1875-76 having been completed in September 1886, the operations of the Department came to a close in that month. The cost of the Department since April 1886 was Rs. 27,079, and since the commencement, Rs. 8,75,260.

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Progress made in Survey and Settlement.

62. The Survey Department began operations in 1863-64, when the British Commission was administering Mysore. At the time of the Rendition in March 1881 about 17 years after, out of the 69 Taluks into which the Province was then divided, the measurement had been completed or nearly so, in 59 and the classification, in 42. 36 Taluks had been completely settled. Since then, during the 10 years of the Native Administration, the measurement work of the remaining Taluks has been completed, while the classification advanced in 60 and settlement in 58 out of the 66 Taluks, into which the Province was subsequently divided. There thus remained for classification 6 Taluks, and for settlement 8, at the end of 1890-91.

Changes and reductions made in the Department.

63. Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie reverted to Military duty at the close of 1886, and Lieut.-Col. D. Cowie also, in 1888. Mr. E. H. Butcher retired from public service in 1889. Mr. J. P. Barker, whose services had been lent in 1888 to the Coo[illegible] severed his connection with the Mysore State in 1889. The appoi[illegible]ted were either abolished or were filled up by Native Officers, of [illegible] were seven at the close of 1889-90. With the progress of Survey op[illegible]s in the Province, measures were adopted for the gradual reduction of th[illegible]rength of the Department; accordingly during the period under report, [illegible] number of measuring establishments was reduced from 5 in 1886 to 4 in 1[illegible], and the classing establishments, from 4 in 1886 to 2 in 1890. 82 men, chiefly measurers, were retired, of whom 58 were provided with suitable appointments in other Departments of the State.

Measurement.

64. *Measurement.*—The subjoined statement shows the total out-turn by the Revenue Survey Department during the last 5 years ending 31st October 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890 respectively:—

Average No. of Measurers per establishment.	Year ending 31st October.	No. of establishment.	Villages.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Unarable Acres.	Total Acres.	Percentage of actual measurement.	Average Cost per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									Rs. A. P.
39·96	1886	5	758	93,196	321,822	244,466	566,288	82·40	0 3 6·52
35·52	1887	5	606	74,791	273,081	445,786	718,867	80·91	0 2 9·81
29·73	1888	4	371	55,605	227,652	317,853	545,505	83·69	0 3 3·24
33·63	1889	4	387	54,404	223,390	184,991	408,381	78·62	0 4 10·43
29·17	1890	4	552	33,703	140,214	97,061	237,275	61·41	0 8 4·09

Reduction of establishments.

65. The decrease in the number of establishments since 1887, was simply concomitant with the gradual reduction of the Department, as the measurement of the Province approached completion. The number of measurers per establishment, so high as 39·96 in 1886, has been advisedly reduced during the period under report, it being found impossible for one officer to supervise so many men, and the system of carrying out test by means of Surveyors, not having answered expectations. The out-turn of work has naturally not been so great as in the preceding five years' period, a fact easily accounted for by the fewer chains employed, and, as will be seen by referring to the

statement given below, by the impossibility of getting so much actual field work done, compared with in-door work, owing to the large quantity of miscellaneous but scattered work inseparable from the gradual winding up of a large Department.

Working season distributed.

66. The distribution of the days of the working seasons of the 5 years under report has been as follows :—

Items.	Year ending 31st October 1886.	Year ending 31st October 1887.	Year ending 31st October 1888.	Year ending 31st October 1889.	Year ending 31st October 1890.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Boundary disputes	3·55			·35	9·53
Sickness	3·22	6		4	3·82
Non-co-operation	2·76	2·38		·00	6·74
Rain	0·51	0·08	0·0	0·03	0·09
Travelling	2·58	2·41	2·58	3·98	5·94
In-door work	0·86	0·59	0·41	2·68	2·31
Holidays, leave, &c.	4·12	5·03	3·55	3·80	4·16
Percentage of days lost	17·60	19·09	16·31	21·38	32·59
Percentage of days of actual measurement ...	82·40	80·91	83·69	78·62	67·41

Construction of Boundary Marks by raiyats.

67. The raiyats for the most part constructed their own boundary marks for their fields, thus saving much trouble in the matter of Boundary Mark Accounts.

Boundary disputes.

68. The number of boundary disputes disposed of during the 5 years under report were 44, 25, 18, 11 and 4 as against 41, 94, 67, 61 and 99 during the preceding period of 5 years. Almost all the disputes were trivial and, with the reduced scale of operations, are gradually lessening.

Mean average difference between test and original work.

69. The mean average difference between test and original work was very satisfactory and was as follows :—

1886	...	...	$\frac{31}{40}$ of an acre.
1887	...	...	$\frac{32}{40}$ do
1888	...	...	$\frac{28}{40}$ do
1889	...	...	$\frac{28}{40}$ do
1890	...	...	$\frac{24}{40}$ do

Further tests taken in cases of large differences.

70. In all cases of large differences, further tests were taken and the measurements of the whole village cancelled, unless the mistakes were found to be quite isolated and unlikely to permeate injuriously the whole work.

Tests ample.

71. The test throughout the 5 years was ample and as results show, satisfactory.

72. *Classification.*—The next statement shows the total out-turn of work done by this branch of the Department for the 5 years under report :—

Classification.

Year ending 31st October.	Number of Establishments.	Number of classers per establishment.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Unarable Acres.	Total Area classed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1886	4	16·62	90,923	335,164	361,092	696,256
1887	3	16·43	65,141	244,661	165,361	410,022
1888 ...	2	19·02	56,159	162,237	153,103	315,340
1889 ...	2	18·64	53,645	173,744	220,773	394,517
1890 ...	2	18·01	42,420	190,833	197,052	387,885

73. The number of classing establishments increased in 1886, had again to be reduced in 1888, as the classification was fast over-hauling the measurement. Unlike the measuring branch, the classing branch, not being so near completion, had much less miscellaneous work, and consequently, the out-turn of the period under report has been, considering the reduced number of establishments during the last 3 years, quite as good as the out-turn of the preceding Quinquennial period.

Establishment reduced.

74. The distribution of the days of the working season in the classing branch during the 5 years has been as follows :—

Working season distributed.

1886	82·25
1887	76·96
1888	81·69
1889	85·46
1890	77·18

and it compares fairly well with the results shown in the preceding Quinquennial Report.

75. The mean difference between test and original work were 2, 3, 4, 3 and 2 pies respectively in the 5 years under report. These differences vary in proportion to the difficulty of the work, but have in no case been very great. On the whole, the original work as gauged by test has been very satisfactory.

Mean difference between test and original work.

76. From the commencement of the Survey operations in 1863-64 up to the end of the Survey year ending 31st October 1890, 19,141,552 acres have been measured and 16,954,322 acres have been classed, at a total cost of Rs. 55,62,498—4—10.

Work done since the commencement of the Survey operations.

77. The cost of operations of the Revenue Survey Department for the 5 years under report is shown in the annexed statement :—

Cost during the period under report.

	For the year ending 31st October.														
	1886.			1887.			1888.			1889.			1890.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of the Department ...	2,27,862	13	9	2,07,899	10	4	1,76,139	14	4	1,87,532	8	3	1,76,347	10	4
Cost per acre for measurement...	0	3	6·52	0	2	9·81	0	3	3·24	0	4	10·43	0	8	4·09
Cost per acre for classification...	0	2	4·25	0	3	2·08	0	2	11·69	0	2	6·74	0	2	2·09
Cost per acre for both (classification and measurement) ...	0	5	10·77	0	5	11·89	0	6	2·93	0	6	5·22	0	10	6·18

78. The expenditure decreased year by year for the first 3 years of the period under report, owing to the gradual substitution of Native for European Officers, and it then rose in 1889, owing to the former coming on higher rates of pay on well earned promotion; it again fell in 1890 to Rs. 1,76,347—10—4, owing to a reduced establishment. The cost per acre on the contrary has gradually increased, and in fact, year by year as operations approach completion and there is a dearth of original work and an increase of miscellaneous work, it loses in value as a test of actual work done.

Variations in expenditure.

79. *Settlement.*—The following table shows, for the several years under report, the general progress of work by Taluks. It will be seen that the total number of Taluks in the Province has, owing to re-adjustment of boundaries, risen from 60 (the number shown in the last Quinquennial Report) to 66 excluding the Yelandur and Sringeri Jahgirs :—

Settlement.

During the year ending 31st October.	No. of Taluks in the Province.	Nature of Work.	No. of Taluks com[illegible]d.	No. of Taluks in progress.	Not commenced.
1	2	3			6
1886	66	Measurement	57		2
		Classification	53		11
		Settlement	49	...	17
1887	66	Measurement	59	7	...
		Classification	54	2	10
		Settlement	52	2	12
1888	66	Measurement	61	5	..
		Classification	56	4	6
		Settlement	54	3	9
1889	66	Measurement	65	1	...
		Classification	59	2	5
		Settlement	56	2	8
1890	66	Measurement	66	...	...
		Classification	60	3	3
		Settlement	58	2	6

80. During the period of 5 years under report, the Revenue Survey Settlement was introduced into the Taluks mentioned below :—

Taluks in which Settlement was introduced.

1886 { 1. Attikuppa. 2. Hoskote.

1887 { 1. Mysore. 2. Chintamani. 3. Mulbagal.

1888 { 1. Nagamangala. 2. Mandya.

1889 { 1. Seringapatam. 2. Kolar.

1890 { 1. Bowringpet. 2. Malur.

81. As estimated in the preceding Quinquennial Report, Survey Operations were brought to a close by the end of the year 1890.

Survey operations closed in 1890.

82. The number of Inam villages measured and classed is shown in abstract in the following statement:—

Inam villages measured and classed.

Operations.	By valuation Survey.	By detail Survey.	Total villages.	Acres.	Cost per Acre.	Total Cost.	
1886.					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Measured	94	6	100	62,150	0 2 2·68	8,634 4 2	
Classed	89	7	96	64,406	0 1 5·60	5,903 1 1	
1887.							
Measured ...		27	69	70,865	0 1 9·42	7,905 14 0	
Classed		7	40	39,862	0 1 1·32	2,765 6 9	
Measured ...	30	25	55	77,888	0 2 0·97	10,131 11 8	
Classed	103	7	110	47,450	0 1 10·79	5,632 2 8	
1889							
Measured	35	35	70	82,345	0 3 2·16	16,366 1 1	
Classed	86	9	95	45,884	0 1 7·34	4,621 13 8	
1890.							
Measured	153	*335	488	172,213	0 7 0·62	75,899 4 8	* Includes 253 villages of Sringeri and 5 of Yelandur.
Classed	11	16	27	28,951	0 1 4·14	2,433 11 1	

83. The mode of allocating and charging excess in Minor Inams having been definitely settled by Government, the following progress was made:—

Allocation of excess in Minor Inams and charges thereon.

Years.	No. of Cases.	Confirmed as Inam.			Brought under Khalsat.		
		Rs.	As.	P	Rs.	As.	P.
1886	1,003	3,475	10	0	777	14	0
1887	1,048	9,469	8	0	940	0	0
1888	2,181	14,201	4	0	3,330	8	0
1889	3,863	28,949	8	0	4,529	12	0
1890	960	17,243	12	0	4,376	4	0

84. Under the rules in force prior to 1885, 32 Taluks had been settled permanently and forty temporarily. In 1885, revised rules having been issued, the work already completed

Potgi Settlement.

as to pakka potgi had to be revised in consequence, and this explains the delay in settlement. The following table gives particulars :—

Up to Rendition.	From 1881 to 1886 (31st March).	From 1886 to 1891 (31st March).	Awaiting settlement.	Total.
		PAKKA POTGI.		
15	32 Detail— 14 revised. 18 original.	15 Detail— 1 revised. 14 original.	19	66
		KATCHA POTGI.		
29	11	15	8 Id 3*	66

*M... which no... remuneration... fixed.

INAM SETTLEMENT.

Past history of the Department.

85. The past history of the Inam Department and the results of the operations thereof since its organization in 1868 up to end of the year 1885-86, have been referred to in sections 45 to 60 of the first Quinquennial Report.

Progress made in revised Survey valuation.

86. During the 5 years 1886-87 to 1890-91, 452 whole villages were settled on the revised Survey valuation in accordance with the orders of Government No. 4701-9—133, dated 2nd September 1881, with the result that the combined quit-rent has been raised by Rs. 8,459—8—0 as shown below :—

	No. of Cases.	Combined quit-rent.
1886—87	140 ...	Rs. 667 8 0
1887—88	146 ...	„ 4,277 0 0
1888—89	103 ...	„ 2,886 8 0
1889—90	40 ...	„ 368 8 0
1890—91	23 ...	„ 260 0 0
	Total.....452	Rs. 8,459 8 0

Allocating and charging excesses in Minor Inams.

87. The question of allocating and charging excesses in Minor Inams in Government villages of settled Maidan Taluks, which formed the subject of frequent complaints on the part of Inamdars, was finally disposed of by Government in April 1886, (*vide* Government Proceedings No. 698-706—12, dated 20th April 1886, and Proceedings No. 5046-54—Cir. 128, dated 12th December 1887).

Issue of Title-deeds for Minor Inams.

88. Five thousand seven hundred and forty-one Final Title-deeds for Minor Inams in Government villages were prepared and issued during the period as noted below, and there were still 40,698 cases, for which Final Title-deeds had to be prepared and issued :—

1886—87	650
1887—88	1,964
1888—89	1,048
1889—90	562
1890—91	1,517
Total.....5,741	

89. Thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty-four cases of printed Quit-Rent Registers were compared with the original Inam Registers and despatched to the Districts concerned. There were still 3,921 cases of land Inams, for which printed Quit-Rent Registers had to be compared and despatched, out of a total for the whole Province of 61,928 cases.

Quit-Rent Registers.

90. Two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two cases were disposed of, as per particulars mentioned below:—

Cases disposed of.

1886—87	...	499	1889—90	...	1,015
1887—88	...	251	1890—91	...	519
1888—89	...	598			

91. The total area confirmed during the 5 years was 104 khandis 18 kolgas and 15 padis, bearing an assessment of Rs. 2,189—10—9. The quit-rent imposed on these Inams amounted to Rs. 512—8—11 [illegible] ned with the Jodi, raised the sum payable to Government to Rs. [illegible] 59 per cent of the full recorded assessment.

Area confirmed.

92. T[illegible]able gives the details:—

Year.	Area in Khandis.			Assessment.			Jodi.			Quit-rent			Combined quit-rent.		
	K.	K.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1886—87	6	17	4	99	15	10	66	14	8	4	13	4	71	12	0
1887—88	66	19	6½	523	2	11	63	6	5	200	5	7	263	12	0
1888—89	10	4	7	147	12	1	...	...	...	31	14	0	31	14	0
1889—90	20	17	13½	381	1	4	48	13	0	97	5	4	145	8	0
1890—91	...	...	...	1,037	10	7	605	13	4	178	2	8	784	0	0
Total.....	104	18	15	2,189	10	9	784	15	5	512	8	11	1,296	14	0

93. Twenty-three Inams were settled as cash payments during the past 5 years, amounting to Rs. 627—9—4. These Inams are commutable into Land Inams at the Survey Settlement.

Inams settled as cash payments.

94. The number of Kayamgutta villages revised during the period under report was 2.

Kayamgutta villages revised.

95. The vexed question of the enfranchisement of Kodigi Inams has at last been settled by Government in Proceedings No. 4704-11—138, dated 29th September 1888, in a way calculated to afford the just relief which has so persistently been demanded by Inamdars in the Maidan Taluks of the Province. The burden of the Kodigidars' complaint was, that Inams granted in reality for construction and up-keep of tanks have, in great many cases, been treated as those granted for up-keep only, and thus, instead of being confirmed hereditarily on ¼ or ½ quit-rent as they ought to have been, were enfranchised at ½ quit-rent or for one life only; and that in other cases where it was not clear whether an Inam was for construction and up-keep or for up-keep only, the benefit of the doubt has been given to Government and not to the Inamdars. Under such circumstances, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have directed a re-investigation and re-settlement by the Inam Department of all doubtful cases on the complaints of the parties concerned. The principles laid down for the conduct of the revision were:—

Enfranchisement of Kodigi Inams.

1*st*. That no Kodigi Inams shall be treated as granted only for up-keep, unless this is most clearly and directly proved, and

2*ndly*. That the general rule of interpretation shall be that all Kodigi Inams were granted for construction and up-keep and not for mere up-keep only.

The settlement based on these instructions has apparently given satisfaction and removed all grounds of complaint.

96. One thousand two hundred and eight Kodigi cases were revised during the years 1888 to 1891, as per instructions conveyed in the Chief Secretary's letter No. 1261—37, dated 25th September 1888.

1888-89 ...	242
1889-90 ...	721
1890-91 ...	245
	1,208

Particulars of land resumed.

97. The details [illegible]ent, &c., of the resumed lands are sho[illegible]

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Area in Khandis ...	2 2 5 3/5	7 3 3/20	4 10 10 1/2	11 12 14 1/2	0 12 15
Assessment in Rs. ...	175 13 4	109 7 9	90 4 3	145 3 1	12 8 2
Jodi in Rs.	157 11 2	55 5 0	42 1 8	17 11 11	6 0 0
Net gain to Government in Rs.	18 2 2	54 2 9	48 2 7	127 7 2	6 8 2

Number of cases resumed, with causes thereof.

98. The total number of cases resumed was 61, of which 59 were due to non-existence of temples and non-rendering of services therein, and the rest to the Inams having been proved invalid.

Settlement of cash payments under the Muzarayi Rules.

99. The details of the settlement of the cash payments under the Muzarayi rules were as follow during the period under report:—

	No. of Cases.	Amount. Rs. A. P.
1886-87 ...	5	70 10 0
1887-88		...
1888-89 ...	1	66 0 0
1889-90 ...	5	262 14 0
1890-91		...

Result of the operations of the Department for the 5 years.

100. The additional permanent revenue derived from the operations of the Department during the 5 years amounted to Rs. 9,559—11—11 as shown below :—

	Rs. A. P.
1886-87	690 7 6
1887-88	4,531 8 0
1888-89	2,966 8 7
1889-90	593 4 6
1890-91	777 15 4
Total.....	9,559 11 11

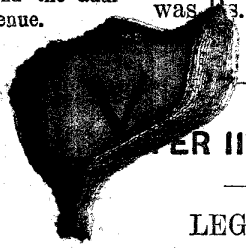
Cost of the Department for the 5 years.

101. The cost of the Department during the period was Rs. 38,974—0—1, as particularized below :—

				Rs.	A.	P.
1886-87	...	...	...	7,913	10	1
1887-88	...	...	...	7,808	7	0
1888-89	...	...	..	7,761	0	0
1889-90	...	...	...	7,761	11	9
1890-91	...	...	...	7,729	3	3
			Total.....	38,974	0	1

Cost of the Department since its commencement and the addition made to the Revenue.

102. The aggregate cost of the Department from 1868 up to the close of 31st March 1891 amounted to Rs. 10,35,384—13—5, and the total addition to the revenue for the same period was Rs. 8,52,810—3—7 or 82 per cent of the total



ER III—PROTECTION.

LEGISLATURE.

Organization of Legislative Department as a separate Department.

103. A Legislative Department was first organized as a separate Department, under the superintendence of an Officer, designated the Legislative Secretary, in January 1886.

Regulations passed.

104. The Darbar have passed the following Regulations with the previous sanction of the Government of India :—

1886—1887.

(1) Regulation I of 1886.

A Regulation introducing into the Territories of Mysore, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), in supersession of Act X of 1872, as amended by Act XI of 1874.

The Government of India have been pleased to empower, under this Regulation, Police Officers and Magistrates in the Province, to exercise over European British subjects, the same powers as are exercised by Police Officers and by Magistrates other than Justices of the Peace in British India, beyond the limits of the Presidency Towns.

(2) Regulation I of 1887.

The Hackney Carriages Act for the City of Bangalore.

1887—1888.

(3) Regulation II of 1887.

Amending Regulation II of 1884, introducing into Mysore, with certain modifications, the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882).

1888—1889.

(4) Regulation I of 1888.

To amend Regulation I of 1886, introducing into the Territories of Mysore, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882).

(5) Regulation II of 1888.

To regulate the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport and importation of explosives.

(6) Regulation III of 1888.

To apply to the City of Mysore, the provisions of the Municipal Regulations of the City of Bangalore.

(7) Regulation IV of 1888.

To consolidate and amend the law relating to Revenue Officers and the Land Revenue in the Territories of Mysore.

The Revenue Settlement of the Province being modelled on the Bombay Revenue System, the Code was framed on the basis of the Bombay Revenue Code. The Mysore Survey guarantee provides, in addition to fixity of rents for 30 years, immunity from increased taxation during revision, in regard to improvements effected at the land-holders' expense All unnecessa[illegible]s in regard to the enjoyment of land by the Raiyat have been swept aw[illegible] qualification that such enjoyment should not endanger the land[illegible]inishing the value of the land for agricultural purposes. By the pas[illegible]gulation, the revenue law in Mysore, which has been in a very unsatisfact[illegible]settled condition and scattered among various rules and notifications, has b[illegible]urther reduced to a system, and several doubtful matters, such as whether th[illegible]executive orders passed by the Chief Commissioner had the force of law or not, the conflict of jurisdiction between Revenue and Civil Courts in certain cases, the mutual rights and obligations existing between land-lords and tenants—these and several other matters have been placed on a definite basis and settled by clear Legislative provisions.

1889—1890.

Nil.

1890—1891.

(8) Regulation I of 1890.

To amend the Municipal Regulations of 1871 in force in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore.

(9) Regulation II of 1890.

To amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation I of 1884.

This regulation provides for the establishment of a District and Sessions Court at Bangalore for the disposal of the original and appellate work of a District and Sessions Court, as well as for the retention of the appellate jurisdiction (Civil and Criminal) by the Chief Court or transfer thereof to the District Court so established, and has thus been the means of removing the anomaly of the three Judges of the Chief Court having to hear an appeal from one of themselves.

(10) Regulation III of 1890.

To declare the imperial standard yard for the United Kingdom to be the legal standard measure of length in the Territories of Mysore.

(11) Regulation IV of 1890.

To consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money by the Government of Mysore for agricultural improvements.

(12) Regulation V of 1890.

To provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

(13) Regulation VI of 1890.

To consolidate and amend the law relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.

(14) Rules under the Land Revenue Code, Regulation No. IV of 1888,

The "Mysore Law Amendment Regulation" referred to in para 63 of the last Quinquennial Report is still under progress.

Draft Regulations submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

105. The following important Drafts, framed by the Darbar, of Regulations proposed to be introduced into Mysore have been submitted to the Government of India for sanction :—

(1) A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

(2) A Regulation to prevent the theft of mining materials belonging to Gold Mines in Mysore, and to provide precautions against accidents at such Gold Mines.

(3) A Regulation for introducing the Indian Post Office Act XIV of 1866 into the Territories of Mysore.

At the i[illegible]ief Court, the first of these Regulations is proposed to be introd[illegible]. It embodies such of the improvements made in British Act[illegible]1888, as are applicable to Mysore. The existing Civil Law subject[illegible]re Cavalry and Infantry forces to arrest, and their arms, clothes, &c., [illegible]achment in execution of decrees. Though the Darbar have under considera[illegible] the enactment of a Regulation on the lines of the Indian Articles of War, Act V[illegible] 1869, this opportunity has been taken to provide for the exemption of all Military men from arrest and for placing certain restrictions in regard to powers of attachment.

The transfer of the Mysore Postal Service to the British Imperial Postal Department has rendered the introduction of the Post Office Act, XIV of 1866, necessary.

Draft Regulations under consideration.

106. The Darbar have also prepared the following Draft Regulations which are under their consideration :—

(1) To introduce into the Territories of Mysore Act VI of 1882, the Indian Companies Act.

(2) To amend the law relating to Prisons.

(3) To provide facilities for obtaining the evidence and appearance of prisoners and for service of process upon them.

(4) For the regulation of Weights and Measures of Capacity in Mysore.

(5) To consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and to make provision for the organization and administration of District Municipalities in the Territories of Mysore.

(6) The Small Causes Courts Regulation.

(7) The Treasure Trove Regulation.

(8) The General Clauses Regulation.

(9) The Police Regulation.

(10) The Forest Regulation.

(11) A Regulation to amend the law relating to Excise revenue.

(12) The Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

(13) A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to Guardian and Ward.

(14) The Mysore Inventions and Designs Regulation.

(15) The Government Securities Regulation.

(16) The Mysore Village Courts Regulation.

(17) A Regulation to amend Act XXV of 1867 (an Act for the regulating of Printing Presses and Newspapers), as it is in force in Mysore.

(18) A Regulation to amend the Indian Penal Code, as it is in force in Mysore.

(19) A Regulation to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended by Regulation I of 1888.

(20) A Regulation to further amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code (Regulation IV of 1888).

(21) A Regulation to amend the Mysore Civil Co[illegible] of 1883).

(22) A Regulation to amend the Indian Contract Act [illegible] as it is in force in Mysore.

(23) The Mysore Factories Regulation.

(24) A Regulation for avoiding loss by the default of Public Accountants.

(25) A Regulation to amend the Indian Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871, as it is in force in Mysore.

(26) The Mysore Railways Regulation.

POLICE.

Appointment of an Inspector General to control the Department.

107. The year 1886 was the first entire year in which the Police Department was under the control of the Inspector General of Police, the office having been constituted in the latter part of 1885.

Head of the District and Taluk Police.

108. Police Assistant Commissioners and in Bangalore, the Superintendent of Police for that District, continued to direct the operations of the Police, under the general supervision of Deputy Commissioners. Amildars and Deputy Amildars continued as the head of the Taluk and Sub-Taluk Police, aided by Inspectors and Jamadars.

Appointment of additional Police Assistant Commissioners for the Hassan and Chitaldroog Districts and the French Rocks Sub-Division.

109. In the early part of 1886, two additional Police Assistant Commissioners were appointed, one for each of the two newly constituted Districts of Hassan and Chitaldroog. In 1888, a separate Police Assistant Commissioner was appointed for the French Rocks Sub-Division of the Mysore District, as it was found that the entire District was too large and important a charge for one Police Assistant Commissioner.

Strength of the District Police.

110. The actual strength of the District Police in the five years 1886 to 1890 is given below, as against the sanctioned strength of the force:—

	Actual Strength.	Sanctioned Strength.
1886	4,171	4,289
1887	4,205	4,322
1888	4,217	4,342
1889	4,240	4,391
1890	4,351	4,475

111. Of this force, the officers were 381, 398, 405, 414 and 418 and the men, 3,790, 3,807, 3,812, 3,826 and 3,933 respectively, in the 5 years.

112. The following table compares the figures with those of the first q quennium, 1881 to 1885:—

	First Quinquennium.			Second Quinquennium.	
	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.
1881 ...	375	3,661	1886 ...	381	3,790
1882 ...	346	3,552	1887 ...	398	3,807
1883 ...	391	3,554	1888 ...	405	3,812
1884 ...	413	3,791	1889 ...	414	3,826
1885 ...	409	3,812	1890 ...	418	3,933

113. It will be seen that the force was steadily increasing. At the en 1890, the increase was 7·8 per cent above the strength of 1881.

Cost of the District Police.

114. The cost of the District force in the second five years as compared v that in the first five years after the Renditio given below :—

First Quinquennium.	Rs.	Second Quinquennium.	Rs.
18	,95,150	1886	4,72,080
	,89,146	1887	4,92,760
	,88,107	1888	4,98,840
	4,09,764	1889	5,16,991
1 ...	4,35,762	1890	5,45,176

Gold Mining Police.

115. A ecial Police force was sanctioned for the Gold Mining trac 1886 for better security of person and property; the expansion of this valuable industry, the popul in the tract largely increased and required a strong Police to control it. sanctioned strength of the force at the end of 1890 was 1 high class Inspecto minor Officers and 30 Constables, costing annually Rs. 6,972.

Special Reserve Force.

116. A Special Reserve force of picked men, well drilled and clothed, organized in the year 1889. Their sanctioned stre at the end of 1890 was—

2 Inspectors.
3 Drill Sergeants.
31 First Class Constables.
48 Second do do.

Total.. 84

The object of the force.

117. There are two detachments, one located in Bangalore and the oth Shimoga. The force is intended to meet sudden emergent calls, to quell disturbances, keep the p at fairs and festivals and put down organized crime : when not so specially empl the men are drilled and taught in the Codes at Head-quarters.

How the force was employed.

118. Since their organization, they were pu special duty as shown below :—

On 19th October 1890, the Bangalore Special Reserve force was for the time detailed for duty, to keep order at the Dasara festival held in Mysore. this occasion, they are reported to have done good work.

During the latter part of the same year, they were told off for servi Devanhalli, where a large party of Beloochies had encamped, and were of muc in maintaining order among them. The Shimoga detachment is usually empl on frontier duty and in checking the raids of dacoits.

Cost of the force.

119. The cost of the Special Reserve for annually Rs. 11,424.

Railway Police.

120. The Railway had no separate Police of its own : the rural Police forc charge of the line and the men deputed for the were at first 4 Sergeants and 29 Constables. A line extended, more men were put on this work. At the end of the year 189

force in charge of the line was one Assistant Superintendent of Police, three Inspectors, six Sergeants and Dafadars and 134 Constables.

Cost.

121. The total cost incurred during the period under report is detailed below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
From 1st July 1886 to 31st July 1889	11,012	0	8
From 1st August 1889 to 31st December 1889 ...	6,811	5	4
From 1st January to 31st December 1890 ...	22,240	15	11
Total.....	40,064	5	11

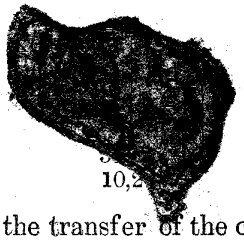
Contribution by the S. M. Ry.

122. Under the terms of the contract entered into with the Southern Mahratta Company, they should contribute $\frac{7}{10}$ths of this cost.

Municipal Force.

123. The Municipal force paid out of the Municipal funds was of the following strength, costing the Municipalities annually as per details given below:—

	Officers.	Men.
1886 ...	... 34	309
1887 ...	... 34	315
1888 ...	... 34	331
1889 ...	... 35	330
1890 ..	... 8	109



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124. The decrease in the year 1890 was due to the transfer of the cost of the City Police of Mysore from Municipal to Provincial funds.

Strength and cost of the entire force.

125. The strength and cost of the entire force, District, Railway, Reserve, Gold Mining and of the towns of Bangalore and Mysore, are given below for each of the five years:—

Years.	Sanctioned Strength. Officers.	Men.	Actual Strength. Officers.	Men.	Cost. Rs.
1886 ...	447	4,272	429	4,165	5,49,951
1887 ...	467	4,414	456	4,290	5,72,977
1888 ...	483	4,456	459	4,315	5,85,963
1889 ...	482	4,581	473	4,433	6,08,594
1890 ...	492	4,743	481	4,618	6,41,278

126. The cost per head of population at the end of 1890 was annas 2 and pies $\frac{3}{4}$. Taking the revised Census figures of 1891, the force represents one Policeman for 975 head of population and 5·6 square miles of the country. In the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, the proportion was 42 and 39 men for every square mile, and one Policeman for every 384 and 266 persons of the population respectively. The same information for each District is as follows:—

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Police to area.	Proportion of Police to population.
Bangalore	2,547	*702,913	1 to 2·9 Sqr. Mls.	1 to 815
Kolar	3,059	591,030	1 to 5·6 do	1 to 1,084
Tumkur	4,093	580,786	1 to 6·4 do	1 to 911
Mysore ... / French Rocks ...	5,007	*1,181,814	1 to 4·6 do	1 to 1,097
Hassan	2,603	514,952	1 to 6·3 do	1 to 1,246
Shimoga	3,986	527,981	1 to 7·1 do	1 to 948
Kadur	2,635	330,063	1 to 8·3 do	1 to 1,044
Chitaldroog	3,994	413,984	1 to 8·6 do	1 to 896
Total.. ...	27,924	4,843,523	1 to 5·6 do	1 to 975
Bangalore City	4·88	80,285	42 to 1 Sqr. M.	1 to 384
Mysore City	6·87	74,048	39 do	1 to 266

N. B.—The figures of the last Census have been adopted in the above table.

* These include the respective population of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

127. The proportion of officers to men in the force, excluding Lance Dafa Bangalore and Mysore Town Police, the force deputed for Railway work and Sp Reserve forces at Bangalore and Shimoga, was 10 per cent.

128. As regards departmental punishments—dismissals, fines, degradat and suspensions—and Judicial punishments under Police Act or Rules or the Penal Code, the stati are given below:—

Punishments.

	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	
Dismissals ...	2	96	3	62	1	73	3	66	9	
Fines	88	656	69	1,236	57	1,022	76	990	77	1,
Degradations		23	12	28	17	47	18	45	15	
Suspensions		11	10	178	12	159	19	159	11	
Punishments un Police Act or R	...	8	1	8	...	7	1	9	1	
Punishment under the Penal Code ...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
Other offences ...	3	11	...	23	...	9	1	8	1	
Total.....	146	1,009	95	1,536	87	1,318	118	1,277	115	1

129. The majority of departmental punishments inflicted on men consiste fines for neglect of beat duty and overstaying leave.

130. Desertions in the force during the five y are shown below:—

Desertions.

1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
24	19	20	17	33

131. There is a Head-quarter Police School at Bangalore and another smaller scale at Shimoga, where men are taught and instructed in the Codes.

Education.

132. The following table shows the number of literate officers and men in force during the five years:—

Literate officers and men in the force.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Officers ...	413	430	424	459	478
Men ...	1,568	1,540	1,662	1,735	2,060

Great attention is continuing to be paid to this important subject.

133. Particulars of rewards by promotion and in money were as follow:—

Rewards.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Rewards by promotion	216	268	142	207	312
Rewards by money	13	66	71	89	107

134. Under the head "Rewards by promotion" are included cases of prom in the usual course as well as those for meritorious service: in future, it would well to distinguish one from the other, as the object is to know what percentag the promotions is for real merit conspicuously proved.

135. The following were the most notic cases in which rewards were granted:—

Cases in which rewards were granted.

In accordance with the order contained in the Dewan's Proceedings No. 254, dated 27th May 1885, silver bangles were, in 1887, presented to 2 officers and 18 men, and money rewards granted to 15 men, for valuable services rendered by them in capturing gang dacoits in 1884, in co-operation with the then Sub-Division Officer Mr. Namkal Rao. Mr. Muhammad Ali, the Police Assistant Commissioner of Tumkur, was granted an honorarium of Rs. 500 ; Inspectors Muhammad Jafar and Venkatramanaiya, a special personal allowance each of Rs. 10 per mensem ; Dafadar Mullu Naik, a money reward of Rs. 15, Patel Sidda Lingegauda, a gold bangle worth Rs. 50 and Syed Sahib, a Revenue Peon, and Lakshmakka, a toddy woman, money rewards of Rs. 7 and 20 respectively, in connection with the successful detection of a series of dacoities committed in the Tumkur District in 1885.

136. Deaths in the five years were 323 as against 246 in the previous five years. Particulars are given below :—

Mortality.

1881	...	51	1886	...	44
1882	...	50	1887	...	74
1883	...	49	1888	...	62
1884	...	50	1889	...	61
1885	...	46	1890		82

137. The number of processes served by the Police [illegible] ars under review is particularized her[illegible] bject for consideration whether a sep[illegible] shment of peons might not with advantage be entertained for the service o[illegible] ses in non-cognizable cases :—

Process Serving.

		Issued.	Served.	Unserved.
1886	...	58,876	57,504	1,372
1887	...	47,749	45,731	2,018
1888	...	70,431	68,992	1,439
1889	...	72,251	70030	2,221
1890	...	69,342	67,316	2,026

138. The number of cognizable offences reported and pending and the results of arrests made in the 5 years are shown below :—

Crime.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Cases.				
Cases reported and pending	6,615	6,573	6,003	6,012	6,043
Cases struck off	2,790	3,080	2,842	2,700	2,788
Cases resulted in conviction	1,956	2,168	1,950	1,960	1,984
Cases pending	1,869	1,325	1,211	1,352	1,271

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Persons.				
Number arrested	5,266	5,269	4,462	4,519	4,742
Finally convicted	3,333	3,461	2,899	2,974	3,099
Acquitted or discharged	521	615	563	421	618

139. The following shows the percentage of cases struck off to cases reported and pending in each year :—

Percentage of Cases struck off.

		Cases struck off.	Percentage.
1886	...	2,790	42·1
1887	...	3,080	46·8
1888	...	2,842	47·3
1889	...	2,700	44·9
1890	...	2,788	46·1

140. Out of the total number of cases annually reported, false cases whicl Police refused to investigate and cases reported tc declared by the Magistracy as false, are particula below :—

False cases.

1886	...	2,312	1889	...	2,125
1887	...	1,777	1890	...	2,081
1888	...	1,984			

141. The table below gives the number of cases reported and pending cluding number struck off as false under the diff classes of crime, in the five years 1886 to 1890 :—

True crime distributed under different classes.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c. ...	76	62	49	61	
Class II.—Serious offences against person	364	279	183	312	
Class III.— D[illegible] against property only ...	771	654	614	627	
Class IV.—M[illegible]erson	157	28	27	33	
Class V.— [illegible]st property	1,672	1,482	1,334	1,445	
Class VI.—Other [illegible]nces not specified above	785	988	866	834	

142. The statement below gives the crimes and criminals admitted to be tr each of the 8 Districts, as compared with the area population :—

Proportion of true crime and criminals to area and population.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population.	True crime to area (1 sq. mile).					True crime to pop (10,000 peopl			
			1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1886.	1887.	1888.	18
Bangalore, excluding the City ...	2,542·12	622,628	·080	·083	·064	·049	·052	3·26	3·37	2·63	2
Kolar ...	3,059	591,030	·043	·041	·055	·080	·074	2·22	2·11	2·84	4
Tumkur ...	4,093	580,786	·025	·028	·031	·025	·022	1·77	1·98	2·15	1
Mysore do ... French Rocks	5,000·13	1,107,766	·046	·058	·036	·035	·032	2·08	2·61	1·64	1
Hassan ...	2,603	514,952	·082	·065	·065	·055	·051	4·15	3·26	3·30	2
Shimoga ...	3,986	527,981	·064	·077	·057	·058	·053	4·87	5·85	4·32	4
Kadur ...	2,635	330,063	·040	·031	·042	·061	·059	3·18	2·48	3·36	4
Chitaldroog ...	3,994	413,984	·027	·032	·039	·029	·026	2·58	3·14	3·74	2
Total.....	27,912·25	4,689,190	·048	·051	·047	·046	·043	2·88	3·04	2·78	2
Bangalore City ...	4·88	80,285	160·86	176·02	146·96	139·34	108·19	97·78	106·99	89·31	84
Mysore City ...	6·87	74,048	11·64	10·04	12·22	18·04	16·15	10·80	9·31	11·34	16
Grand Total.....	27,924	4,843,523	·079	·084	·075	·076	·073	4·57	4·86	4·34	4

143. The high percentage shown against the town of Bangalore as comp with Mysore, is due to the fact that in the former, Act V of 1861 (Police Act) force, whereas in the latter, it is not.

144. The more serious offences against person and property reported during the same period are shown below :—

Serious offences against person and property reported.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Murder, attempt at murder and culpable homicide ...	70	81	80	80	77
Grievous hurt, kidnapping, &c.	297	255	309	285	267
Dacoity	74	42	52	45	20
Robbery and theft, &c.	865	874	803	913	872
Total.....	1,306	1,252	1,244	1,323	1,236

145. The number of heinous offences against person and property in 1890, notably under dacoity, shows a sensible decrease.

146. The following table gives an idea of the results of Police proceedings in the more serious offences against person and property :—

Results of Police proceedings in the more serious offences.

	Reported and Pending.					Resulting in conviction.					Percentage of conviction to cases reported and pending.				
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Murder, &c. ...	98	99	101	115	110	23	23	20	35	24	23·4	23·2	19·8	30·4	21·8
Grievous hurt, &c. ...	341	320	348	339	310	78	58	58	79	77	22·8	18·1	16·6	23·3	24·8
Dacoity ...	86	50	57	60	35	...	5	4	7	1	...	10	7·01	11·6	2·8
Robbery and theft, &c.	1,132	1,202	1,078	1,192	1,222	138	144	106	110	113	12·1	11·9	9·8	9·2	9·2

	Arrested.					Sentenced.					Percentage.				
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Murder, &c. ...	105	118	139	139	137	31	30	23	43	24	29·5	25·4	16·5	30·9	17·5
Grievous hurt, &c. ...	328	256	275	390	331	135	73	103	166	134	41·1	28·5	37·4	42·5	40·4
Dacoity ...	...	66	106	121	26	...	17	37	38	5	...	25·7	34·9	31·4	19·2
Robbery and theft, &c.	531	423	327	346	384	231	223	158	161	171	43·5	52·7	48·3	46·5	44·5

147. The efforts of the Police in regard to detection of cases of murder and culpable homicide had average success in the years 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1890 and a somewhat better result in 1889. The percentage of convictions in cases of dacoity remained about the same from 1887 up to 1889, but showed a great falling off in 1890. Similarly, the results in respect of robberies and other serious offences against property have shown a slight deterioration. In regard to arrests in these cases, the results show varying percentages.

148. The Districtwar statement below shows the undetected crimes' file at end of 1890 :—

Undetected Crime.

	Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.	Class II.—Serious offences against person.	Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.	Class IV.—Minor offences against person.	Class V.—Minor offences against property.	Class VI.—Other offences
Bangalore	1	3	7	...	9	
Kolar	2	14	73	2	45	
Tumkur	...	5	12	...	5	
Mysore	...	1	5	..	2	
French Rocks ...	...	4	13	...	3	
Hassan ...	...	9	19	2	22	
Shimoga	..	4	24	...	27	
Kadur	...	10	30	...	47	
Chitaldroog	1	5	35	3	25	
Bangalore City	...	3	28	...	37	
Mysore City	...	...	2	...	...	
Railway Police	...	...	...	..	2	
Total.....	4	58	248	7	224	

149. Of the crimes remaining undetected, 17 were murders, 4 were cul homicide not amounting to murder, 13 dacoities, 8 robberies, 11 house-bre and theft and 164 ordinary thefts.

150. The above list is for the year 1890. Kolar shows the heavies Mysore the lightest file. Similar particulars of cases older than 1890 ar available.

151. The value of property stolen in the five years and the value of tl covered property is given below :—

Value of property stolen and recovered.

Years.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Perc
	Rs.	Rs.	
1886	91,667	34,028	
1887	63,750	16,286	
1888	76,971	24,460	
1889	72,846	23,988	
1890	76,315	39,508	

152. The District which suffered the heaviest loss and wherein a large centage of the property stolen was recovered, was Shimoga, also the Mysore C

153. The number of non-cognizable cases referred to the Police for inve tion was as follows —

Non-cognizable cases investigated by the Police.

1886	...	757
1887	...	620
1888	...	501
1889	...	487
1890	...	528

154. The percentage of true to false cases on an average was 87·1.

Results of arrests for bad livelihood.

155. During the past five years, 250 persons in all or an annual average of 50 persons were arrested by the Police for bad livelihood, of whom 175 persons or 69·7 per cent of the total number, being an average of 35 persons per year, were convicted.

156. The table below gives the details for each of the years under report:—

Details for each year.

Years.	Arrested.	Discharged before trial and acquitted.	Convicted.
1886	81	18	63
1887	[illegible]	[illegible]9	27
1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	28
1889	[illegible]	[illegible]5	20
1890	44	7	37
Total.....	250	75	175

Law governing the Police.

157. The Bangalore City Police is governed by Act V of 1861 (Police Act), and the District Police by "Police Rules." The consolidation of Police Regulations into one Act applicable to the whole State is under consideration in the Legislative Department.

Resident and wandering criminal gangs.

158. A system of watching the resident and wandering criminal gangs is enforced. The names, occupations, habits, modes of life and movements of the wandering gangs are registered, and the gangs are escorted by the Police, when they move from place to place. The names of resident gangs with necessary particulars are ascertained and registered, and a close watch is kept on them.

Village Police.

159. This is an institution of a very old date without organization or fixed remuneration. The Patel is at the head of the Village Police and is assisted by the minor Village Officers. The Village Police report crime and help the Regular Police in the prevention and detection of crime. The Patel is held responsible for the enforcement of night watches in Villages, for the up-keep of boundary hedges and village choultries and for the general safety of the villagers. The question of improving the status and efficiency of the Village Police is engaging the attention of Government.

Clothing.

160. Prior to 1886, a pair of black drill trousers and a serge coat were supplied annually to every Constable, but during the period under report, a pair of black drill trousers and a serge coat for one year and two khaki drill suits for the succeeding year were issued to each Constable, besides sandals and the other necessary accoutrements. The officers and men buy their own head dress, which is prescribed to be red "alvan." In the case of the City Police of Bangalore and Mysore, Gold Mines' Police and the force deputed for Railway work and Reserve Police, the aforesaid articles, with turbans and boots instead of sandals, are issued to every Constable. Inspectors and Jamadars are supplied with a suit of superior serge triennially, and boots annually. Boat cloaks are issued periodically to the Malnad Police, and occasionally, to the District Police, City Police and Gold Mines' Police.

161. In the way of accommodation to the men, Station houses, Lines and other miscellaneous buildings with repairs thereto, the annual cost during the five years was as follows :—

Hunting and Building.

Years.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
1886-87 ...	22,250 ...	4,101 ...	26,351
1887-88 ...	32,130 ...	3,962 ...	36,092
1888-89 ...	27,938 ...	3,703 ...	31,641
1889-90 ...	31,818 ...	4,464 ...	36,282
1890-91 ...	32,057 ...	5,290 ...	37,347
Total.....	1,46,193 ...	21,520 ...	1,67,713

162. Registers of suspicious characters, known depradators, receivers of stolen property and wandering gangs are kept in all the Head and Sub-Stations.

Registers of suspicious characters, &c., kept.

163. There was no cut-break of any serious crime in the period under review. This was in no small measure due to the reorganization of the force, to the closer supervision exercised over the movements and actions of the criminal classes and gangs, and the establishment, wherever practicable, of Police out-posts for the protection of ghats and high ways, so as to bar, as far as practicable, the entrance of criminal gangs into Mysore from the neighbouring British Territories.

No out-break of crime owing to p...

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

164. During the period under report, the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, of the Indian Legislature was, by Regulation No. I of 1886, extended to Mysore, with effect from 1st July 1886.

Introduction of Act X of 1882.

165. The Criminal Courts in the Province consist of the Courts of the Magistrates of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, the Courts of District Magistrates, the Courts of Sessions and the Chief Court. The Amildars and Deputy Amildars are ordinarily Magistrates of the 3rd Class, and Munsiffs, of the 2nd Class, some of them exercising higher powers, while General Assistant Commissioners and Town Magistrates of Mysore and Bangalore are Magistrates of the 1st Class. The following table shows the number of Criminal Courts of the several classes subordinate to the Chief Court, which were in existence during the several years under report :—

Courts.

Grades of Courts.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Deputy Amildars	12	11	11	10	10
Amildars	67	67	67	68	68
Munsiffs	13	13	13	15	15
Town Magistrates	2	2	2	2	2
Subordinate Judges	...	...	...	...	2
General Assistant Commissioners	19	19	19	20	20
Deputy Commissioners	8	8	8	8	8
Sessions Judges	2	2	2	2	3
Jahgirdar Magistrate of Yelandur	1	1	1	1	1
Special Magistrate's Court, Mysore	...	...	1	1	1
Railway Magistrate	...	...	..	1	1
Total	124	123	124	128	131

166. The appointment of a separate Amildar for the City of Mysore and the investiture of two Munsiffs and an Extra Assistant Commissioner with Magisterial powers and the entertainment of a new Railway Magistrate in 1889, account for the increase in the number of Criminal Courts in that year. The increase in the number of tribunals to 131 in 1890 is attributable to the establishment of a District and Sessions Court for the Nundydroog Division and to the Subordinate Judges of Bangalore and Mysore being vested with the powers of a 1st Class Magistrate.

Classes of Magistracy.

167. The following statement shows the different classes of Magistrates that presided over the Courts of the Province during the years under report:—

Classes of Magistracy.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
3rd Class Magistrates	76	75	[illegible]	[illegible]	76
2nd Class Magistrates	21	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	24
1st Class Magistrates	17	18	16	[illegible]	20
District Magistrates	8	8	8	8	8
Courts of Sessions	2	2	2	2	3
Total.....	124	123	124	128	131
Chief Court of Mysore ... Judges....	3	3	3	3	3

168. There are no Village Munsiffs nor Honorary Benches.

Chief Court.

Original Jurisdiction.

Changes in the Original Jurisdiction of the Chief Court as a Sessions Court.

169. The Chief Court continued to exercise its ordinary Original Criminal Jurisdiction as a Sessions Court, under Section 13 of the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, over the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar, till 15th September 1890, when, by Notification No. 226, dated 6th September 1890, issued after the passing of Regulation No. II of 1890 amending the said Regulation, such jurisdiction was withdrawn and transferred to the Court of the District and Sessions Judge, Nundydroog Division, which was re-established from that date.

Changes in the *personnel* of the Chief Court.

170. During the greater part of the period in question, the Chief Court was presided over by Mr. Plumer as Chief Judge and by Messrs. Thumboo Chetty and Ramachandra Iyer as puisne Judges. In March 1888, Mr. Plumer went on leave and returned in November 1888. During his absence, Mr. Thumboo Chetty officiated as Chief Judge, and Mr. C. Meenacshaiya as puisne Judge. In 1889, Mr. Ramachandra Iyer was on leave from 1st January to 3rd March, and Mr. Thumboo Chetty, on Special duty from 15th June to 3rd November, and during their absence, Mr. C. Meenacshaiya officiated as puisne Judge. On 7th July 1890, Mr. Plumer went on furlough and eventually retired, and during his absence from 7th July up to the end of September, Mr. Ramachandra Iyer, and during the remaining part of the year, Mr. Thumboo Chetty officiated as Chief Judge.

171. In 1887, the system of trial of Sessions cases, less heinous in nature, by Jury was *introduced into the Chief Court on its original side. The offences are specified below :—

System of trial by Jury.

*(*Vide* Notifications Nos. 1552 and 2741, dated 6th January 1887 and 6th March 1888, respectively).

Theft	... under Sections	379, 380 and 381 of the	I. P. C.
Extortion ...	,,	384 to 389	do
Robbery or Gang robbery	,,	392 to 395 and 397 to 402	do
Receiving stolen property	,,	411, 412 and 414	do
House-breaking, &c.	,,	451, 452, 454 to 459 and 462	do
Criminal breach of trust	,,	406, 407, 408 and 409	do
Cheating	,,	418, 419 and 420	do
Mischief	,,	429 to 433 and 435 to 440	do
Abetment of any of the above offences			
Habitually dealing in stolen property	,,	413	do

172. S[redacted]fer of Original Criminal Jurisdiction from the Chief Court to the Di[redacted]dydroog Division, in September 1890, the system of trial by Jury [redacted]bserved in the latter Court.

173. [redacted]e disposal of Sessions work, there were 14 Sittings in 1886, 7 in 1887, 6 in each of the years 1888 and 1889 and 5 in 1890. The decrease in the number of Sittings since 1887 was due to the holding of the Sessions once in 2 months instead of monthly, as was the practice till then.

Sittings for the Sessions work.

174. The following statement shows the commitments made to the Chief Court as Court of Original Jurisdiction during the period under report :—

Commitments made to the Court.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Cases	60	51	62	50	28
Persons	119	112	90	81	51

175. The same statement arranged according to Districts is—

Name of Districts.	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Bangalore ...	24	47	20	41	28	41	14	23	9	15
Kolar ...	16	27	19	31	27	42	27	40	14	29
Tumkur ...	20	45	12	40	7	7	9	18	5	7
Total.....	60	119	51	112	62	90	50	81	28	51

176. From the above, it will be seen that the Kolar District has contributed the largest number of cases and persons, and Tumkur, the least. Offences relating to public justice and documents were more prevalent in Bangalore than in the other Districts, while those against persons and property prevailed to a larger extent in Kolar.

Offences.

177. The offences for which the commitments were made are shown below :—

Description of Offences.	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1. Offences against public tranquillity, Ch. VIII...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False evidence and offences against public justice.	6	6	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
3. Offences against coin and Government stamps ..	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Murder	11	22	11	25	9	11	9	14	6	13
5. Attempt to commit murder	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	6	1	1
6. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder...	9	13		10		7	4	5	4	5
7. Attempt to commit suicide	...	...					...	...	...	...
8. Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and concealment of births.	2	3	...	...			...	...	1	1
9. Grievous hurt	1	1	3	10	1	1	...	...	1	1
10. Administering poisonous or stupefying drugs...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Wrongful confinement	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
12. Kidnapping and abduction	...	..	...	...	3	5	2	2	...	...
13. Rape	2	2	1	1	...	...	4	4	1	3
14. Unnatural offences	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Theft	3	3	13	25	9	10	4	5	5	5
16. Robbery	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	...	...
17. Dacoity	10	49	4	23	7	26	3	13	3	15
18. Criminal breach of trust	...	...	3	3	11	11	6	7	2	2
19. Receiving stolen property	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	8	...	...
20. Cheating	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
21. Mischief aggravated	2	3	...	...	1	1	3	3	...	...
22. House-breaking	4	4	...	...	7	7	4	6	...	...
23. Forgery	3	3	4	7	1	1	1	2	1	1
24. Offences relating to marriage	1	1	2	3	1	3	...	...	1	2
Total.....	60	119	51	112	62	90	50	81	28	51

178. It is gratifying to note that there were no offences against public tranquillity, extremely few under "Miscarriage, concealment of births, exposure of infants," &c., and only one case and one person under "Administering poisonous drugs". It is however discouraging to note a large number of cases and persons under "Murder," though in the last year of the quinquennial period, the cases went down to 6 from 11 and 9 in the previous years. "Culpable homicide not amounting to murder" is equally discouraging, though not quite so heavy as the figures under "Murder." "Dacoity" figures are not satisfactory : and Robberies, it is apprehended, were more technical than real.

Results of commitments made.

179. The general results of trials in these cases are shown below :—

Year.	Number for disposal.		Persons.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Acquitted	Convicted	Pending trial.
1886	63	122	42	72	8
1887	51	110	61	49	...
1888	61	89	30	50	9
1889	55	90	56	34	...
1890	28	51	22	29	...

The above s[illegible]s the cases which were withdrawn by the Public Prosecutor under [illegible] the Criminal Procedure Code.

Punishments inflicted.

180. The se[illegible] kinds of punishments inflicted on the persons who were sentenced by the Chief Court were as under :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Death	9	8	1	1	1
Transportation for life	5	3	4	6	3
Imprisonment ... Rigorous	57	38	40	19	24
Imprisonment ... Simple	1	...	4	8	1
Whipping	...	...	1	...	...

181. There was no sentence under solitary confinement.

Fines.

182. Fines amounted to Rs. 5,823 in all the five years, while the recovered amount was only Rs. 1,184—4—8. No information is forthcoming to explain the heavy arrears.

183. The annexed table gives details :—

Years.	Amount of fine imposed.			Amount of fine recovered.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1886	2,800	0	0	800	0	0
1887	320	0	0	25	0	0
1888	503	0	0	359	4	8
1889	2,200	0	0	...	...	...
1890	...	...	...	...	...	...

184. Witnesses discharged and the cost of dieting them are shown below :—

Witnesses.

Years.	Number of Witnesses.	Cost of dieting.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
1886	573	477	14	0
1887	461	286	6	0
1888	449	204	2	0
1889	346	341	11	4
1890	164	64	12	0

185. The cost per head is on an average 11 an[illegible]

186. The percentage of witnesses discharged on t[illegible] 3rd days and beyond 3 days is given below :—

Year.	1 day.	Percentage.	2 days.	Percentage.	3 days.	Percentage.	Beyond 3 days.	Percentage.
1886	147	25·7	123	21·5	96	16·7	207	36·1
1887	140	30·3	76	16·4	83	18·0	162	35 3
1888	81	18·0	62	13·8	59	13·1	247	55·1
1889	119	34·4	81	23·4	54	15·6	92	26·6
1890	61	37·2	42	25·6	25	15·2	36	22·0

Excepting in the years 1889 and 1890 when the number of witnesses discharged within 3 days was fairly satisfactory, in the 3 years 1886, 1887 and 1888, the number of witnesses detained for more than 3 days was large; in 1888 fifty-five per cent of the witnesses were so detained.

187. The following table shows the number of cases tried by Jury, since the system was introduced :—

Trial by Jury.

Years.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Number in which the Judge differed from the Jury.
1	2	3	4
1887	21	20	1
1888	32	31	1
1889	25	25	...
1890	11	11	...

188. The experiment is promising. In only two out of 89 cases and in the course of 4 years, the Judge differed from the Jury. The Full Bench, on a reference made to it, upheld the verdict of the Jury in one of these two cases, and in the other, set it aside.

189. The following table gives the results of trials conducted with the aid of Assessors :—

Trials with the aid of Assessors.

Years.	Number of Cases tried with the aid of Assessors.	Number of Cases in which the Judge agreed with the Assessors.	Number of Cases in which the Judge disagreed.		
			With one Assessor.	With two Assessors.	With 3 Assessors.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1886	48	33	12	3	...
1887	16	13	2	1	...
1888	20	14	1	5	...
1889 ...	[illegible]	18	2	1	2
1890 ...	[illegible]	6	3	4	...

190. It does not appear why there should be such difference in the figures in column 3 of this statement and similar figures in column 3 of the previous statement of results of trials by Jury. It is a very unsatisfactory feature without an explanation : the Chief Court might perhaps make a note of it.

Chief Court.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

Criminal Appeals.

191. The Chief Court, as before, received appeals from District and Sessions Courts and from the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Magistracy.

Benches for Appeals.

192. The Benches that sat for the disposal of Civil Appellate work, also disposed of the Criminal appeals during the period under report.

193. The number of Benches that sat during the period under report for the disposal of appeals was 102 in 1886, 111 in 1887, 159 in 1888, 109 in 1889 and 112 in 1890.

Appeals by Government against orders of acquittal.

194. In 1886, the number of appeals preferred by Government, under Section 417 of the Criminal Procedure Code, was one against the order of acquittal, passed in a case by the Sessions Judge of Mysore owing to the absence of witnesses for the prosecution. The order was quashed and the retrial of the accused directed. Two such appeals were preferred in 1887 ; one against an order of acquittal passed by the Sessions Judge, Nagar, in a case of false personation falling under Section 82 of the Registration Act, and the other against an order of acquittal by the Amildar Magistrate of Kadur in a case of theft. In the former, the appeal was dismissed ; and in the latter, the order of acquittal was quashed, and the accused convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The number of Government appeals was 5 in 1888. All of these arose out of a single case disposed of by the Sessions Judge, Mysore, who on appeal reversed the conviction and sentence passed by the District Magistrate, Mysore, in a case of rioting and robbery and acquitted some of the accused. The appeal succeeded in the case of 3 prisoners and failed as against the remaining two. In 1889, three appeals were preferred by Government. In one which was against an order of acquittal by the Sessions Judge of Mysore, the accused was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for 7 years. The two others which were from orders of acquittal, passed by the Sessions Judge of Nagar, were rejected 4 appeals were preferred by Government in 1890. In one, which was against the appellate order of acquittal by the French Rocks Sub-Division Magistrate, reversing the conviction and sentence of the 2nd Class Magistrate of Mysore, the sentence was enhanced and the accused were awarded imprisonment in addition to fines. The

other two appeals, which were from the orders of acquittal passed by the Sessions Judges of Mysore and Nagar, were rejected, while the remaining one was pending disposal at the close of the year.

Disposal of Appeals.

195. The subjoined comparative table shows the disposal of appeals preferred to the Chief Court during the 5 years under report :—

	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Number of Appeals.	Number of Persons.	Number of Appeals.	Number of Persons.	Number of Appeals.	Number of Persons.	Number of Appeals.	Number of Persons.	Number of Appeals.	Number of Persons.
Rejected	16	19	8	11	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	58	70
Confirmed... ...	63	97	62	108	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	61	75
Reduced or altered ...	8	9	14	21	15	2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	37
Reversed	39	63	53	47	33	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	32
Enhanced	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New trial ordered ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	2
Died, escaped, &c. ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pending	15	34	3	3	14	15	25	32	12	25
Total.....	143	224	122	192	124	184	147	204	182	241

That is to say in the five years under review, the number of persons that appealed to the Chief Court was 1,045, while the convictions confirmed were 40·8, and the convictions reversed were 23·2 per cent.

Duration of Appeals.

196. The average duration of appeals was as follows :—

1886	40·59
1887	33·08
1888	34·28
1889	32·48
1890	32·00

197. It is satisfactory to observe that the duration of appeals fell from 40·59 days in 1886 to 32·00 in 1890.

Chief Court as a Court of Reference.

Reference Side.

198. The subjoined figures exhibit the cases submitted under Section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for confirmation of the capital sentences passed therein, with the manner of disposal :—

Years.	Submitted to Chief Court for confirmation.		Result of the reference in the Chief Court.			
			Persons.			
	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Commuted to transportation for life or other punishment.	Fresh trial ordered.
1886	10	13	8	...	3	2
1887	15	20	13	3	4	...
1888	2	2	2	...	...	...
1889	9	9	6	..	3	...
1890	6	6	4	2	...	...

199. His Highness the Maharaja, on memorials submitted to him and in exercis of the prerogative of mercy, commuted the sentence of death passed on 4 persons in 1886, on one person i 1889 and on two persons in 1890, to transportatio for life.

Memorials to His Highness the Maharaja.

Chief Court as a Court of Revision.

200. The Chief Court in the exercise of its powers of revision also received an perused calendars of trials and appeals by Magistrate and Sessions Judges, besides orders in Miscellaneou cases as shown under :—

Revision.

1886	1,435
1887	1,333
1888	1,139
1889	1,435
189[redacted]	1,921

201. [redacted]ned statement shows the number of cases dealt with by th Chief Court as a Court of Revision :—

Cases on the Revision Side.

Years.	Submitted by District Magistrates.	Called for by the Chief Court.	On application of Parties.	Total.
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
1886	57	151	63	271
1887	78	147	89	314
1888	85	162	109	356
1889	75	107	105	287
1890	88	180	99	367

202. The persons involved in the cases shown above and the manner of thei disposal are exhibited in the statement appended :—

Results.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Sentences quashed or set aside	75	55	137	80	73
Do reduced or altered	25	23	36	9	71
Do not interfered with	446	464	471	389	520
Do in which further enquiry was ordered ..	15	24	13	21	3
Enhanced	5	5	9	7	2
Died or escaped	...	1	...	...	...
Pending disposal	29	24	55	40	64
Total	595	596	721	546	7[illegible]

203. The receipts of the Chief Court are noted below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1886	440	10	0
1887	424	8	0
1888	921	1	8
1889	431	2	0
1890	463	13	0

204. And the chief items of receipts are (1) Court fees and (2) Fines.

COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.

205. The subjoined statement shows the number of offences reported and the number of cases returned as true, during the 5 years under report :—

Offences reported and returned as true.

Years.	Number of Offences reported.		Percentage of Offences returned as true to cases reported.
1886	14,503	10,124	69·7
1887	14,615	10,835	74·1
1888	15,487	11,628	75·5
1889	15,251	12,398	81·2
1890	15,084	11,576	76·7

The term reported presumably includes complaints made to the Police as well as Magistrates. The percentage in the last column is not unsatisfactory.

Offences by Districts.

206. The same statement is given by Districts :—

Names of Districts.	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		Total.	
	Number of Offences reported.	Number of Offences returned as true.	Number of Offences reported.	Number of Offences returned as true.	Number of Offences reported.	Number of Offences returned as true.	Number of Offences reported.	Number of Offences returned as true.	Number of Offences reported.	Number of Offences returned as true.	Number of Offences reported.	Number of Offences returned as true.
Bangalore ...	3,107	2,506	3,437	2,811	3,196	2,665	3,482	2,984	3,040	2,510	16,262	13,476
Kolar ...	1,321	830	1,194	845	1,399	1,075	1,598	1,215	1,653	1,266	7,165	5,231
Mysore ...	2,952	2,147	2,880	2,155	3,174	2,373	3,110	2,744	3,168	2,390	15,284	11,809
Tumkur ...	1,153	830	1,130	934	1,316	1,141	1,248	1,021	1,180	993	6,027	4,919
Shimoga ...	1,644	962	1,627	1,136	1,576	1,123	1,453	1,060	1,502	1,026	7,802	5,307
Kadur ...	2,015	1,368	1,574	1,000	1,628	1,167	1,403	956	1,805	1,421	8,425	5,912
Chitaldroog ...	910	627	815	555	895	631	875	622	869	603	4,364	3,038
Hassan ...	1,401	854	1,958	1,399	2,303	1,523	2,082	1,796	1,867	1,367	9,611	6,939
Total.....	14,503	10,124	14,615	10,835	15,487	11,698	15,251	12,398	15,084	11,576	74,940	56,631

207. The following comparative statement shows the description of offences reported, the number returned as true, the number brought to trial and the number of persons concerned therein :—

Offences reported and returned as true and brought to trial and persons concerned therein.

Class of Offences.	Year.	Offences reported.	Returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Accused Persons.
(1) Offences under Chapters 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, I. P. C.	1886	480	403	392	1,379
	1887	587	493	493	1,651
	1888	529	465	459	1,693
	1889	553	508	493	1,509
	1890	614	557	553	1,567
(2) Offences affecting the human body ...	1886	6,121	4,577	4,517	10,211
	1887	5,846	4,749	4,668	10,754
	1888	6,201	5,087	5,071	11,970
	1889	6,205	5,399	5,219	12,338
	1890	6,119	4,982	4,931	10,866
(3) Offences against property	1886	4,828	2,543	2,482	4,444
	1887	4,883	2,593	2,511	4,517
	1888	4,835	2,670	2,623	4,669
	1889	4,459	2,857	2,711	4,897
	1890	4,462	2,688	2,602	4,476
(4) Offences under Chapters 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, I. P. C.	1886	1,015	793	790	1,432
	1887	1,060	863	858	1,543
	1888	1,341	1,072	1,049	1,840
	1889	1,301	1,090	1,070	1,983
	1890	1,287	997	998	1,613
(5) Offences under Special and Local Laws ...	1886	2,059	1,808	1,677	3,039
	1887	2,239	2,135	2,015	3,952
	1888	2,581	2,404	2,199	3,933
	1889	2,733	2,544	2,536	4,156
	1890	2,602	2,352	2,209	3,693

208. There is nothing discouraging in the statement. Offences against property and human body show only very small variations, while other offences of a minor nature under the Indian Penal Code show only a slight tendency to increase. Offences under Special and Local Laws were decidedly increasing from 2,000 in 1886 to 2,600 in 1890; offences under the Forest and Excise Laws were nearly a fourth of this file.

Cases and persons brought to trial.

209. The total number of cases brought to trial in each year and the number of persons involved therein are shown below :—

Years.	Cases.	Persons.
1886	9,858	20,616
1887	10,545	22,503
1888	11,401	24,207
1889	12,029	25,117
1890	11,293	22,220

Results.

210. The general results of trials of persons concerned in Magisterial cases are detailed below :—

Mode of Disposal.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Discharged or acquitted	12,598	[illegible]	15,265	15,985	14,375
Convicted ... on regular trial ...	7,104	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,347	7,302
Convicted ... on summary trial ...	341	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,046	45
Committed or referred	257	241	242	444	198
Died, escaped, &c.	1	6	4	6	2
Pending	315	204	210	289	298
Total.....	20,616	22,503	24,207	25,117	22,220

Females and juveniles convicted.

211. The following statement shows the number of females and juveniles convicted as per Jail returns :—

Years.	Females.	Juveniles.
1886	218	25
1887	185	43
1888	147	21
1889	157	25
1890	153	16

Average Duration.

212. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Magistracy was 4·7, 5·5, 4·8, 4·4 and 5·2 days respectively in the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

Witnesses.

213. The subjoined table shows the aggregate number of witnesses who attended the Courts of Magistrates and the period of their detention :—

Period of Detention.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
One day	35,831	34,743	36,162	36,113	33,165
Two days	4,811	5,733	6,139	5,362	4,898
Three days	497	554	718	868	711
Four days	116	162	158	158	147
Total.....	41,255	41,192	43,177	42,501	38,921

214. The subjoined statement shows the total number of Miscellaneous cases brought to trial, the number of persons concerned therein and the general results of their trial:—

Miscellaneous cases and persons concerned therein.

Years.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons concerned.	No. of Persons—		Pending.
			Discharged.	Convicted.	
1886	226	371	99	272	...
1887	194	344	55	289	...
1888	214	333	65	268	...
1889	244	316	98	218	...
1890	165	226	52	174	...

215. The amo[redacted]ensation awarded to persons against whom frivolous or vexatious complaints were preferred was Rs. 204 in 1886, Rs. 353 in 1887, Rs. 315 in 1888, Rs. 332 in 1889 and Rs. 209 in 1890.

Compensation awarded for frivolous or vexatious complaints.

216. The trials of European British Subjects by Justices of the Peace during the period under report are shown in the statement appended below:—

European British Subjects.

Years.	No. of Persons brought to trial.	No. convicted.	No. acquitted or discharged.	No. committed to the High Court, Madras.	No. withdrawn or dismissed.
1886	...	...	...	...	..
1887	2	1	...	...	1
1888	8	3	5	...	...
1889	...	...	...	...	...
1890	2	2	...	...	...

Sessions Courts.

217. The practice of the District Judge, Ashtagram Division, holding periodical Criminal Sessions at Hassan, which had been discontinued for some years, was revived in November 1888, to the very great convenience of the Police, Medical Officers and the public.

Revival of the practice of the District Judge, Ashtagram Division, holding periodical Sessions at Hassan.

218. The work of the Sessions Courts in the Province during the period under report is shown below:—

Work of the Sessions Courts.

Years.	Persons brought to trial.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, &c.	Pending.
1886	146	51	83	1	11
1887	155	68	75	...	12
1888	140	86	42	1	11
1889	210	124	78	...	8
1890	193	119	63	...	11

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಅಭಿಲೇಖಾಗಾರ (B)
(ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ)
ಪುಟ್ಟಿ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ Accession No. 1474
ದಿನಾಂಕ Date

219. The percentage of convictions to total number of persons brought to trial was as follows:—

1886	...	...	...	56·84
1887	...	...	...	48·38
1888	...	...	...	30·00
1889	...	...	...	37·14
1890	...	...	...	32·64

The figures show that either the committals were on insufficient grounds or the Sessions Judges were unduly lenient; the convictions show a steady fall from 56·84 to 32·64. The Chief Court might perhaps institute a careful enquiry into this fact which is very unsatisfactory.

220. The following table gives the results of trials conducted with the aid of Assessors:—

Results of trials with the aid of Assessors.

Years.	No. of Cases tried with the aid of Assessors.	No. of Cases in which the Judge differred— From 1 Assessors.	From 2 Assessors.	No. of Cases in which he agreed with the Assessors.
1886	62	3	6	53
1887	84	10	7	67
1888	73	8	8	57
1889	89	8	6	75
1890	96	9	7	80

221. During the year 1890, the Sessions Judge of Nundydroog Division, where alone the system of trial by Jury is in force, heard and disposed of 2 cases under it.

Trial by Jury before the Sessions Judge, Nundydroog Division.

222. The average duration of Sessions cases during the period under report is shown below:—

Average Duration.

1886	...	...	...	2·1 Days.
1887	...	...	...	1·91 do
1888	...	...	...	2·20 do
1889	...	...	...	2·53 do
1890	...	...	...	1·52 do

223. The subjoined comparative statement exhibits the nature of the punishments awarded by the various tribunals in the Province:—

Punishments.

Years.	Total No. of Persons punished.	Number of Persons sentenced to— Death.	Transportation.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Fine. Rs. 50 and under.	Fine. Above Rs. 50.	Whipping. 10 stripes and under.	Whipping. Above 10 stripes.	Persons ordered to give security or recognizance.	Imprisonment in default of security for good behaviour.
1886 ...	7,770	5	5	1,282	183	6,121	62	54	58	39	22
1887 ...	8,886	13	4	1,150	169	7,393	52	43	62	23	13
1888 ...	8,768	2	10	1,112	222	7,256	60	41	65	27	15
1889 ...	8,784	9	9	1,287	172	7,057	125	51	74	46	17
1890 ...	7,615	4	5	1,250	206	5,963	69	40	78	56	11

224. Five hundred and sixty-six persons were flogged: how many of these were first offenders and how many recommittals, the prescribed statements do not show; nor is there information as regards the number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment in addition to corporal punishment. There was, it may be said, one person flogged for every 12·3 persons imprisoned.

Duration of Imprisonment.

225. The statement appended shows the duration of imprisonment inflicted during the period under report:—

Year.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	Total imprisoned.
1886 ...	486	824	123	41	13	1,487
1887 ...	499	634	163	33	3	1,332
1888 ...	548	702	81	18	...	1,349
1889 ...	544	760	128	42	2	1,476
1890 ...	451	826	165	20	5	1,467

Fines imposed and r[redacted]

226. The foll[redacted]atement exhibits the amount of fines imposed, the amount recovered and the amount paid by way of compensation, during the five years under report:—

Year.	Amount of Fines imposed by Criminal Courts.			Amount recovered.			Amount paid by way of compensation.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1886 ...	46,686	15	3	40,278	4	5	4,290	8	10
1887 ...	46,456	1	0	40,743	11	6	4,559	10	0
1888 ...	52,245	2	7	45,921	15	1	3,293	10	0
1889 ...	55,908	6	2	52,718	9	3	4,487	5	10
1890 ...	49,796	0	10	43,295	10	7	4,473	8	9

227. The amount recovered is creditable to the agency.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

Appellate Courts and the work done by them.

228. The classes of Courts subordinate to the Chief Court that exercised Appellate Jurisdiction, during the period under report, were:—Assistant Commissioners' Courts, Town Magistrates' Courts; District Magistrates' Courts and Sessions Courts. The work of these Appellate Courts is shown in the subjoined table:—

Years.	Appeals rejected by—		Sentence confirmed by—		Sentence reduced, &c., by—		Sentence reversed by—		New trial or further enquiry ordered by—		Appellants died, escaped or transferred.		Pending trial before—	
	Magistrates.	Sessions Judges.	Magistrates.	Sessions Judges.	Magistrates.	Sessions Judges.	Magistrates.	Sessions Judges.	Magistrates.	Sessions Judges.	Magistrates.	Sessions Judges.	Magistrates.	Sessions Judges.
1886 ...	61	4	373	88	70	15	272	19	4	..	5	...	32	11
1887 ...	49	15	379	119	46	23	302	31	5	...	...	...	6	6
1888 ...	37	3	416	64	132	23	320	40	3	...	...	...	16	1
1889 ...	24	4	462	115	107	8	227	25	9	...	...	...	47	3
1890 ...	41	12	484	75	97	54	330	42	6	1	...	...	38	10

Average Duration of Appeals.

229. The average duration of these appeals is shown below:—

Years.	In Magistrates' Courts.	In Sessions Courts.
1886	10·36	7·47
1887	8·77	5·82
1888	8·56	6·18
1889	8·23	6·82
1890	10·72	11·52

230. The following statement shows the total receipts and charges of the several classes of Criminal Courts in the Province :—

Receipts and Charges.

Years.	Receipts. Rs.	Charges. Rs.
1886	66,970	2,24,452
1887	68,849	2,31,140
1888	74,912	2,35,435
1889	84,123	2,30,237
1890	76,257	2,32,948

PRISONS.

231. The Jails in Mysore continued to be controlled, *ex-officio*, by the Chief Judge of Mysore, under the designation of "Inspector General of Prisons."

Control of Jails.

232. Accommodation for prisoners was sufficient in all the Jails and Lock-ups, the Bowringpet Lock-up excepted, where the necessary additions will early be completed.

Accommodation.

233. The Jails were three as before; the Central Jail at Bangalore, one in Mysore and another in Shimoga.

Number of Jails.

234. The Lock-ups were reduced by 3, owing to the abolition of the Bangalore Head-quarter Lock-up in 1887, and the District Lock-ups at Mysore and Shimoga in 1890, and their absorption in the Jails at those stations. There were thus 3 Jails and 78 Lock-ups at the end of 1890.

Number of Lock-ups.

235. The sub-joined table shows the total number of persons incarcerated in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Province, under the several heads of convicts, under-trial prisoners and civil prisoners, during the period under report :—

Total number of Convicts, under-trial and Civil prisoners.

		Remained at the commencement of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of from all causes.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Daily average Number.
1886	Convicts ...	1,087	2,418	3,505	2,521	984	1,023·954
	Under-trial ...	71	3,543	3,614	3,513	101	97·935
	Civil	8	131	139	121	18	8·406
	Total.....	1,166	6,092	7,258	6,155	1,103	1,130·295
1887	Convicts ...	984	1,835	2,819	2,012	807	840·662
	Under-trial ...	101	2,856	2,957	2,880	77	68·204
	Civil	18	81	99	96	3	6·028
	Total.....	1,103	4,772	5,875	4,988	887	914·894
1888	Convicts ...	807	1,977	2,784	1,986	798	779·751
	Under-trial ...	77	3,128	3,205	3,116	89	77·090
	Civil	3	111	114	107	7	4·909
	Total.....	887	5,216	6,103	5,209	894	861·750
1889	Convicts ...	796	2,195	2,993	2,178	815	786·407
	Under-trial ...	89	3,276	3,365	3,307	58	87·284
	Civil	7	116	123	118	5	6·720
	Total.....	894	5,587	6,481	5,603	878	880·411
1890	Convicts ...	815	2,354	3,169	2,350	819	823·894
	Under-trial ...	58	3,201	3,259	3,173	86	73·428
	Civil	5	113	118	112	6	6·822
	Total.....	878	5,668	6,546	5,635	911	904·144

236. There is a very sensible difference between the figures for 1886 and those for 1887 under all heads—convicted, under-trial and Civil prisoners, a fall of 19·5 per cent; a slight rise, however, 4·3 per cent in 1888, over the previous year's figures; in 1889 a somewhat same percentage of increase over the 1888 figures, and in 1890, but a very small further increase, though an increase still.

237. The daily average went down in 1887 to 914·894 from 1,130·295 in 1886, and it went down further still in 1888 to 861·750, though in the following two years, the average went up slightly to 880·411 and 904·144.

Disposal of Civil prisoners.

238. The annexed statement shows the number of Civil prisoners admitted and discharged during each of the years under review:—

Years.	Total Number admitted.		Number discharged.		Remaining at the close of the year.		Daily Average.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1886 ...	130	9	114	7	16	2	8·234	·172
1887 ...	82	9	79	9	3	...	5·975	·053
1888 ...	103	11	98	9	5	2	4·825	·084
1889 ...	114	9	109	9	5	...	6·659	·061
1890 ...	113	5	108	4	5	1	6·450	·372
Total.....	542	43	508	38	34	5	...	...

Disposal of under-trial prisoners.

239. The subjoined comparative table shows the manner in which under-trial prisoners were disposed of during each of the years 1886 to 1890:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Number convicted and sentenced	855	792	875	950	990
Number released	2,058	1,590	2,014	1,936	1,687
Transferred, died, escaped...	600	474	227	421	496
Total.....	3,513	2 856	3,116	3,307	3,173
Daily Average.....	97·935	68·204	77·090	87·284	75·428

240. The daily average in 1887 shows a considerable fall from the figure for 1886, though in the subsequent years 1888 and 1889, the average was higher than in 1887; in 1890, there was however an appreciable fall.

241. The percentage of releases of the under-trial prisoners as compared with the total number was 58·5 in 1886, 55·6 in 1887, 64·6 in 1888, 58·5 in 1889 and 53·1 in 1890. The percentage is heavy and due probably to hasty arrest on insufficient evidence.

Disposal of Convicts.

242. The annexed statement shows the manner in which the convicts in Jailswere disposed of during the period under report:—

	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Transferred to other Jails ...	431	11	197	15	292	7	337	13	386	10
Released (on all causes)	1,834	216	1,589	168	1,533	133	1,646	151	1,794	136
Escaped ...	1	...	1	...	3	...	9	...	2	...
Executed ...	10	...	12	1	2	..	3	1	2	...
Died ...	16	2	20	2	15	1	12	4	19	1
Transported beyond seas ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	..	...
Remaining at the end of year ...	925	59	749	58	734	64	764	51	762	57
Total.....	3,217	288	2,548	244	2,579	205	2,772	221	2,965	204
Daily Average ...	958·220	70·734	786·505	54·157	722·619	57·132	730·209	56·198	768·860	55·034

No transportations beyond seas since 1882.

243. There were no transportations beyond the sea during the period under report, as since 1882, it has been arranged, with the approval of the Government of India, that convicts sentenced to transportation should not be sent to the Andamans, considering the heavy cost of their up-keep there and that the Central Jail, Bangalore, should be the place, at which sentences of transportation should be carried out.

Introduction of the ticket-of-leave system in 1889.

244. In January 1889 was introduced what is called the ticket-of-leave system among life convicts. The rules are based on those in force in Punjab and are published with Proceedings No. 6895-903—Cir. 194, dated 29th January 1889. In 1889 and 1890, 13 and 5 prisoners were respectively placed on probation under these rules and their conduct is being watched.

Release of prisoners in honor of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India.

245. Two hundred and eighty-five prisoners were released on 16th February 1887, in honor of the Jubilee of Her Majesty, the Queen Empress of India. The prisoners for release were carefully selected, having regard to the nature of their crime and their conduct in Jail, and the provisions of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 37 C., dated 1st January 1877, were carefully followed. In addition to the convicts so selected, all women sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 2 years and all convicts, whether male or female, whose sentences would expire on or before the 20th June 1887 and whose conduct in Jail was reported good, were also released. Similarly in 1888 and 1890, 43 and 28 convicts respectively were released in honor of the birth in those years of the 2nd and 3rd Princes of Mysore.

246. The subjoined tables give particulars regarding the religion, age and previous occupation of the convicts at the close of each year of the period under report :—

Religion, age and previous occupation of convicts.

	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Religion.										
Christians ...	27	1	13	2	12	...	16	...	20	...
Muhammadans ...	99	8	77	7	84	9	96	6	76	5
Hindus ...	713	47	586	40	591	49	624	45	647	51
Budhists and Jains ...	1	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	2	..
All other classes ...	85	3	70	...	45	6	23	...	17	1
Age.										
Under 16 years ...	8	...	9	...	8	...	3	...	7	...
From 16 to 40 years ...	640	41	525	43	528	49	561	40	579	40
„ 40 to 60 „ ...	254	18	192	14	185	12	186	9	154	15
Above 60 years ...	23	...	23	1	13	3	14	2	22	2

Previous Occupation of Males.	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.	
	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
Persons employed under Government or Municipality or other local authorities ...	57	6·16	44	5·87	53	7·22	39	5·10	49	6·43
Professional persons ...	49	5·30	85	11·34	93	12·67	78	10·20	96	12·59
Persons in service or performing personal offices	95	10·27	21	2·80	148	20·16	67	8·77	53	6·95
Persons engaged in agriculture ...	409	44·21	327	43·65	296	40·32	330	43·20	319	41·88
Do commerce and trade ...	94	10·16	110	14·67	93	12·67	78	10·20	65	8·52
Do mechanical arts, manufactures, &c. ...	61	6·60	7	·93	16	2·17	32	4·18	31	4·07
Miscellaneous persons not otherwise classified ...	160	17·30	155	20·69	35	4·76	140	18·32	149	19·55
Total... ...	925	...	749	...	734	...	764	...	762	...

247. The following statement shows the percentage of Hindu and Muhammadan convicts on convict population in the Jails for each of the years :—

Proportion of Hindu and Muhammadan Convicts to Convict population.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Hindus	68·1	71·5	71.5	76·1	76·6
Muhammadans	9·7	9·4	10·4	11·6	8·8

248. The Hindus naturally form the majority. The Muhammadan percentage is, however, very high, considering that their total strength in the Mysore State is only 5·1 of the entire population.

249. It is gratifying to note that the juveniles form but a very small part of the Jail population, and the figures against "above 60 years" would probably be much less but for the incarceration of life convicts in the Central Jail, Bangalore. The large majority are between 16 and 40; naturally so, as criminals to commit their depredations must be of the adult and able-bodied population.

250. The agriculturists' class furnishes the Jails in Mysore, as elsewhere, with the largest number of criminals in proportion to the large population under that class, but the criminals are chiefly petty agricultural laborers.

251. In the following statement, the number of convicts in the Jails in the Province are classified according to the nature of the offences committed by them and the punishment awarded :—

Classification of convicts according to offences committed and punishments awarded.

			Convicts in Jail on 31st December under sentence—								
			Not exceeding one year.	Above one and below two years.	Above two and below 5 years.	Above 5 and below 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Of Transportation. For life.	Of Transportation. For a term.	Of death.	Total.
Chapters VI to XI.	Offences against the State, public tranquillity and Justice.	1886	25	2	1	...	..	...	..	...	23
		1887	11	2	...	..	...	...	..	...	13
		1888	7	3	1	1	..	...	..	...	12
		1889	11	3	...	1	...	..	...	...	15
		1890	8	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	17
Chapters XII and XIII.	Offences against coin, Government stamps, weights and measures ...	1886	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
		1887	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
		1888	5	1	..	2	...	...	...	...	8
		1889	12	1	...	2	...	...	...	..	15
		1890	4	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	6
Chapters XIV and XV.	Offences against public safety, health and religion ...	1886	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1887	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		1888	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
		1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Offences against the person ..	1886	45	15	23	27	1	150	11	2	274
		1887	42	5	27	20	1	173	16	...	284
		1888	62	8	26	21	...	147	3	...	267
		1889	52	8	39	23	2	148	2	2	281
		1890	34	21	24	21	...	148	2	...	250
	Offences against property ...	1886	152	127	124	124	4	47	68	...	646
		1887	137	77	68	124	8	21	7	..	442
		1888	165	67	78	114	7	50	7	...	488
		1889	160	65	80	104	7	52	6	...	474
		1890	180	76	86	103	9	52	4	...	510
	All offences not classified above...	1886	19	5	3	4	...	...	...	...	31
		1887	21	22	12	3	1	...	...	...	59
		1888	16	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	23
		1889	14	6	8	2	...	...	...	...	30
		1890	23	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	36
	Total for.. ...	1886	242	151	153	158	5	197	79	2	984
		1887	216	110	107	147	10	194	23	...	807
		1888	255	82	107	139	8	197	10	...	798
		1889	249	83	127	137	9	200	8	2	815
		1890	254	108	114	128	9	200	6	...	819

Recommittals.

252. The following statement shows the number of Recommittals admitted during each of the years under review :—

1	2			3									4			5					
Years.	Number of Convicts admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio of column 3 D to column 2.			Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age.					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						No. admitted during the year.			No. previously convicted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1886 ...	2,200	218	2,418	108	13	28	9	33	14	169	36	205	7·68	16·51	8·47	24	1	25	3	...	3
1887 ...	1,650	185	1,835	87	8	20	1	21	12	128	21	149	7·07	11·43	8·10	42	1	43	13	...	13
1888 ...	1,830	147	1,977	70	6	34	2	44	...	148	8	156	8·08	5·44	7·89	21	...	21	10	...	10
1889 ...	2,038	157	2,195	68	2	26	...	15	1	109	3	112	5·34	1·94	5·10	25	...	25	4	...	4
1890 ...	2,201	153	2,354	88	2	19	1	19	1	126	4	130	5·27	2·61	5·09	16	...	16	5	...	5

253. By far the largest number of recommittals were of persons who had been once previously convicted. The largest number of recommittals was in 1886, but the number has gradually decreased.

Escapes and Recaptures.

254. The following statement shows the number of escapes and recaptures for the years 1886 to 1890 :—

Years.	Remaining uncaptured on the last day of previous year, of those who escaped during the previous 10 years.	Escaped during the year.	Recaptured during the year.	Remained uncaptured.
1886	41	1	1	41
1887	39	1	1	39
1888	39	4	2	41
1889	39	9	4	44
1890	44	2	2	44

255. There were in all 17 escapes and 10 recaptures during the period under report. Of the convicts that had escaped in previous years, 41 remained uncaptured at the close of 1885. Omitting the 4 convicts who had escaped before 10 years, there were in all 44 escaped convicts remaining uncaptured at the end of 1890. The largest number of escapes, since the Rendition, was in 1889, when 9 convicts escaped, 7 from the Shimoga and 2 from the Mysore District Jail. Of the 7 persons that escaped from the Shimoga Jail, one was a life convict, 5 were Khandaris and the remaining one a Muhammadan. As the escape of the Khandaris was in some measure due to the negligence of the Deputy Jailor of Shimoga, he was reduced and sent as Daroga to the Central Jail.

256. The following statement shows the nature and number of offences committed by convicts while in Jail, during the 5 years under review :—

Offences.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
ıl offences	2	7	17	...	1
ıg or having possession of forbidden articles ...	15	29	24	10	17
s relating to work	18	57	36	27	35
offences against prison discipline... ...	30	77	42	31	32
Total.....	65	170	119	68	85

257. The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole fairly good, excepting that during 1888, when in consequence of the indiscreet behaviour of the Jailor, there was an out-break in the at Shimoga, in which he was assaulted. 6 of the prisoners that were concerned e case of assault were tried before the 1st Class Magistrate, Shimoga, convicand sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 3 months to year. In the same year, in the Mysore Jail, a spirit of insubordination was ed by some of the prisoners, and 5 of them were charged with breaking into Jail office and committing theft; they were, however, acquitted by the Sessions t.

duct of the prisoners.

258. The punishments inflicted for Jail offences are shown below :—

nishments awarded for such es.

Punishments.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
riminal Courts	2	7	17	...	1
ry Confinement	27	34	11	5	5
do with reduced diet ...	19	20	23	28	22
oral Punishment	17	18	24	15	20
ced diet	...	21	8	7	5
r Punishments	...	70	36	13	32
Total.....	65	170	119	68	85

259. There is a paid teacher employed in the Bangalore Central Jail to impart instruction to convicts ; a large number of them are taught Kanarese, a few being instructed in Hindustani English. No paid teachers are employed in the Jails at Mysore and Shimoga. the Shimoga Jail, it is reported that one of the convicts found competent to ch is employed for the purpose, whenever practicable. The convicts generally w little or no aptitude for learning, and practically little or no good has been ieved by the attempt to educate them. The Government have since, adopting recommendation of the Commission of 1889 on the Jail management in India, ied orders that education should be limited to juvenile convicts and not ended to grown up men, unless they show particular aptitute for the same.

ducation.

260. The following statement exhibits the state of knowledge of convicts, when they were released from Jails :—

State of knowledge of convicts at the time of their release.

		Unable to read and write.			Able to read and write a little.			Able to read and write well.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1886.	On admission ..	359	5	364	89	7	96	84	8	92
	On release ..	79	...	79	308	12	320	145	8	153
1887.	On admission ...	327	10	337	93	3	96	53	2	55
	On release ...	75	...	75	275	8	283	123	7	130
1888.	On admission ...	218	9	227	78	4	82	41	4	45
	On release ...	69	..	69	178	9	187	90	8	98
1889.	On admission ...	302	11	313	89	2	91	48	2	50
	On release ...	87	..	87	234	11	245	118	4	122
1890.	On admission ...	312	9	321	96	5	101	54	3	57
	On release ...	117	...	117	232	12	244	113	5	118

261. The daily average number of convicts under instruction in Jails was 527·10 males and 30 females in 1886, 501·493 males and 28 females in 1887, 415·260 males and 29 females in 1888, 429·4 males and 27 females in 1889 and 371·693 males and 25 females in 1890.

262. The number of persons released under the Mark System during each of the years under report is shown below :—

Releases under the Mark System.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Sentenced to 2 years exactly	1	...	...	3	3
Not exceeding 3 years	1	...	..	5	2
Do 4 years	...	1	3	8	2
Do 5 years	6	1	..	...	11
Do 6 years	7	1	...	...	...
Do 7 years	13	3	5	2	2
Do 8 years	1	1	...	3	...
Do 9 years	2	...	...	...	...
Do 10 years	1	9	8	1	5
Exceeding 10 years	...	...	...	1	...
Total.....	32	16	16	23	25

263. The highest remission of sentence earned during the period under report was 300 days in 1890 and the highest amount of gratuity, Rs. 5.

264. The prescribed scale of diet was in force in all the Jails throughout the period under report, with the exception that in 1888, on the advice of the Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore, 5 oz. of meat without bone was substituted for 4 oz. with bone, and in the Lock-ups in the Mysore District, the scale of diet prescribed for convicts sentenced to 6 months and under was made applicable to under-trials and convicts. In 1889, in the Central Jail, Bangalore, slight alterations were made in the issue of rice, ragi, ballar and vegetables. For the lock-ups, the prescribed scale of diet, *viz.*, 1 seer of ragi or rice and 3 pies for condiment per diem having

Scale of diet.

been represented to be insufficient, it was found necessary to alter it to some extent, and from 1st January 1890, an altered scale of diet was brought into force for all the lock-ups in the Province.

265. The scales of diet in force for the Jails and Lock-ups at the end of the period under report are to be found in Appendix ... Statement No. IX for 1890.

Cost.

266. The aggregate cost and the cost per head of average strength incurred in guarding and maintaining the prisoners of all classes, during each of the years, under report is shown below :—

	Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
1886	102	6	7	1,15,756
1887	113	14	0	1,04,597
1888	102	1	1	87,959
1889	104	13	10	92,321
1890	97	14	5	88,517

267. The cost per head was high in 1887, owing to the fact that the same establishment for guarding, &c., was kept up as in previous years, though for a smaller number of prisoners. In November 1887, considerable reductions in guards and establishments were made, and this reduced the cost per head gradually to Rs. 97—14—5 in 1890.

Employment of Convicts.

268. The convicts under sentence of labor in the Jails in the Province are employed mostly on prison duties and on manufactures as shown below :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
On unremunerative labor	179·202	139·320	170·526	213·018	192·676
Prison Warders	86·04	77·353	45·326	53·143	50·260
Prison Servants	196·396	139·284	122·326	115·495	118·193
Gardening	88·462	63·346	57·742	50·865	61·296
Preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails	78·536	55·629	63·557	66·578	81·848
Jail repairs	12·724	24·001	13·214	9·102	11·805
On Manufactures	215·836	205·872	177·229	176·039	195·983
On Public Works	80·000	90·000	50·000	51·000	44·000

269. The Jail returns divide prison labor into remunerative and unremunerative, a division scarcely accurate, as the latter includes labor of prisoners employed in cleaning compounds of Cutcherries, roads, drains in Taluk Kasabas and watering trees and the like, all properly coming under the head remunerative.

270. The proceeds of the manufacturing industries are exhibited below :—

Proceeds of Jail Manufacture.

	Debits.			Credits.			Apparent Profits to Government.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1886	31,433	0	0	36,922	0	0	5,489	0	0
1887	24,764	0	0	30,111	0	0	5,347	0	0
1888	22,524	0	0	30,584	0	0	8,060	0	0
1889	18,214	0	0	25,310	7	5	7,096	7	5
1890	19,512	9	5	31,738	3	0	12,225	9	7

Net Cost to Government.

271. The cash profit to Government, *i. e.*, the amount paid into the treasury in excess of what was drawn from it for purposes of manufacture, was Rs. 7,509 in 1886, Rs. 3,949 in 1887, Rs. 10,869 in 1888, Rs. 8,013 in 1889 and Rs. 10,887 in 1890. Deducting the cash profit to Government, in each year from the cost of guarding and maintaining the prisoners, the net cost to Government was Rs. 1,08,247 in 1886, Rs. 1,00,648 in 1887, Rs. 77,090 in 1888, Rs. 84,308 in 1889 and Rs. 77,629 in 1890 and the net cost per head of convict was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1886	105	11	5
1887	118	8	6
1888	98	13	10
1889	107	3	3
1890	94	5	6

Health.

272. The following statement shows the general state of the health as well as the mortality of the Jail population during the years 1886-1890 :—

Years.	Average daily Strength.	Number admitted into Hospital.	Daily average Number of sick.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per cent of average Strength. A: Of daily average sick.	Ratio per cent of average Strength. B: Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.
1886	1,130·298	891	19·463	19	1·72	1·68
1887	914·894	679	15·924	22	1·74	2·51
1888	861·753	500	14·897	18	1·72	2·08
1889	880·411	445	16·015	18	1·81	2·04
1890	904·144	629	19·427	20	2·14	2·21

273. The general health of the prisoners in the various Jails and Lock-ups has, on the whole, been good. There was no case of Cholera in any of the Jails during the period in question.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

No change in the classes, Constitution or pecuniary Jurisdiction of Courts.

274. There was no change in the classes of Courts, their constitution, power and pecuniary jurisdiction in the period under review.

District Court, Nundydroog Division, and Itinerant Munsiff's Court newly established.

275. At the close of 1885, there were 18 Munsiffs' Courts, one Subordinate Judge's Court and two District Judges' Courts or 21 Courts in all. The Additional Munsiff's Court at Mysore was abolished, and in its place, a Sub-Judge's Court was established in 1886. In 1890, the Chief Court Regulation was amended so as to allow of the re-constitution of a District and Sessions Court at Bangalore, as well as of the retention of the original and appellate jurisdiction vested in the Chief Court or transfer of this jurisdiction to the new District Court. The change was called for in the interests of a more popular administration of Justice and to provide against three of the Judges hearing an appeal from one of themselves: accordingly, the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, which the Chief Court, under Section 12 of the Mysore Chief Court Regulation till then exercised, was, by Notification No. 226, dated 6th September 1890, withdrawn from it, with effect from 15th September 1890 and conferred on the new Court. In the same year, an Itinerant Munsiff's Court, to relieve such of the Munsiffs as have heavy files, was also established. There were thus at the close of the period under report 23 Courts of all descriptions, besides the Chief Court at Bangalore, as against 21 Courts at the close of 1885.

Change in the territorial jurisdiction of Munsiffs' Courts.

276. Re-constitution of six Taluks and two Districts necessitated a change in the territorial jurisdiction of some of the Munsiffs' Courts.

Location, Jurisdiction and Powers of the several Courts in the Province.

277. The following statement shows the location, jurisdiction and powers of the several Courts in the Province, as they stood at the end of the year 1890:—

No	Name of Court.	Where located.	Jurisdiction.		Remarks.
			Territorial.	Pecuniary.	
1	District Court, Nundydroog Division.	Bangalore.	Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts	Suits and Proceedings, the value of which exceeds Rs. 5,000. Appeals transferred by the Chief Court.	
2	District Court, Ashtagram Division.	Mysore.	Mysore and Hassan Districts.	Suits and Proceedings, the value of which exceeds Rs. 5,000. Appeals from the decrees and orders passed by the Sub-Judge, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 3,000 and all appeals from the decrees and orders of the Munsiffs.	
3	District Court, Nagar Division	Shimoga.	Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldroog Districts.	Suits and Proceedings, the value of which exceeds Rs. 1,000. Appeals from the decrees and orders of the Munsiffs.	
4	Subordinate Judge, Bangalore	Bangalore.	Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts	Original Suits and Proceedings, the value of which exceeds Rs. 1,000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,000 within the 3 Districts referred to and all Small Causes Suits, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 100, arising within the limits of the Bangalore Munsiff's Court,	
5	Subordinate Judge, Mysore.	Mysore.	Mysore and Hassan Districts.	Original Suits and Proceedings, the value of which exceeds Rs. 1,000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,000 within the 2 Districts referred to and all Small Causes Suits, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 100, arising within the limits of the Mysore Munsiff's Court and appeals referred by the District Judge.	
6	Munsiff of Bangalore.	Bangalore.	Bangalore, Anekal, Closepet, Kankanhalli, Devanhalli and Hoskote Taluks.	Original Suits and Proceedings, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 1,000.	The Jurisdiction over Small Cause Suits not exceeding Rs. 100 in value is exercised by the Sub-Judge, Bangalore.
7	Do Nelamangala.	Nelamangala.	Nelamangala, Dodballapur, Magadi and Kunigal Taluks.	Original Suits whose value does not exceed Rs. 1,000 and Small Causes Suits whose value does not exceed Rs. 50.	

No.	Name of Court.	Where located.	Jurisdiction.		Remarks.
			Territorial.	Pecuniary.	
8	Munsiff of Kolar.	Kolar.	Kolar, Mulbagal, Bowringpet, Malur, Chintamani and Srinivaspur Taluks.	Original Suits whose value does not exceed Rs. 1,000 and Small Causes Suits whose value does not exceed Rs. 50.	
9	Do Chikballapur.	Chikballapur.	Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Goribidnur and Bagepalli Taluks.	Do do do	
10	Do Tumkur.	Tumkur.	Tumkur, Gubbi, Tiptur and Chiknayakanhalli Taluks.	Do do do	
11	Do Maddagiri.	Maddagiri.	Maddagiri, Koratagere, Sira and Pavagada Taluks.	Do do do	
12	Do Mysore.	Mysore.	Mysore, Tirumakudlu-Narsipur and Hunsur Taluks.	Original Suits or Proceedings, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 1,000.	The Jurisdiction over Small Cause Suits not exceeding Rs. 100 in value is exercised by the Sub-Judge, Mysore.
13	Do Seringapatam.	Seringapatam.	Seringapatam, Attikuppa, Mandya, Malvalli and Nagamangala Taluks.	Original Suits and Proceedings, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 1,000 and Small Causes Suits up to Rs. 50.	
14	Do Nanjangud.	Nanjangud.	Nanjangud, Chamrajnagar, Gundlupet, Heggaddevankote and Yelandur Taluks.	Do do do	
15	Do Hassan.	Hassan.	Hassan, Belur, Arsikere and Manjarabad Taluks.	Do do do	
16	Do Holé-Narsipur.	Holé-Narsipur.	Holé-Narsipur, Arkalgud, Channarayapatna and Yedatore Taluks.	Do do do	
17	Do Shimoga.	Shimoga.	Shimoga, Tirthahalli and Channagiri Taluks.	Do do do	
18	Do Honnali.	Honnali.	Honnali, Shikarpur (a portion) and Davangere Taluks.	Do do do	
19	Do Sagar.	Sagar.	Sagar, Nagar, Sorab and a portion of Shikarpur.	Do do do	
20	Do Chikmagalur.	Chikmagalur.	Chikmagalur, Kadur and Mudgere Taluks.	Do do do	
21	Do Yedahalli.	Yedahalli.	Yedahalli, Tarikere and Koppa Taluks.	Do do do	
22	Do Chitaldroog.	Chitaldroog.	Chitaldroog, Hiriyur, Holalkere, Jagalur, Molakalmuru and Challakere Taluks.	Do do do	
23	Itinerant Additional Munsiff.	Located at the end			

278. The Chief Court, while it was relieved of the original Civil jurisdiction which it exercised within the limits of the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar, continued, however, to retain its appellate jurisdiction, taking up all appeals from Munsiffs and Sub-Judges arising within the said limits.

Chief Court relieved of the Original Civil Jurisdiction.

279. As will be seen from the statement, the Sub-Judges of Bangalore and Mysore exercise Small Cause jurisdiction as well; this is intended to relieve the heavily worked Munsiffs at those stations.

Exercise of Small Cause Jurisdiction by Sub-Judge.

280. The Itinerant Munsiff was employed to work off the heavy files in the Munsiffs' Courts of Bangalore and Mysore.

Employment of the Itinerant Munsiff.

CHIEF COURT.

Original Jurisdiction.

281. The number of Original Civil Suits instituted in the Chief Court of Mysore amounted to 35 during the 5 years under report, as shown under:—

Original Suits.

1886	8
1887	3
1888	9
1889	11
1890	4
Total...	35

282. The following statement shows the original civil work of the Chief Court:—

Original civil work done by the Chief Court.

Year.	No. of Benches or Sittings.	No. of Suits for disposal including arrears of previous years.	No. disposed of.	No. pending.
1886	45	15	11	4
1887	28	7	4	3
1888	36	12	6	6
1889	44	17	10	7
1890	26	10	6	4

283. The four suits pending in 1890 were transferred to the file of the new District Court at Bangalore.

284 The details of disposal are given below:—

Disposal of Suits.

		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Without Contest ...	Without trial	...	...	1	4	...
	Decreed on confession ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do compromise ...	...	2	...	1	...
	Compromised out of Court ...	3	...	1	...	2
On reference to arbitration		...	1	...	...	...
Without Contest ...	Decreed for Plaintiff ...	7	1	2	3	2
	Do Defendant ...	1	...	2	2	2
		11	4	6	10	6

So that, the cases that involved enquiry and labor were 22 in the five years.

Duration of Suits.

285. The subjoined figures indicate the duration of suits :—

Year.	Contested.	Uncontested.
1886	264·50	229·00
1887	342·00	301·00
1888	195·40	195·00
1889	131·66	111·00
1890	164·50	308·50

Applications for execution.

286. The number of applications for the execution of decrees was 25 in 1886, 16 in 1887, 18 in 1888, 31 in 1889 and 24 in 1890.

287. The number completely executed was 8, 2, 8, 3 and 4 in each of these years and the number executed in part was 1, 2, 5, 2 and 3 respectively.

Insolvency cases.

288. There was one application for Insolvency pending disposal in 1890, and it was transferred to the District and Sessions Court, Nundydroog Division, newly constituted.

Miscellaneous cases.

289. Miscellaneous cases for disposal and those disposed of are shown below :—

Year.	No. for disposal.	No. disposed of.
1886	154	154
1887	149	137
1888	140	135
1889	128	112
1890	223	223

CHIEF COURT.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

Benches for the disposal of appellate work.

290. The number of Benches that sat for the disposal of the appellate work of the Chief Court was as follows :—

Years.	Divisional Benches.	Full Benches.	Average No. of Sittings for each month excluding the vacation period.
1886	108	10	11·8
1887	104	8	11·2
1888	104	7	11·1
1889	104	5	10·9
1890	105	7	11·2

The Benches that sat for the disposal of Civil appellate work, also disposed of Criminal appellate and revision work.

291. The following statement shows the number of first appeals disposed of:—

First Appeals disposed of.

Year.	Total Number for disposal.	Number disposed of—					
		Without trial.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total.
1886	415	11	188	37	74	6	316
1887	426	13	195	39	82	13	342
1888	378	23	157	38	64	19	301
1889	378	16	174	42	70	11	313
1890	337	23	135	25	52	6	241

292. The majority of the appeals were from the decrees of the Munsiffs, and were of a contested nature. About 20 per cent of the appeals resulted in reversal of the decrees of lower courts.

Objections filed under Section 561, C. P. C.

293. Objections were filed under the provisions of Section 561 of the Civil Procedure Code in 12 cases in 1886, in 7 in 1887, in 19 in 1888, in 9 in 1889 and in 12 in 1890.

294. The duration of appeals is noted below :—

Duration of First Appeals.

1886	...	102·57 days.
1887	...	110·59 do
1888	...	83·65 do
1889	...	75·54 do
1890	...	72·67 do

295. It is satisfactory that the duration has fallen from 102·57 days in 1886 to 72·67 days in 1890.

296. The following statement shows the number of second appeals disposed of:—

Disposal of Second Appeals.

Year.	Number for disposal.	Number disposed of—					
		Without trial.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total.
1886	185	4	78	11	31	7	131
1887	215	8	118	8	36	9	179
1888	187	50	67	5	32	5	159
1889	150	34	62	7	19	4	126
1890	164	37	59	5	25	3	129

Second Appeals under clause (*d*) Section 584, C. P. C.

297. The number of second appeals preferred to the Chief Court under clause (*d*) Section 584 of the Code of Civil Procedure as extended to Mysore by Regulation No. II of 1884, which allows second appeals on a material question of fact, when the

lower appellate Court differs from the Court of first instance, and their disposal are noted below :—

Year.	Number for disposal.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.
1886	33	17	1	15	...
1887	81	55	7	14	5
1888	80	60	3	15	2
1889	62	46	5	11	...
1890	46	32	5	9	...

298. The duration of the second appeals is shown below :—

Duration of Second Appeals.

1886	...	103·01 days.
1887	...	91·22 do
1888	...	83·09 do
1889	...	47·27 do
1890	...	36·33 do

The average duration fell from 103 days in 1886 to 36 in 1890. The difference between this figure and the duration of first appeals is very grea and is probably due to the fact that a larger proportion of second appeals were disposed of without trial and without notice to the respondent, no question of law being involved therein.

299. The following statement shows the number of Miscellaneous appeals disposed of :—

Disposal of Miscellaneous Appeals.

Year.	Number for disposal.	Number disposed o
1886	67	55
1887	75	66
1888	54	49
1889	64	53
1890	81	58

COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.

300. The following statement shows the number of suits instituted in the sever Courts in Mysore subordinate to the Chief Court :—

Institution of Suits.

Class of Courts.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Munsiffs	12,477	12,672	12,905	12,937	13,544
Subordinate Judges	3,255	4,029	3,860	4,045	4,381
District Judges	56	57	49	62	160
Total.. ...	15,788	16,758	16,814	17,044	18,085

301. Suits instituted gradually increased from 15,788 in 1886 to 18,085 1890. Increased litigation is perhaps an evidence of progress.

302. The increase in the number of suits in 1890 in the District Judges' Courts, is due to the establishment of a District Court at Bangalore as already stated and to the transfer to that Court of a large number of suits from the file of the Sub-Judge, Bangalore.

303. The subjoined statement distributes the above suits according to their nature—whether ordinary or small causes—by the classes of Courts :—

Distribution of suits according to their nature by classes of Courts.

Years.	Munsiffs' Courts.		Sub-Judges' Courts.		District Judges' Courts.		Total.	
	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.
1886 ...	7,790	4,687	117	3,138	56	...	7,963	7,825
1887 ..	8,003	4,669	133	3,896	57	...	8,193	8,565
1888 ...	8,299	4,606	133	3,727	49	...	8,481	8,333
1889 ...	8,309	4,628	152	3,893	62	...	8,523	8,521
1890 ...	9,008	4,536	153	4,228	160	...	9,321	8,764

304. It will be seen that the Small Causes files of Munsiffs are almost the same in the five years. The most litigious Districts are Mysore and Bangalore, and the Munsiffs that have the biggest files are of Bangalore, Mysore and Seringapatam.

Suits distributed according to their subject matter

305. In the following statement, the same suits are classified according to their subject matter:—

	Description of Suits.		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
I. Suits for money or movable property.	On contract ...	In writing ...	8,317	8,697	8,572	9,121	9,801
		Not in writing ..	947	933	1,034	1,025	1,092
	Goods sold		1,268	1,163	1,261	1,241	1,297
	Rent		867	799	755	673	669
	Movable property or its value ...		437	579	470	523	469
	Other suits		1,549	1,924	1,814	1,834	2,040
II. Title and other suits.	Suits for real property		1,738	1,918	2,118	1,807	1,849
	Declaratory decrees		99	132	126	95	163
	Suits under the Specific Relief Act ...		60	61	59	45	59
	Other suits		506	552	605	680	646
		Total.....	15,788	16,758	16,814	17,044	18,085

306. Suits for money or movable property varied from 82 to nearly 85 per cent of the total number of suits instituted, and the rest consisted of claims to immovable property and other suits. Suits based upon contracts relating to money or movable property fluctuated between 57 and 60 per cent of the total number of suits instituted.

Graded value of Suits.

307. The subjoined statement shows the graded value of suits instituted during the period under report:—

Grades of value.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Not exceeding Rs. 10	1,788	2,059	1,882	1,715	1,792
Above Rs. 10 and not exceeding Rs. 50 ...	6,897	7,107	7,391	7,550	7,883
Do 50 do 100 ...	3,629	3,729	3,760	3,923	4,209
Do 100 do 500 ...	2,843	3,178	3,056	3,142	3,344
Do 500 do 1,000 ...	264	281	289	321	320
Do 1,000 do 5,000 ...	152	160	151	163	216
Do 5,000 do 10,000 ...	7	7	5	7	14
Exceeding Rs. 10,000	10	2	4	4	8
Not estimable in money	198	255	276	219	239
Total	15,788	16,758	16,814	17,044	18,085

The bulk of the suits were of value not exceeding Rs. 500, and the rest about 5 per cent of the total number exceeded that amount in value.

Disposal of Suits in various classes of Courts.

308. The following statement shows the number of suits for disposal in the various classes of Courts in each of the years under report, the number disposed of and the manner of disposal:—

	Class of Courts.	Number for disposal.	Number disposed of— Without contest. Without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	By arbitration.	With contest. For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Total number disposed of.
1886	Munsiffs' Courts... ...	14,200	1,917	738	1,660	3,273	68	9	3,796	1,025	12,486
	Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	3,328	648	19	283	1,577	10	1	459	97	3,094
	District Courts	88	15	8	...	7	...	...	31	11	7
1887.	Munsiffs' Courts... ...	14,385	1,968	704	1,648	3,414	80	8	3,820	1,171	12,813
	Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	4,262	758	26	362	1,787	13	...	765	215	3,926
	District Courts	73	11	6	8	7	...	...	26	8	6
1888.	Munsiffs' Courts ...	14,475	2,239	686	1,527	3,611	64	8	3,442	1,188	12,76
	Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	4,196	897	28	363	1,735	16	...	570	200	3,80
	District Courts	56	12	6	2	4	1	...	12	5	4
1889.	Munsiffs' Courts ...	14,646	2,003	781	1,431	3,736	46	9	3,308	1,273	12,58
	Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	4,432	931	39	298	1,720	8	...	706	152	3,85
	District Courts	76	6	11	2	...	...	2	13	25	5
1890.	Munsiffs' Courts ...	15,602	2,200	1,000	1,409	3,833	68	5	3,335	1,216	13,06
	Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	4,901	975	17	268	1,879	19	1	1,096	157	4,41
	District Courts	177	17	11	5	3	1	...	22	24	8

Accession No.... 1474

309. Of the total number of cases disposed of, more than 76 per cent on an average was adjudicated upon by Munsiffs and about 23 per cent, by Sub-Judges and the rest, less than one per cent, by District Judges. Out of the total number of suits disposed of, about 17 per cent were dismissed without trial, about 47 per cent disposed of without contest and about 34 per cent with contest. Work on the whole cannot be said to be very heavy.

Duration of Suits.

310. The average duration of contested and non-contested cases in the several Courts is shown below :—

	Contested.					Non-contested.				
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Munsiffs' Courts ...	41·92	52·77	58·13	59·67	65·49	30·69	28·38	31·70	34·94	37·63
Sub-Judges' Courts ...	35·16	83·90	82·81	84·43	164·77	17·54	31·44	47·56	46·82	62·63
District Judges' Courts...	115·74	108·87	125·87	163·85	114·62	66·15	45·30	46·50	99·48	60·43

Disposal of Miscellaneous Applications.

311. The subjoined table exhibits in one view the number and disposal of Miscellaneous Applications :—

Years.	Applications for setting aside orders, &c.				Applications to set aside *ex-parte* decree.				Applications for review of Judgments or new trial.				Applications for permission to sue in *formâ pauperis*.			
	No. for disposal.	Granted.	Rejected.	Pending.	No. for disposal.	Granted.	Rejected.	Pending.	No. for disposal.	Granted.	Rejected.	Pending.	No. for disposal.	Granted.	Rejected.	Pending.
1886 ...	421	315	79	27	428	227	151	50	171	65	91	15	239	111	88	40
1887 ...	486	320	103	63	494	276	165	53	149	45	93	11	210	92	79	39
1888 ...	536	367	118	51	512	279	175	58	104	38	54	12	208	106	75	27
1889 ...	440	301	108	31	541	309	178	54	133	53	67	12	199	107	61	31
1890 ...	509	355	107	47	600	359	169	72	117	40	59	18	227	98	87	33

Witnesses.

312. The total number of witnesses who attended the Courts and the period of their detention are shown below :—

Years.	Total No. of Witnesses discharged.	Witnesses discharged after attendance for—			
		1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.
1886	46,792	41,768	4,320	632	72
1887	48,439	43,698	4,097	592	52
1888	49,372	44,213	4,453	590	116
1889	46,070	41,395	4,192	419	64
1890	46,089	41,324	4,127	596	42

Of these witnesses, the Munsiffs discharged 204,445 ; the Sub-Judges, 28,695 and the District Judges, 3,480; each Munsiff, Sub-Judge and District Judge discharged on an average 10·8, 13·6 and 1·6 witnesses a day respectively, 142 witnesses examined by the District Judge, Nundydroog Division, since it was established in September 1890, being omitted from consideration. The number discharged does not show the number of witnesses examined, as witnesses, after

attendance at Courts, are not unfrequently dismissed without examination. The average number discharged is calculated for the number of working days in the year, *viz.*, 7 months, the remaining 5 months very nearly half the year, being holidays.

Allowance to witnesses.

313. The figures given below exhibit the travelling and subsistence allowance of witnesses during the five years under report:—

		Rs.			Rs.
1886	...	40,533	1889	...	48,727
1887	...	39,915	1890	...	47,044
1888	...	44,191			

Value and Cost of suits disposed of.

314. The following statement gives the value and cost of suits disposed of during the period under report:—

Year.	No. of Suits disposed of.	Aggregate Value of suits.	Average Value of suits.	Aggregate Cost incurred by—		Average Cost per suit.
				Plaintiff.	Defendant.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886	15,652	17,71,413	113	2,45,192	62,040	20
1887	16,805	17,89,623	106	2,42,053	57,170	18
1888	16,616	16,14,840	98	2,30,102	53,722	17
1889	16,500	18,82,626	114	2,63,715	64,171	20
1890	17,561	17,72,739	101	2,61,326	58,192	18

315. The figures show that though there was an increase in litigation year after year, there was rather a fall in the average value and cost of suits.

Disposal of Miscellaneous Cases.

316. The following statement shows the number of miscellaneous cases that were disposed of and the manner of their disposal:—

Classes of Courts.		Cases disposed of—			Total No. disposed of.
		Without Trial.	Without Contest.	With Contest.	
1886...	Munsiffs' Courts	2,190	1,060	1,787	5,037
	Sub-Judges' do	165	235	803	1,203
	District Judges' do	774	77	333	1,184
					7,424
1887...	Munsiffs' Courts	2,957	918	2,115	5,991
	Sub-Judges' do	335	318	959	1,612
	District Judges' do	567	29	97	693
					8,296
1888...	Munsiffs' Courts	3,054	1,049	2,617	6,720
	Sub-Judges' do	347	499	694	1,540
	District Judges' do	258	32	175	465
					8,725
1889...	Munsiffs' Courts	3,288	954	2,293	6,535
	Sub-Judges' do	348	437	700	1,485
	District Judges' do	196	94	140	430
					8,450
1890...	Munsiffs' Courts	3,267	1,553	2,380	7,200
	Sub-Judges' do	307	537	527	1,371
	District Judges' do	260	156	128	544
					9,115

317. There were 723 cases left pending at the close of 1890, of which number, 422 were on the file of the Munsiffs, 160 before the Sub-Judges and 141 in the Courts of the District Judges.

Pending files.

318. The average duration of Miscellaneous cases—contested and uncontested—is given below :—

Average Duration of Miscellaneous cases.

Year.	Contested Cases.	Uncontested Cases.
1886	27·76	10·67
1887	29·10	13·50
1888	27·41	10·89
1889	30·23	11·34
1890	35·24	12·04

319. The following statement shows the number of applications for execution of decrees and the manner of their disposal, together with the amount realized in satisfaction of the decrees :—

Applications for execution of decrees.

Year.	Total No of applications for the year.	Number disposed of,				Amount realized.	
		By transfer.	Satisfied in part.	Satisfied completely	Wholly infructuous.	With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.
1886	19,138	894	3,459	3,443	9,246	2,70,196	43,642
1887	20,835	1,002	3,362	3,728	10,515	2,96,805	50,930
1888	20,437	848	3,398	3,906	10,082	3,24,819	69,787
1889	19,743	888	3,219	3,802	9,470	2,80,995	50,951
1890	21,520	858	3,367	4,245	10,418	3,66,050	51,918

320. Two thousand six hundred and thirty-two applications were pending disposal at the end of 1890.

321. Decrees voluntarily satisfied are as under :—

Decrees voluntarily satisfied.

1886	...	173	1889	...	200
1887	...	265	1890	...	313
1888	...	222			

322. The cases in which Judgment-debtors were arrested and imprisoned are shown below :—

Arrest and Imprisonment of Judgment-debtors.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Judgment-debtors arrested but released without imprisonment	1,195	1,104	1,107	949	1,004
Judgment-debtors imprisoned	107	107	98	95	99

323. Judgment-debtors declared insolvent were for 1886, 43; 1887, 55; 1888, 61; 1889, 61; and 1890, 35.

Insolvency of Judgment-debtors.

APPEALS.

Disposal of Appeals.

324. The following statement shows the number of appeals disposed of by Courts subordinate to the Chief Court and the manner of their disposal :—

Year.	No. for disposal.	No. disposed of.					Total.	Percentage of Reversals to the total No. disposed off.
		Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Without Trial.		
1886 ...	883	428	90	145	39	38	740	19·59
1887 ...	748	399	83	127	26	19	654	19·38
1888 ...	696	391	73	91	24	30	609	14·94
1889 ...	776	397	72	98	14	30	611	16·03
1890 ...	797	421	73	109	37	21	661	16·48

Over 95 per cent of the appeals disposed of were contested. The decisions of the lower Courts were modified in about 12 per cent of the number of appeals, and the number of reversals was about 18 per cent.

Distribution of Appeals according to Courts.

325. Appeals disposed of are distributed among the Courts of Subordinate Judges and District Judges as shown below;—

Year.	Subordinate Judges.	District Judges.
1886	282	458
1887	204	450
1888	217	392
1889	219	392
1890	187	474

Average Cost of each Appeal.

326. The average cost of each appeal to parties during the period under report was, as shown under:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1886	32	5	11
1887	35	4	6
1888	35	12	10
1889	38	7	6
1890	39	12	0

Average Duration of Appeals.

327. The subjoined figures exhibit the duration of appeals in the 5 years under review by Courts:—

Names of Courts.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Sub-Judge, Bangalore	38	...	...	...	...
Do Mysore	35·65	53·64	54·23	80·61	66·54
District Judge, Nundydroog	...	...	...	...	40·00
Do Mysore	131·62	53·6	50·02	54·74	106·50
Do Nagar	129	71·20	35·60	41·30	79.60

Miscellaneous Appeals.

Miscellaneous Appeals.

328. The abstract given below exhibits the total number of miscellaneous appeals disposed of by Courts, during the five years under report:—

Mode of disposal.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Summarily rejected	10	1	4	...	7
Dismissed for default or otherwise	2	2	3	5	5
Confirmed	9	9	18	24	27
Modified	...	1	3	...	1
Reversed	8	5	11	10	22
Remanded	7	4	4	5	6
Total.....	36	22	43	44	68

329. The duration of Miscellaneous appeals is—

1886	...	46·25	1889	...	45·37
1887	...	35·45	1890	...	41·70
1888	...	27·57			

Processes issued and fees realized.

330. The table given below exhibits the number of processes issued, the amount realized, &c., in Civil Courts in the Province during the 5 years under report:—

Year.	No. of Processes issued.	Amount of Process Fees realized.			Cost of Process-serving Establishment.			Savings.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1886	139,326	68,482	11	0	47,678	3	0	20,804	8	0
1887	142,863	71,336	7	0	49,896	12	3	21,439	10	9
1888	152,990	75,001	14	0	50,919	10	8	24,082	3	4
1889	152,653	75,040	9	0	52,582	15	2	22,457	9	10
1890	159,813	80,402	7	0	52,884	0	4	27,518	6	8

331. The saving to Government amounted to Rs. 1,16,302—6—7 during the period under report.

332. The Process-serving Establishment consisted of 110 Amins and 318 Peons in 1885, while their number at the close of the period under report was 115 and 367 respectively.

Receipts and Charges.

333. The receipts and charges of the Courts are shown in the following table:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	2,43,215	2,69,052	2,67,537	2,76,660	2,89,279
Charges	2,48,812	2,73,534	2,84,718	2,75,252	2,75,768

REGISTRATION.

334. The operations of the Registration Department in Mysore are regulated under the provisions of the Indian Registration Act III of 1877 as amended by Act XII of 1879.

Operations of the Department are governed by the Indian Registration Act of 1877.

335. Mr. S. Venkatavaradaiengar, B. A., M. L., was at the head of the Department from 1st April 1886 to 3rd February 1890: on his retirement, Mr. C. Meenacshaiya, Barrister-at-Law, was appointed Registrar General.

Officers at the head of the Department.

336. At the commencement of the year 1886-87, a change was effected in the territorial organization of the Department, in consequence of the reconstitution of the two Revenue Districts of Hassan and Chitaldroog and of the six Taluks noted in the margin, and the transfer of certain Taluks from one District to another. The Department thus comprised 9 Registration Districts and 76 Sub-Districts, the Sub-Districts of Maddur in the French Rocks and Hunagal in the Chitaldroog District being abolished. In June 1886, another Sub-District, namely Sringeri, the head-quarters of the Jahgir, in the Kadur District, was established to suit the convenience of the Jahgir subjects. There were altogether 77 Sub-Districts during the period under review. Of these, 62 were placed under Amildars and 10 under Deputy Amildars as ex-officio Sub-Registrars and 5 under Special Sub-Registrars. The 5 Special Sub-Registrars' ranges were as follow:—

Territorial organization of the Department and changes therein.

1. Devanhalli ...Bangalore District.
2. Malvalli ...Mysore do
3. Malur ...Kolar do
4. Arkalgud ...Hassan do
5. Molakalmuru } Chitaldroog do
6. Jagalur }

1.	Bangalore	Bangalore District.
2.	Seringapatam	Mysore do
3.	Mysore	
4.	Yedatore	
5.	Tirumakudlu-Narsipur	

337. The average area in square miles to each Registration Office was 361, and the average population 62,496.

Average area and population to each Registration Office.

338. The following tables A and B show the number of registrations during the 5 years under report:—

Particulars of registrations.

A. As regards the nature of documents.

Nature of documents.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Gifts	145	166	165	195	215
Sales	10,810	11,959	13,761	14,055	16,676
Mortgages	7,609	7,684	8,547	8,840	10,079
Acknowledgments of considerations	17	22	25	17	22
Perpetual Leases	202	304	241	295	331
Leases exceeding one year	449	469	561	621	584
Other optionally registrable leases	49	51	65	60	75
Authorities to adopt	4	1	2	8	1
Wills	99	98	106	121	140
Awards	5	2	9	3	10
Certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Courts ...	7	4	4	2	5
Miscellaneous Documents...	741	909	908	902	1,150
Bonds, Contracts, &c.	580	649	653	718	830
Total.....	20,717	22,318	25,047	25,837	30,118

B. By Districts.

Names of Districts.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Bangalore	4,569	5,256	5,746	6,050	7,073
Mysore	5,331	5,471	6,581	6,553	7,662
French Rocks	2,217	2,135	2,473	2,264	2,736
Kolar	1,948	1,942	2,111	1,955	2,474
Tumkur	1,683	1,998	2,024	2,285	2,629
Chitaldroog	560	726	807	983	1,082
Kadur	1,261	1,511	1,631	1,778	1,908
Hassan	1,885	1,981	2,240	2,372	2,931
Shimoga	1,263	1,298	1,434	1,597	1,623
Total.....	20,717	22,318	25,047	25,837	30,118

339. From the above, it will appear that there has been a considerable increase in the number of Registrations generally, in all the Districts.

Optional and Compulsory Registrations.

340. The number of documents registered "Compulsorily" and "Optionally" in Books I, IV and III in each year are shown below:—

Years.	Book I. Registration affecting immovable property.		Book IV. Registration affecting movable property.	Book III. Wills and authorities to adopt.
	Compulsory.	Optional.		
1886-87	11,898	8,136	580	103
1887-88	13,110	8,460	649	99
1888-89	14,531	9,755	653	108
1889-90	15,323	9,667	718	129
1890-91	17,848	11,299	830	141

Increase in Registrations—Compulsory and Optional.

341. Compulsory registration has risen from 11,000 to 17,000, optional registration relating to immovable property, from 8,000 to 11,000, bonds, contracts, &c., relating to movable property, from 500 to 800 and wills and authorities from 103 to 141. The steady increase in the number of documents optionally registrable is satisfactory and shows that people appreciate the security afforded by registration.

Value of property transferred by registration.

342. The aggregate value of property transferred annually by registered documents was as follows:—

Particulars.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Value of immovable property ...	73,59,368	56,44,542	60,08,002	83,38,823	72,28,034
Value of movable property ...	3,82,359	3,80,219	4,33,365	3,69,767	4,34,901
Total.....	77,41,727	60,24,761	64,41,367	87,08,590	76,62,935

343. The average value of property transferred annually by registered documents during the period under report was 69 lakhs, in the case of immovable property, and 4 lakhs, in the case of movable. The great fluctuations in the value of immovable property were due to the registration of documents of large value affecting gold mines and coffee estates in the Bangalore District Registrar's Office in his capacity as Presidency Registrar in one year, and the comparative absence of such documents in another year.

Average value of property affected by Registration.

344. The following statement shows the percentage of fees realized, calculated on the total value of the property involved and also on the number of documents registered :—

Fees realized.

Years.	Average Fees on the value of Property.		Average Fees for each registered document.	
	Immovable.	Movable.	Compulsory.	Optional.
1886-87	0 9 7	0 6 0	3 3 7	0 13 3
1887-88	0 12 2	0 6 2	2 12 9	0 13 8
1888-89	0 12 4	0 5 5	2 11 3	0 13 0
1889-90	0 9 11	0 6 7	2 15 0	0 12 8
1890-91	0 12 2	0 6 8	2 10 1	0 12 10

345. The subjoined statement shows the number of refusals to register, the number of appeals against such refusals and the manner in which such appeals were disposed of:—

Refusals to register.

Years.	Total Number of refusals.	Number of Cases in which there were appeals.	Number in which the order was confirmed.	Number in which the order was reversed.	Number in which Registration was ordered by the Civil Court.
1886-87	213	23	7	15	1
1887-88	226	25	5	19	1
1888-89	202	31	5	26	...
1889-90	217	24	12	11	1
1890-91	238	22	7	15	...

346. The number of documents admitted to registration on payment of penalty and the amount of fines recovered are shown below :—

Penalty and Fines recovered.

Years.	Number of late presentations.	Number of Cases of delay in the appearance of executants.	Amount of Penalties recovered.		
			Rs.	A	P
1886-87	62	173	2,104	4	(
1887-88	62	173	1,721	0	(
1888-89	72	174	914	10	
1889-90	73	213	969	8	
1890-91	58	195	1,610	8	

Court Sale Certificates.

347. The number of Court sale certificates received from the Courts and filed in Registration Offices, and the number of such certificates presented by holders and registered, are shown below :—

Years.	Court Sale Certificates.	
	Received and filed.	Presented for Registration.
1886-87	492	366
1887-88	507	183
1888-89	558	112
1889-90	518	87
1890-91	582	89

Explanation for the decrease in the registration of Court sale certificates.

348. The decrease observable since 1887-88 in the number of Court sale certificates presented for registration by the holders thereof, was due to the ruling of the Chief Court that, as Section 89 of the Registration Act as amended by Act XII of 1879, makes it obligatory on the part of Civil Courts to send copies of certificates to the registering offices, the said provision obviates the necessity of the holder of the certificate presenting the same for registration.

Documents impounded.

349. The following statement shows the number of documents impounded by the Registering officers and the amount of deficient stamp duty and penalty recovered thereon :—

Years.	Number of Documents impounded.	Deficient Stamp Duty and Penalty recovered.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
1886-87	82	501	0	0
1887-88	92	797	2	0
1888-89	93	894	5	0
1889-90	73	781	11	0
1890-91	85	611	2	0

Searches in the Registers and Indexes.

350. The work in connection with searches in the Registers and Indexes during the five years under review is shown below :—

1886-87	1,730
1887-88	1,920
1888-89	2,032
1889-90	1,914
1890-91	1,904

351. There were altogether 10 prosecutions under the Registration Act during the period under review, the particulars of which are given below :—

Prosecution under the Act.

Years.	Number of Cases in each year.	Name of District in which the cases occurred.	Particulars of charges.	Number of Persons concerned.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.	Description of Punishment.	Remarks.
1886-87 ...	1	Tumkur District.	False personation.	1	1	...	One month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5	
1887-88 ...	2	Mysore (1).	False personation.	2	2	...	One month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 each.	
		Kadur (1).	Do	2	1	1	Particulars are not available.	
1888-89 ...	2	Kolar (1).	Forgery.	1	1	..	...	Acquitted by the Chief Court on appeal.
		Kadur (1).	False personation.	2	2	...	1 for 6 months and 1 for 40 days' imprisonment.	
1889-90 ...	3	Kadur (2).	Forgery.	2	2	...	One for 6 and the other for 4 years' imprisonment.	Acquitted by the Chief Court on appeal.
			Do	3	...	3		
		Tumkur (1).	False personation.	4	4	..	Each to 6 months' imprisonment.	
1890-91 ...	2	Chitaldroog (1).	Forgery.	2	1	1	One year's imprisonment.	
		Hassan (1).	False personation.	1	...	1	Acquitted but the Chief Court ordered its retrial.	

In all 20 persons were concerned, of whom 14 were convicted and 6 acquitted Of the convicted, the Chief Court acquitted 3 on appeal ; in one case, a retrial wa ordered.

352. Under the provisions of Section 85 of the Registration Act, 482 registered documents which were lying unclaimed for more tha 2 years, were destroyed.

Destruction of unclaimed Documents.

Years.	Number destroyed
1886-87	60
1887-88	96
1888-89	130
1889-90	112
1890-91	84
Total.....	482

353 It is satisfactory to note that more than 90 per cent of the number of documents registered in each year were registered within two days from the date of presentation.

90 per cent of documents registered within 2 days after presentation.

Financial Results.

354. The following statement shows the financial results of the Registration Department in the 5 years under report :—

Years.	Receipts.								Expenditure.								Surplus.	
	Fees.		Penalties.		Miscellaneous Receipts.		Total.		Salary and Establishment allowance.		Commissions to Sub-Registrars at 40 per cent.		Contingencies, &c.		Total.			
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
1886-87	52,819	7	2,104	4	175	0	55,098	11	12,026	10	11,634	8	1,336	13	24,997	15	30,100	12
1887-88	51,501	8	1,721	0	237	0	53,459	8	12,349	5	12,967	11	916	5	26,233	5	27,226	3
1888-89	55,318	9	914	10	348	0	56,581	3	13,947	2	13,868	12	1,541	14	29,357	12	27,223	7
1889-90	60,840	0	969	8	152	0	61,961	8	14,495	7	14,403	0	1,265	15	30,164	6	31,797	2
1890-91	64,345	12	1,610	8	305	10	66,261	14	14,894	8	16,400	8	1,961	5	33,256	5	33,005	9

There has been thus a net saving of about Rs. 30,000 annually. The percentage of expenditure to income has been on an average 49 per cent.

355. On the 15th June 1887, the system of permitting parties to registered documents, to effect transfers of Revenue Registry of lands affected by registered documents, through the Registering officers, was introduced in accordance with Government Notification No. 38, dated 17th June 1887. Under this Order, 4,658 applications were received and forwarded to the Revenue Department during the period under review.

Transfer of Revenue Registry of lands through Registering officers.

Years.	Number of Applications received.
1887—88	839
1888—89	1,093
1889—90	1,251
1890—91	1,475
Total.. ...	4,658

356. The inspection by the Inspector General has been rather limited. The offices of the Kolar District and a few of the Hassan and Tumkur Districts appear to have been examined with, it is said, satisfactory results.

Inspection.

REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES.

357. The registration of Joint Stock Companies in Mysore is conducted under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866. The introduction of the new Act VI of 1882 is under contemplation. The Inspector General of Registration was also *ex-officio* Registrar of Companies for the period under review.

Registration of Joint Stock Companies governed by Act X of 1866.

Joint Stock Companies.

358. The total number of Joint Stock Companies that were in existence during the 5 years, the number that were actually working and the number that were in course of uidation, are shown in the following statement :—

Particulars.	At the close of the year—				
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Banks carrying on operations	75	74	135	145	112
Banks in existence but not working ...	9	10	11	11	18
Banks winding up voluntarily	12	18	23	46	59
Banks winding up by order of the Court ...	11	11	12	19	36
Total.....	107	113	181	221	225

Explanation for increase in 1888-89 & 1889-90.

359. It will be observed that the large number in 1888-89 and 1889-90 was due to registration of 68 and 40 new Companies respectively, especially in Kolar and Hassan Districts, having for their objects the affording of assistance to the members on occasions of marriages and other ceremonies. Most of these Companies were formed subsequent to July 1888, and the majority of them belong to the Kolar District. It was brought to the notice of Government that these Companies were constituted on speculative principles, and their operations were conducted in a manner likely to result in certain eventual loss to the shareholders. A private enquiry was instituted under orders of Government by a Committee of Officers appointed for the purpose, and the public were warned, through Amildars and otherwise, against the risk they were running in subscribing to these Companies. Meanwhile, many of the Companies were ordered to be wound up by the Chief Court on the application of the shareholders themselves, and the further enquiry by the Committee was thus rendered obviously unnecessary. Several of these Companies owing to mismanagement, &c., ceased to exist or came under liquidation.

Companies at the close of 1890-91.

360. Of the 225 Companies which were in existence at the close of the year 1890-91, 112 were working with a nominal capital of Rs. 51,02,382 ; 18 with a nominal capital of Rs. 4,97,800 were not working and 95 with a nominal capital of Rs. 28,74,475 were in course of liquidation either voluntarily or under orders of the Court.

Their Nature and Capital.

361. The nature of the working Companies at the close of the year 1890-91 and the amount of nominal and paid-up capital of each class of Companies are specified in the following statement :—

Nature of Companies.	Number.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
Banking or Loan Companies	99	38,59,382	12,63,296
Banking and Insurance Companies	4	95,000	94,341
Trading Companies	9	11,48,000	9,05,903
Total.....	112	51,02,382	22,63,540

Periodical returns and special resolutions filed under the Act.

362. The number of periodical returns and special resolutions required to be filed and registered under Sections 25, 49 and 53 of the Act are shown in the following statement:—

Particulars.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Proceedings of ordinary general meetings ...	39	49	71	120	31
Proceedings of extraordinary meetings ...	17	11	44	59	45
Balance Sheets	72	86	81	112	108
List of share holders	56	62	55	84	74
Other Documents	31	8	77	59	29
Total... ..	216	216	328	434	287

Prosecutions.

363. During the whole period under report, there were but two prosecutions instituted for breach of the provisions of the Act; and in those cases, penalties for the delay in the submission of lists of share-holders within the prescribed time were imposed and recovered under Section 25 of the Act.

Financial Results.

364. The financial results were as follow:—

Years.	Receipts.		Charges.		Surplus.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
1886-87	1,317	12	644	7	673	5
1887-88	689	0	503	6	185	10
1888-89	3,821	11	...	...	3,821	11
1889-90	3,501	2	...	...	3,501	2
1890-91	1,006	14	...	...	1,006	14

Discontinuance of the practice of levying fee of Rs. 5 on balance sheets and lists of Shareholders.

365. It had been the practice to levy a fee of Rs. 5 on every balance sheet and list of shareholders received and filed in the office of the Registrar of Companies under Sections 49 and 25 of the Act, but there being no justification for the levy of this fee under the Rules, it was, with the sanction of Government, discontinued from 1st July 1886.

Debiting of charges to the Registration Department.

366. Since 1st January 1888, the Establishment of the Registrar of Companies having been amalgamated with that of the Inspector General of Registration, as per Government Proceedings No. 5431-2—533, dated 27th December 1887, the charges were debited to that head.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Abolition of the Local Money Order System.

367. Owing to the transfer of the Anche to the Imperial Postal Department from 1st April 1889, the issue and payment of Imperial Money Orders by the Mysore Treasuries ceased from that date. The Local Money Order system also was, in consequence of this transfer, abolished by Government from 1st July 1890, as being no longer needed for the convenience of the public, the Imperial Postal Money Order system having been extended to all parts of the Province.

Local and Imperial Money Orders issued.

368. The following statement shows the Local Money Orders and certificates of credit issued by the Treasuries in Mysore on account of Imperial Money Orders for the years 1886-87 to 1889-90 :—

Years.	Local Money Orders issued.		Treasury Certificates of Credit on account of Imperial Money Orders.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
1886-87	2,290	43,750	2,583	59,767
1887-88	2,152	37,702	3,131	74,184
1888-89	2,283	39,765	3,883	1,02,746
1889-90 (to 1st July 1889)	70	1,898	33	1,379

Financial Result of the Money Order transactions.

369. The financial result of the Money Order transactions, during the period under report, was a surplus for the first three years, and a deficit for the period ended 30th June 1889, owing to the stoppage of Imperial Money Order transactions, as will be seen from the following statement :—

Particulars.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90 (to 1st July 1889).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Commission and lapsed Money Orders ...	1,884	2,064	2,456	83
Charges.				
Establishment and Contingencies ...	1,162	1,246	1,415	195
Surplus... ..	722	818	1,051	112 deficit.

MUNICIPAL.

Number of Municipalities and their population.

370. The number of Municipalities in working order on 1st April 1886 was 91. Including the marginally noted 7 Municipalities which were established within the past 5 years, there were 98 Municipalities at the end of the period under review. The following statement gives the number of Municipalities according to the strength of their population :—

Years.	*Names of Municipalities.*
1886-87 ...	1. Benkipur in Shimoga District.
1887-88 ..	2. Ajjampur in Kadur District.
	3. Sargur in Mysore District.
	4. Sringeri in Kadur District.
1889-90 ...	5. Kadaba in Tumkur District.
	6. Sosale in Mysore District.
1890-91 ...	7. Holehonnur in Shimoga District.

Details.	No. of Municipalities.
Number of Municipalities with a population of 1,000 and less	1
Do do more than 1,000 but less than 3,000	47
Do do 3,000 do 5,000	25
Do do 5,000 do 7,000	11
Do do 7,000 do 9,000	5
Do do 9,000 do 11,000	3
Do do 11,000 do 13,000	4
Bangalore City with a population of 80,285	1
Mysore City do 74,048	1
Total.....	98

371. The Regulations published with the Notification of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, No. 51 J., dated 31st March 1871, as amended by the Notification of the Dewan of Mysore, No. 108, dated 6th April 1883, was extended to the City of Mysore about the end of the year 1888, by Mysore Regulation III of 1888. There were thus 2 Municipalities, *viz.*, Bangalore and Mysore, which were governed by a special enactment during the period under review. The administration of the remaining Municipalities was conducted under the executive orders of Government, issued from time to time.

The law governing the Municipalities.

372. Municipalities are managed by Boards consisting of official and non-official members appointed by Government, the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts, in which the Municipalities are situated, being *Ex-officio* Presidents of the Boards. The *Ex-officio* members do not exceed $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the total number of members in Bangalore and Mysore under the Regulation, and in the remaining Municipalities, they are less than the non-official members. The proportion of the official to non-official members is given in the following statement:—

Municipal Boards and Members.

Municipalities in—	No. of Municipalities.	Ex-officio Members.	Nominated.		Total.
			Official.	Non-Official.	
Bangalore City	1	4	4	8	16
Mysore do	1	7	...	17	24
Bangalore District	15	33	..	85	118
Kolar do	11	28	4	81	113
Tumkur do	14	26	...	75	101
Mysore do	17	41	14	85	140
Hassan do	10	18	...	53	71
Shimoga do	13	12	1	77	90
Kadur do	7	11	...	43	54
Chitaldroog do	9	20	7	56	83
Total	98	200	30	580	810

373. At the end of 1885-86, there were 48 Municipalities administered by Boards; in 1889, Boards were constituted in the remaining 50 Municipalities. Thus at the close of the period under report, all the Municipalities were under Boards' management.

Municipalities administered by Boards.

374. Boards are required to meet at least once a month for passing accounts, reviewing statements of births and deaths of the previous month and for transacting other business, if any.

Meetings of the Board and their proceedings.

All proceedings, *in extenso*, of the District Head-quarter Municipalities are submitted as often as they meet for the information of Government; while the remaining Municipalities forward a monthly statement showing simply the number

of meetings held by them. The non-official members of the various Boards evidently take an interest in the administration of Municipal Funds entrusted to their charge.

Number of meetings of the Board.

375. The following table gives the number of meetings held from July 1889:—

No.	Names of Municipalities.	No. of Meetings.
	BANGALORE DISTRICT.	
1	Bangalore City	22
2	Yelahanka	18
3	Kengeri	18
4	Hoskote	17
5	Dodballapur	18
6	Nelamangala	18
7	Tyamagondlu	18
8	Kankanhalli	17
9	Magadi	15
10	Closepet	18
11	Channapatna	17
12	Anekal	17
13	Sarjapur	17
14	Devanhalli	18
15	Vadigenahalli	16
16	Dommasandra	17
	KOLAR DISTRICT.	
1	Kolar	17
2	Bowringpet	14
3	Malur	18
4	Srinivaspur	14
5	Chintamani	17
6	Mulbagal	15
7	Sidlaghatta	17
8	Chikballapur	15
9	Bagepalli	16
10	Gudibanda	16
11	Goribidnur	18

No.	Names of Municipalities.	No. of Meetings.	
	TUMKUR DISTRICT.		
1	Tumkur	12	
2	Koratagere	8	
3	Maddagiri	8	
4	Chiknayakanhalli	8	
5	Huliyar	6	
6	Sira	8	
7	Gubbi	10	
8	Tiptur	8	
9	Turuvekere	8	
10	Pavagada	9	
11	Kunigal	8	
12	Ballavi	5	
13	Huliyurdurga	10	
14	Kadaba	9	
	MYSORE DISTRICT.		
1	Mysore	22	
2	Hunsur	1	
3	Chamrajnagar	1	
4	Yedatore	1	
5	Sargur	1	
6	Gundlupet	1	
7	Nanjangud	1	
8	Tirumakudlu-Narsipur	1	
9	Heggaddevankote	1	
10	Seringapatam	..	
11	Mandya	..	
12	Attikuppa	1	
13	Nagamangala	1	
14	Melkote	..	
15	Malvalli	1	
16	Maddur	..	
17	French Rocks	..	

No.	Names of Municipalities.	No. of Meetings.
	HASSAN DISTRICT.	
1	Hassan	4
2	Alur	4
3	Saklespur	4
4	Belur	4
5	Banawar	4
6	Honnavalli	2
7	Arsikere	6
8	Channarayapatna	4
9	Arkalgud	5
10	Holè-Narsipur	4
	SHIMOGA DISTRICT.	
1	Shimoga	20
2	Channagiri	17
3	Honnali	19
4	Nyamti	16
5	Shikarpur	18
6	Siralkoppa	19
7	Sorab	20
8	Sagar	21
9	Nagar	17
10	Tirthahalli	19
11	Kumsi	15
12	Benkipur	16
13	Holehonnur	1
	KADUR DISTRICT.	
1	Chikmagalur	21
2	Tarikere	18
3	Birur	17
4	Kadur	17
5	Yedahalli	15
6	Ajjampur	18
7	Sringeri	15

No.	Names of Municipalities.	No. of Meetings.
	CHITALDROOG DISTRICT.	
1	Chitaldroog	21
2	Davangere	20
3	Harihar	20
4	Hiriyur	20
5	Hosdurga	20
6	Holalkere	21
7	Challakere	21
8	Jagalur	22
9	Molakalmuru	20

376. Similar information for the period prior to July 1889 is not available.

377. The following statement exhibits details of receipts and expenditure for each of the five years under report :—

Receipts and Expenditure.

Receipts.

Items.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Octroi	1,09,753	1,14,549	1,20,879	1,16,965	1,21,093	5,83,239
House Tax	77,541	74,517	73,839	73,300	73,973	3,73,170
Licenses	12,468	14,217	15,462	16,360	20,209	78,716
Carriage Tax	447	246	297	1,240	416	2,646
Tax on animals	352	325	340	...	1,300	2,317
Mohatarfa	73,050	70,488	64,708	74,230	72,960	3,55,436
Rents	11,163	11,066	10,408	11,659	12,329	56,625
Fines	457	341	588	506	62	1,954
Miscellaneous...	56,094	58,271	72,066	61,866	90,718	3,39,015
Grant-in-aid	1,854	2,785	2,720	2,760	2,660	12,779
Payment for Municipal Services ...	595	...	...	...	...	595
Total.....	3,43,774	3,46,805	3,61,307	3,58,886	3,95,720	18,06,492
Opening Balance on 1st April 1886 ...	...	...	...	..	...	2,75,935
Grand Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	20,82,427

Expenditure.

Details.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Head Office	9,467	9,532	9,440	12,121	13,906	54,466
Collection	17,657	19,787	20,624	21,365	20,970	1,00,403
Conservancy	73,016	73,329	79,245	84,539	89,904	4,00,053
Police	39,379	39,873	40,469	40,162	24,934	1,84,817
Registration of Births and Deaths ...	468	911	496	486	480	2,841
Lighting	11,331	12,824	14,871	19,990	21,948	80,964
Public Works	1,09,831	1,10,512	1,24,088	1,14,554	1,39,359	5,98,344
Charitable Grants, &c.	23,143	25,897	24,887	25,578	30,613	1,30,118
Education	19,799	23,765	26,231	23,754	33,246	1,26,795
Miscellaneous	36,781	20,864	18,641	22,707	41,879	1,40,872
Contributions	...	...	2,446	445	2,156	5,047
Repayment of Loans	500	730	730	...	1,224	3,184
Total.....	3,41,372	3,38,024	3,62,168	3,65,701	4,20,619	18,27,884
Closing Balance on 31st March 1891..	...	...	...	...	...	2,54,543
Grand Total.....	...	...	..	...	...	20,82,427

Octroi.

378. The duty under this head was given up in the Municipalities where the yield was but little; at the end of the period there were only 43 out of 98 Municipalities deriving income from this source. The total amount realized amounted to Rs. 5,83,239 against Rs. 5,37,159 in the previous 5 years. The increase of Rs. 46,080 is almost wholly attributable to the better collections made under the closer supervision of the several Municipalities. Collections under Betel-leaves, Cocoanuts (fresh and dry) and Tobacco continued to be divided between the Municipalities and Government, with the usual exception in favor of the Mysore City, to which the Government share of duty on Betel-leaves and Cocoanuts was made over in 1883-84. In Sringeri, a moiety goes to the Matt authorities.

House tax and Mohatarfa.

379. The amounts shown under these heads represent only half the realizations from these taxes. The District Headquarter Municipalities and Seringapatam, however, enjoy entire collections on condition of their bearing one or other of the charges under 1. Police, 2. Education, 3. Medical and 4. Other Charitable Institutions, which had been borne by the State revenues; during the period under review, the Government half share was transferred temporarily to the Municipalities of Closepet and Channapatna in the Bangalore District, Gubbi in the Tumkur District and Arsikere in the Hassan District, to enable them to carry on sanitary and other improvements urgently needed, but to meet which, the Municipal funds were insufficient. The increase under these items amounting to Rs. 1,01,332 * over the collections of the past period was due partly to the transfer of Government moiety to the above mentioned 4 Municipalities and partly to the income of Rs. 8,584 † derived by the newly constituted 7 Municipalities; the bulk of the increase was due, however, to the collections of old outstanding arrears.

*	Past Period.	Present Period.
House-tax Rs.	3,36,736	3,73,170
Mohatarfa ,,	2,95,501	3,60,399
Total..	6,32,237	7,33,569
		6,32,237
Rs.		1,01,332

†	House Tax.	Mohatarfa.	Total.
Kadaba Rs.	355	158	513
Sargur ,,	382	719	1,101
Sosale ,,	216	340	556
Benkipur ,,	941	1,766	2,707
Holehonnur ,,	249	425	674
Ajjampur ,,	691	1,303	1,994
Sringeri ,,	517	522	1,039
Total Rs.	3,351 +	5,233 =	8,584

380. *License Receipts.*—Bangalore and Mysore Cities were the only Municipalities which derived income* from this source. The introduction of the enhanced rates of Liquor License fees authorized by the Municipal Regulation into the City of Mysore increased the revenue under this head.

	Rs.
*Past period ...	70,492
Present do ...	78,716

381. *Fines.*—The bulk of this revenue was as usual contributed by the Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore; convictions under the breach of Municipal rules were considerably less in them than in the previous five years, and there was consequently a considerable fall in the receipts under this head.

	Rs.
Past period ...	7,820
Present do ...	1,954

382. *Miscellaneous.*—The main causes which contributed to the increase of Rs. 1,60,649* were (1) extraordinary sale of house sites in some of the Municipalities, *viz.*, Mysore, Ajjampur, Tarikere and Birur, (2) loans raised by the Municipalities of Shimoga and Channaptna, (3) the contribution made by the Public Works Department for the maintenance of portions of Provincial roads lying within all the Municipalities and of District Fund roads lying within the District Head-quarter towns and (4) the credits made on the last day of the year of the unexpended portions of advances drawn by Amildars for Municipal expenditure in each year.

	Rs.
*Present period ...	3,52,389
Past do ...	1,91,740
Increase...	1,60,649

383. *Expenditure.*—The increases under this head were mainly due to the increased rates of allowances, sanctioned to the President of the Mysore City Municipality and to the Vice-Presidents of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities and to the contributions made by them towards the salary of the City Amildar appointed for each of the said towns.

	Head Office. Rs.	Collection. Rs.
Past period...	48,444	87,958
Present do ...	54,466	1,00,403

384. *Conservancy.*—A sum of Rs. 4,00,033 was expended on account of the salaries of sweepers, scavengers and of the hire of carts employed for the cleaning of streets, latrines, &c., in Municipal towns, against Rs. 3,30,088 expended in the past 5 years. The amount was exclusive of the expenditure incurred under construction and repair of drains, latrines and dust-bins and the improvement of water-supply, all shown under the head Public Works. (*Vide* para 388 *infra.*)

385. *Police.*—The District Head-quarter and Seringapatam Town Municipalities* paid Police charges in consideration of their drawing the entire House tax and Mohatarfa realizations. In 1883-84, the City of Bangalore was relieved of this charge, and it undertook to bear in lieu, charges of Medical and Charitable Institutions and Education. In 1889-90, the Shimoga Municipality was relieved of the Police charge, but it undertook no charge instead, as the receipts were poor. The City of Mysore was also relieved of these charges; but grants-in-aid to certain Educational Institutions in Mysore amounting to Rs. 9,180 hitherto borne by the State, were transferred to the Municipal funds. The expenditure of Rs. 11,096 shown against Mysore in 1890-91 represents the sum debited against the Municipality before the above alterations were made. The marginally noted 7 Municipalities maintained Police forces without being credited with Government moiety of Mohatarfa. Some of these towns undertook to maintain these establishments, in view to get the towns-people relieved of the obligation to do night patrol duty, for which special contributions were made by them.

*	Rs.
1. Kolar ...	9,009
2. Tumkur ...	8,215
3. Mysore ...	1,10,004
4. Seringapatam ...	13,080
5. Hassan ...	6,130
6. Shimoga ...	12,924
7. Chikmagalur ...	9,470
8. Chitaldroog ...	6,637
Total.....	1,75,469

	Rs.
1. Tiptur ...	211
2. Hunsur ...	453
3. Tarikere ...	2,290
4. Birur ...	2,521
5. Kadur ...	29
6. Davangere ...	1,998
7. Harihar ..	1,846
Total.....	9,348

386. *Registration of Births and Deaths.*—The only Municipality which maintained a separate establishment for the registration of births and deaths was the City of Bangalore. In Mysore, the work was done by the Town Police, and in other towns, by the ordinary village establishments. But the Municipalities did not all of them send in the returns showing these statistics, an omission which ought not to occur.

387. *Lighting.*—At the commencement of the period under review, only 29 Municipalities lighted their stations; at the end of 1890, there were no less than 63 Municipalities provided with light, as is shown in the statement below. The sum spent during the present 5 years aggregated Rs. 80,964 against Rs. 52,638 in the past period:—

Districts.	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		Total.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Amount.
Bangalore City ..	1	4,681	1	4,620	1	4,698	1	6,795	1	7,093	27,887
Mysore City ...	1	2,864	1	3,543	1	3,859	1	4,765	1	4,003	19,034
Bangalore District ...	5	604	10	792	11	1,074	11	1,118	13	1,407	4,995
Kolar do ...	1	59	7	426	7	447	9	592	10	894	2,418
Tumkur do ..	4	363	4	368	5	747	5	1,177	6	965	3,620
Mysore do ...	3	348	4	494	6	575	9	1,044	11	2,621	5,082
Hassan do ...	3	409	3	452	4	582	4	1,823	5	1,420	4,686
Shimoga do ...	2	388	1	545	2	654	2	388	2	572	2,547
Kadur do ...	3	1,072	4	1,184	4	1,675	4	1,522	6	2,088	7,541
Chitaldroog do ...	6	543	6	400	7	560	8	766	8	885	3,154
Total.....	29	11,331	41	12,824	48	14,871	54	19,990	63	21,948	80,964

388. *Public Works.*—Rs. 5,98,344 or 33 per cent of the total sum collected were expended on account of useful public works, such as construction and repair of roads, drains, dust-bins, latrines, improvement of drinking water wells and compensation for lands and houses purchased for widening streets, &c.

389. *Charitable Grants.*—There were at the end of the period under report, 65 Medical institutions, for the up-keep of which, 61 Municipalities made contributions, against 37 at the commencement of the period. Except in the case of the Dispensary at Bangalore, which was entirely maintained at the cost of Municipal funds, and that at Huliyar, where the Municipality contributed only Rs. 60 per annum, the Municipalities in general made a contribution of a third of the cost of the menial establishments, contingencies including country medicines and charge allowance to the Hospital Assistants, the remaining two-thirds being borne by District Funds, while the pay of the Hospital Assistants and cost of Europe medicines were debited to State funds.

Medical Institutions.

390. The City of Bangalore made in addition a grant-in-aid of Rs. 200 per mensem towards the up-keep of the St. Martha's Hospital, established in the City by the Lady Superior of the Convent of the Good Shepherd. It also maintained an Itinerant Medical Officer to give medical aid to such as were unable to resort to the Medical Institutions in the City.

Contributions by the Bangalore City Municipality.

391. The Municipality of Bangalore maintained at its own cost the Maternity in town, and the Municipality at Mysore contributed two-thirds of the cost of Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital in Mysore. Both of these institutions were, during a greater portion of the period under report, in the charge of Lady Doctors. Besides these institutions, Midwives were employed in several Taluks for giving medical aid to women in labor cases, &c.

Maternity, Midwives.

392. The number and cost incurred on account of the above institutions are given in the following statement :—

Number of Institutions and their cost.

Districts.	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		Total.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore City ...	1	13,333	1	15,120	1	13,021	1	12,020	4 (a)	14,563	68,057
Mysore City ...	1	3,110	1	3,801	1	3,554	1	4,856	2 (b)	5,430	20,751
Bangalore District ...	6	710	9	871	9	916	9	958	9	1,297	4,752
Kolar do ...	2	545	2	680	7	1,114	7	1,126	7	1,482	4,947
Tumkur do ...	6	651	7	892	8	831	8	855	7	1,116	4,345
Mysore do ...	6	530	8	910	12	1,180	11	1,497	11	1,963	6,080
Hassan do ...	4	2,715	6	800	6	931	6	714	6	890	6,050
Shimoga do ...	7	1,184	7	1,462	8	1,524	8	1,581	8	1,715	7,466
Kadur do ...	3	241	3	909	3	745	3	972	3	1,026	3,893
Chitaldroog do ...	1	124	4	452	9	1,071	9	999	8	1,131	3,777
Total.....	37	23,143	48	25,897	64	24,887	63	25,578	65	30,613	1,30,118

(a) 1. St. Martha's Hospital.
2. Maternity.
3. Medical Officer.
4. Fort Dispensary.

(b) 1. Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital.
2. Old Agrahar Dispensary.

393. On Educational Institutions, no less than Rs. 1,26,795 were spent from Municipal funds on 77 Institutions against Rs. 58,208 in the previous period. 16 Grant-in-aid Schools in Mysore were transferred from State to Municipal funds in 1890-91. In Bangalore, the Kannada School was likewise transferred to the management of the Municipality.

Educational Institutions.

1. Sanskrit College at Bangalore.
2. Do School at Seringapatam.
3. Do do Sidlaghatta.

Besides these, the marginally noted Sanskrit Schools were maintained by Municipalities, and several Municipalities maintain English Schools, receiving a grant-in-aid of $\frac{1}{4}$ from State Funds. A few Municipalities such as Closepet, French Rocks, &c., made a grant-in-aid towards English Schools established in them by Missionaries, &c.

394. The cost incurred on account of these schools is shown in the following statement:—

Cost.

Districts.	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		Total.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore City ...	1	14,045	1	16,701	1	17,522	1	13,937	10	10,954	73,159
									Grants.		
Mysore City ...	...	...	1	95	1	546	1	400	22	9,473	10,314
Bangalore District ..	6	1,222	6	1,665	7	1,731	7	1,726	8	2,396	8,740
Kolar do ...	4	1,079	3	1,213	3	1,420	3	1,523	5	2,948	8,183
Tumkur do ...	2	387	3	515	5	915	6	1,160	7	1,275	4,252
Mysore do ...	2	736	6	1,296	6	1,818	6	1,913	8	2,131	7,894
Hassan do ...	2	412	2	551	2	449	4	671	5	1,195	3,278
Shimoga do ...	5	1,156	6	906	7	1,120	7	1,433	7	1,642	6,257
Kadur do ...	1	353	1	360	1	286	1	334	3	633	1,966
Chitaldroog do ...	1	409	1	463	2	624	2	657	2	599	2,752
Total.....	24	19,799	30	23,765	35	26,231	38	23,754	77	33,246	1,26,795

Progress made by schools.

395. The Municipal English School at Bangalore did well during the period under report. In the Madras Middle School Examination held in December 1886, the School stood 1st in Mysore, both in regard to the number and percentage of candidates passed. Of the 33 candidates sent up, 22 passed, 4 being placed in the 1st Class and the remaining 18 in the 2nd Class. In the succeeding years also, the School did well. The Municipal English School at Chikballapur passed 4 boys in the Matriculation Examination held in December 1890, a result very creditable to the Municipality. The other schools were making good progress.

396. Other items of receipts or expenditure do not call for special remarks.

Incidence of Municipal Taxation.

397. The income derived under all heads during the 5 years ending 31st March 1891, thus amounted to Rs. 18,06,492, which distributed over the Municipal population according to the Census of 1891 amounts to Rs. 3—6—5·9 per head ; of this, Rs. 1—3—11·6 was realized from indirect taxation (Octroi and Liquor License fees), Rs. 1—6—1·5 from direct taxation (House and Mohatarfa taxes) and Carriage tax on animals, the balance Re. 0—12—5·0 from other sources. The expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 18,27,884 or Rs. 3—7—1·6 per head of population, of which, Rs. 1—2—0·6 was spent on useful Public Works, Re. 0—12—0·8 on cleaning streets and drains, Re. 0—5—6·9 on Police establishments, Re. 0—3—11·1 on medical charges, Re. 0—3—9·9 on schools, Re. 0—2—5·3 on lighting and the balance Re. 0—9—3·0 on other items.

Loans to Municipalities.

398. The following statement shows the sums borrowed by the Municipalities, the conditions of repayment, the amount recovered and the balance due at the end of the year under report :—

Names of Municipalities.	Date of Order and Conditions of Loan.	Amount advanced.								Amount recovered.								Balance remaining due at the close of 1890-91.		
		Date.		Amount.			Total.			Date.		Amount.			Total.					
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Kolar Municipality ...	Dewan's Proceedings No. 3361-3—122, dated 6th September 1885, and No. 9679-81—441, dated 10th March 1890. To be repaid by annual instalment of Rs. 500	1886 April. ...		2,250	0	0	3,229	0	0	1887 March. ...		500	0	0	2,500	0	0	729	0	0
		1890 March.	31	979	0	0				1889 October. ...		1,000	0	0						
										1890 March. ...		500	0	0						
										1891 March. ...		500	0	0						
Benkipur Municipality ...	Dewan's Proceedings No. 2935—86, dated 19th August 1887. To be repaid in two equal instalments of Rs. 230 ...	1887 September.	7	460	0	0	460	0	0	1888 April.	14	230	0	0	460	0	0	...	...	...
										1889 April. ...		230	0	0						
Closepet Municipality ...	Dewan's Proceedings No. 7905-6—380, dated 15th January 1890. To be repaid by annual instalment of Rs. 1,333—5—4.	1890 February. ...		4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	1891 March. ..		1,223	10	0	1,223	10	0	2,776	6	0
Shimoga Municipality ..	Dewan's Proceedings No. 6043-4—106, dated 21st December 1888. To be repaid by annual instalment of Rs. 1,000 ...	1889 January. ...		5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	1890 March.	2	1,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
										1891 March.	23	1,000	0	0						
Mysore Municipality ...	Dewan's Proceedings No. 843-4, dated 21st October 1886. To be repaid by annual instalment of Rs. 2,000 ...	1888 May.	7	1,820	0	0	9,940	0	0	1889 May. ...		203	8	6	203	8	6	9,736	7	6
		November.	28	2,500	0	0														
		December.	6	1,000	0	0														
		1889 September.	21	820	0	0														
		1890 December.	11	3,800	0	0														
	Total Rs.....	...	...	...	...	...	22,629	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	6,387	2	6	16,241	13	6

399. Mysore and Bangalore excepted, the Municipalities in the State are very minor institutions; most of them, as many as 73 out of 98, have less than 5,000 inhabitants and nearly half (48) have less than 3,000 inhabitants, while the income in most of them is just enough to keep a small establishment to sweep the stations and keep them tolerably clean.

Municipalities generally are very minor institutions.

MILITARY.

400. The Mysore Force is composed of two Regiments of Cavalry and three of Infantry commanded by a British Officer.

The Mysore Force.

401. The command of the Force during the 5 years under report was held by the officers named below :—

Command.

Colonel A. C. Hay up to 10th March 1889.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Macintire subsequently.

402. Captain R. G. Jones, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, having proceeded with his Regiment on active service to Burma, Lieutenant Acton of the 1st Madras Lancers was appointed on the 28th December 1886, to assist the Military Secretary in superintending the drilling of the Silahdars at Bangalore, and continued in the appointment till the 16th April 1888.

Staff Officer.

403. The total strength of the Cavalry and Infantry inclusive of all ranks as it stood at the end of the period under report, is compared below, with what it was at the end of the previous quinquennial period :—

Strength.

	On 31st March 1886.	On 31st March 1891.
Cavalry ...	1,190	1,173.
Infantry ...	1,917	1,889.
Recruit Boys ...	17	37.

404. 4·44 per cent of the above are Christians, 55·64 Muhammadans and 39·90 other castes; Muhammadans forming a large proportion of the total number.

Caste.

405. No recruit is now enlisted unless 5 feet 5 inches in height and 32 inches in chest measurement; and examination of recruits presenting themselves for measurement is stricter now than before.

Recruits.

406. The strength of the Recruit establishment has been during 1890-91 raised from 20 to 60, *viz.*, from 10 to 24 in the Cavalry and from 10 to 36 in the Infantry.

Recruit Boys Establishment.

407. This increase was sanctioned on the recommendation of the Military Secretary to meet the claims of the sons of deserving officers and men who have either died or been retired from the Service.

408. Riding Schools at Bangalore and Mysore have been placed on a better footing by the employment of drill instructors with a staff of non-commissioned officers as assistants, at a cost of Rs. 120 per mensem. They were also supplied with heads for Sword and Lance practice.

Riding Schools.

409. There were 61 recruits and 31 remounts under instruction in the Riding Schools at Mysore and Bangalore at the close of 1890-91.

Band.

410. A band has been formed and two European Musicians and a Drill Instructor have been employed. Since these appointments were made, the Trumpeters of the Silahdars and Drummers and Fifers and Buglers of the Barr have been under regular instruction, and many of them are now able to play from written music.

411. The subjoined statement compares in detail the strength of the Cavalry, as it stood on 31st March 1886 and on 31st March 1891 :—

Regiment.	Commissioned Officers.		Non-Commissioned Officers.		Rank and File.		Camp Followers.		Total.		Horses.	
	1886—87	1890—91	1886—87	1890—91	1886—87	1890—91	1886—87	1890—91	1886—87	1890—91	1886—87	1890—91
1st Regiment ...	14	14	43	43	512	507	...	20	569	584	545	502
2nd Do ..	14	14	43	43	524	503	...	23	581	583	529	537
Total.....	28	28	86	86	1,036	1,010	...	43	1,150	1,167	1,074	1,039
Supernumeraries ...	10	3	17	...	13	..	...	3	40	6	37	3
Total.....	38	31	103	86	1,049	1,010	...	46	1,190	1,173	1,111	1,042

Distribution.

412. The two Regiments of Cavalry were stationed at the following places :—

1st Regiment at Mysore with detachments in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts.

2nd Regiment at Bangalore with detachments in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts.

Drill, Parade, &c.

413. The instruction of men and recruits of the 1st and 2nd Regiments in drill and the training of young horses, in addition to the usual routine of Brigade and Regimental parades and Lance and Sword exercises, were continued during the period under report, under the direct supervision of the Commandant of the Mysore Troops, Captain R. G. Jones, Lieutenant H. R. Acton and the Officers commanding the above Regiments. The 2nd Regiment of the Mysore Horse and a detachment from the 1st also took part in the Camp of Exercise and Brigade parades, &c., held at Bangalore by Her Majesty's Troops.

The 1st Regiment at Mysore was frequently paraded and exercised in Field and other movements by the Officer commanding the Regiment, under the supervision of the Commandant of the Mysore Troops.

Patrol.

414. Thirty-six Troopers were employed on patrol duty at the end of 1890-91, as compared with 51 at the end of the previous quinquennial period.

Dress.

415. Attention has been paid to the equipment of the men. In lieu of the khaki head-dress, dark blue pagadis with red kullas were issued to both Regiments. Scarlet serge coats were introduced, instead of the tight fitting scarlet tunics formerly in use. Blue serge pattis were also supplied.

The pattern of the lance flag has also been altered to correspond with that used by Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers and the 1st Madras Lancers.

An improved pattern of pantaloons was introduced and knee boots of better quality were also supplied.

At the request of the officers, a second dress consisting of khaki serge blouse, ankle boots and sword belt of a new pattern were supplied to the men.

Remounts.

416. The Remounts supplied are Australians, Persians, Arabs, Northerns and Stud breds. The Australians are purchased at Madras, and cost, at an average, about Rs. 525. The other horses, except the Stud breds, are purchased locally and at Bombay, and cost about Rs. 400 each, inclusive of all expenses for carriage, &c. The Stud breds are supplied from the Government Stud Farm at Kunigal. Special attention has been paid to shoeing of horses, and good improvement in this respect has been effected. Horses proceeding and returning from camps are now required to be examined and reported on by Veterinarians, and this acts as a great check against neglect of horses, when away on duty.

New scale of promotion to Cavalry Officers.

417. The following scale of promotion to Regimentdars and Risaldars of the Mysore Horse was sanctioned by Government in January 1890 :—

	Rs.
Regimentdars on appointment . ..	250
After 5 years' satisfactory service	300
Do 10 do . ..	350
Do 15 do	400
Risaldars on appointment	100
After 4 years' satisfactory service	120
Do 8 do	140
Do 12 do	160

418. The following revised scale of pension in connection with the Barr Force was sanctioned in 1890-91 :—

Commandants.	Risaldars.	Adjutants.	Subedars.		Jamadars.		Havildars-Majors.	Havildars.		Sepoys.		Drummers.		Fifers.	
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	40	12½	15	12½	8	7	6½	5½	5	4	3½	4¼	3¾	4¼	3¾

Government Stud Farm, Kunigal.

419. As observed in previous report, an establishment for the breeding of horses for the Silahdar force is maintained by Government at Kunigal. There were 11 stallions at the close of the year 1885-86 of the following breeds :—

Australians	...	...	3
Arabs	...	...	8
Total.....			11

Disposal of foals.

420. Two hundred and seventy-one foals were bred at the Stud during the 5 years and 246 were transferred to the ranks. 70 foals were sold as either unfit or undersized. 62 died and 3 were destroyed. There were 154 at the Stud Farm at the end of 1890-91.

421. This fund has been in existence for several years past, from which all payments for remounts are made when required, to replace the old and unserviceable ones cast and sold or otherwise disposed of.

Chanda Fund.

422. The total receipts in connection with the above fund during the five years under report, inclusive of the opening balance, were Rs. 5,86,559-12-0, and the disbursements Rs. 5,72,636-7-1, leaving a balance, at the credit of the fund, of Rs. 13,923-4-11 on 1st April 1891, as against Rs. 30,756-15-8 on 1st April 1886.

Receipts, Disbursements and Balance.

The above balance represents only cash in Treasury. The balance really at credit of this fund on 31st March 1891 was Rs. 66,745-9-9. The difference of Rs. 52,822-4-10 comprises advances usually made for the purchase of gram, accoutrements, &c. for the force, which is recovered from the pay of the men monthly and recredited.

423. In 1888, sanction was accorded for reducing the number of companies in each Battalion of Infantry from 10 to 8, and thereby the strength of the force was reduced by 54. This arrangement involved the removal of a number of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Battalions.

Reductions effected in Infantry.

The officers affected were retained as Supernumeraries and absorbed into the force, as vacancies occurred.

424. The strength of the Infantry prior to the introduction of the above scheme was 1,953 inclusive of all ranks. The strength at the end of the year 1890-91 was 1,889 as detailed below :—

Strength of the Infantry.

	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	Camp Followers.	Total.
1st Battalion	19	63	516	33	631
2nd do	19	62	508	32	621
3rd do	19	65	516	32	632
Supernumeraries	...	...	1	4	5
Total.....	57	190	1,541	101	1,889

425. The three Battalions of Infantry are stationed at the following places :—

Distribution.

First Battalion at Shimoga with detachments in the Shimoga, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Chitaldroog Districts.

Second Battalion at Bangalore with detachments in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts.

Third Battalion at Mysore with detachments in the Mysore and Tumkur Districts.

426. The recruits attached to the different Battalions have been regularly drilled during the period under report. The Battalions at Bangalore and Mysore have also been instructed in Battalion and other movements as far as practicable.

Drill.

The Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Regiment at Shimoga were ordered in, from time to time, for instruction in drill, &c.

427. The Infantry dress was entirely changed during the period under report. New scarlet tunics nearly similar to the full dress tunic worn by Her Majesty's Native Infantry were issued, and the facings of the tunics have been altered from dark green to dark blue.

Dress.

Loose dark blue knickerbockers with khaki gaiters and black ankle boots have also been adopted, instead of the tight trousers and sandals, and khaki pagadis substituted for the red and yellow turbans before worn.

Two khaki blouses, knickerbockers and pattis have also been issued to the Officers and men for drill and guard duty.

The drummers and fifers attached to the Battalions have had their dress also altered from the dark green tunic with red facings to a scarlet jacket with white trimmings and blue facings.

Boat cloaks were sanctioned for the Infantry in 1888-89.

Improved condition of the Force.

428. On the whole, the Silahdar Cavalry and Barr Sepoys are now in a better state of efficiency as regards drill, discipline and equipment, and men are better mounted than they ever were.

Sanitation.

429. Increased attention has been paid of late to the sanitation of the Silahdar and Barr Lines at all Regimental Head-quarters, by the appointment of Special Officers selected from the Force to this duty, and these Officers inspect the lines and stables daily and submit periodical reports of their inspections.

Cost.

430 The following statements show the cost of the Cavalry including the Riding School and the Breeding establishment and of the Infantry for each of the years under report :—

Cavalry.

Years.	Total Cost including Contingencies.
	Rs.
1886-87	4,17,143
1887-88	4,15,518
1888-89	4,03,876
1889-90	4,05,185
1890-91	4,13,845

Infantry.

Years.	Total Cost including Contingencies.
	Rs.
1886-87	2,01,337
1887-88	1,98,391
1888-89	1,95,711
1889-90	1,93,417
1890-91	1,97,396

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Department of Agriculture and Statistics organized.

431. A Department of Agriculture and Statistics was formed at Head-quarters of Government in 1886 ; the establishment consisted of a Director and two clerks : much work was not turned out ; nor was much expected. The office collected statistics from Districts relating to rain-fall, extent of cultivation of different crops, the annual estimated quantity of their yield, trade, manufacture and cattle stock. The yearly statistics under these heads were tabulated Districtwar, and 12 returns embodying the information were submitted to Government every year. The five years' statistical tables are printed in the Appendix. Mr. Ricketts, the Inspector General of Police and Forests, held charge of the Statistical Department as well, during the period under review.

Cultivation mainly "Dry."

432. Cultivation is mainly under the head " Dry," the ratio being 80·41 per cent to the average total cultivated area of 5,374,010 acres. The wet occupancy under river channels, supposed to be the famine-protected area, is 75,254

acres; other wet occupation under tanks dependent on rains is the larger area of 325,615 acres. It will be seen thus that the country's well-being depends upon timely and adequate rains.

Area under cultivation.

433. The following statement shows some of the important articles of produce with the extent of land in acres under cultivation during each of the five years under report:—

Years.	Rice.	Ragi.	Wheat.	Other Food Grains.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.
1886-87 ...	633,247	...	17,055	3,492,293	214,283	34,543	41,526
1887-88 ...	626,122	2,147,590	5,964	1,653,495	188,119	35,441	42,910
1888-89 ...	516,774	2,181,692	4,272	1,522,011	187,165	34,315	52,975
1889-90 ...	653,306	2,329,718	3,853	1,500,937	213,782	33,567	55,416
1890-91 ...	637,744	2,331,742	3,272	1,523,380	225,947	36,645	55,204

Years.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Coffee.	Vegetables.	Mulberry.	Cocoanut and Arecanut.	Other Cultivation.
1886-87 ...	6,058	43,879	102,504	31,446	9,631	130,935	3
1887-88 ...	3,575	55,728	118,939	54,652	8,471	125,407	...
1888-89 ...	3,084	10,799	116,258	66,645	9,785	122,105	...
1889-90 ...	3,516	11,265	123,249	57,782	9,633	128,225	2,352
1890-91 ...	3,301	14,655	127,525	55,201	11,212	136,243	2,662

Satisfactory increase in cultivation.

434. The area under Ragi which is the staple food of the raiyat and the lower classes in the country, was included in previous years under the head "other food grains" in the statistical returns; since 1887-88, it has been thought advisable to show it separately. Ragi cultivation has been steadily increasing, while rice cultivation has been fluctuating, the largest decrease having occurred in 1888-89, owing to insufficient rains. In the next year, however, it rose to a marked degree. Sugar-cane cultivation which is a profitable crop has been more or less steady. An impetus has been given to cotton cultivation by the increasing demand for cotton at the two mills established at Bangalore. This led probably to a fall in wheat cultivation, which ordinarily serves as a rotation crop to cotton. The soil best suited to cotton and wheat cultivation is comparatively scarce in Mysore, save in the northern and north-eastern portions of it. Fibre and tobacco have decreased. The increase in coffee cultivation, due in part to substitution of acreage assessment for the old system of Halat, has been satisfactory. The extension of mulberry gardens points to a still further revival of the silk industry. On the whole, it is satisfactory that there has been a steady increase in the total area under cultivation during the period under review.

Culturable Waste.

435. The following statement shows the extent of culturable waste land available for cultivation in the Districts:—

Districts.	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.
Bangalore	154,666	13	172,081	3	167,045	7	204,526	32	172,193	8
Kolar	420,361	15	317,476	27	324,170	24	273,347	24	255,485	35
Tumkur	625,948	0	600,815	3	599,649	20	572,893	8	570,454	31
Mysore	154,747	15	166,781	26	163,212	33	167,482	10	166,092	0
Hassan	223,068	36	217,931	38	212,947	25	203,662	38	193,303	1
Shimoga	270,181	20	258,415	33	253,751	23	235,258	34	256,001	15
Kadur	177,224	4	171,700	0	166,955	2	159,900	15	156,799	12
Chitaldroog ...	646,994	16	603,764	11	575,113	9	540,264	20	528,822	28
Total.....	2,673,192	...	2,508,966	21	2,462,845	23	2,357,336	21	2,299,152	10

The Bangalore District and likewise Mysore appear to have fared badly in the period under review; the waste steadily increased year after year, while in the other six Districts the waste decreased to a very appreciable extent. The increase in Mysore and Bangalore is probably due to the correct Survey measurement of culturable waste lands in the Taluks settled in the years under review.

Rate of rent.

436. During the five years under report, the rent paid per acre of land under rice cultivation ranged from Rs. 4—7—11 to Rs. 5—11—2 in the Mysore District. In the Hassan District, it was Rs. 6--10--11 in the year 1886-87, but in the next year, it came down to Rs. 4—2—9, which rate almost continued in the next succeeding years. In the Chitaldroog District, the rent rose slightly every year from Rs. 2—10—5 to Rs. 2—15—5. In the Tumkur and Shimoga Districts, there was very little fluctuation, and the figures Rs. 4—13—6 and Rs. 4—5—6 respectively, were almost uniformly kept up, while in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Kadur, the rent was Rs. 7—0—4, Rs. 6—0—0 and Rs. 3—6—7 respectively throughout the period.

Average Crop Yield per acre.

437. The subjoined statement exhibits particulars, regarding the average crop yield of land per acre in pounds, during the five years under review :—

Years.	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains including Ragi.	Cotton.	Coffee.	Oil-seeds.	Fibers.	Sugar-cane.	Tobacco.
1886-87	851	334	920	61	137½	559	131	1,704	197
1887-88	860	433	824	57	96	427	129	1,133	189
1888-89	798	340	909	35	76	470	97	1,089	229
1889-90	730	340	752	60	71	419	122	1,330	202
1890-91	748	408	728	55	59	385	125	1,148	200

The estimate is extremely rough and cannot be relied upon.

Average Prices of chief articles of produce, &c.

438. The following statement shows the average prices of some of the chief articles of produce in maunds of 80lbs during each of the five years under report :—

1474
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Name of Produce.	1886-87.			1887-88.			1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rice per maund of 80 lbs.	2	12	8	2	12	6	3	2	5	3	6	11	4	2	1
Wheat do ...	3	2	3	3	5	0	3	7	6	3	10	0	3	10	3
Cotton do ...	12	15	2	16	14	0	21	2	5	17	3	5	17	15	2
Sugar do ...	11	9	7	11	14	2	11	4	4	12	2	5	11	14	4
Salt do ...	3	12	10	4	5	8	4	9	0	4	10	3	4	2	2
Gram, Bengal do ..	2	10	10	2	11	11	2	14	0	3	9	2	3	5	3
Do black do ...	3	2	8	2	15	4	3	0	7	3	3	2	3	11	9
Do green do ...	2	10	6	2	10	10	3	0	7	3	8	3	3	8	3
Do horse do ...	1	3	10	1	4	5	1	13	2	2	12	0	2	1	10
Ragi do ...	0	11	8	0	14	8	0	15	8	1	0	3	1	6	1
Dal do ...	3	0	5	3	4	1	3	15	2	3	9	7	3	5	5
Beans or Ballar do ...	2	11	11	2	10	4	3	7	3	3	9	1	3	4	4
Tobacco do ...	18	3	7	16	11	7	17	1	9	15	3	5	15	9	7
Jaggory do ...	4	3	2	5	6	11	5	1	0	4	8	10	4	14	6
Ghee do ...	31	3	6	31	3	10	35	10	3	35	6	2	35	6	2
Cardamom do ...	...	...	...	125	1	9	188	0	0	189	12	7	188	13	7
Coffee do ...	...	...	...	39	10	9	46	9	9	49	12	0	44	8	11
Chillies do ...	...	...	...	8	2	8	6	11	2	7	8	7	7	10	7
Iron do ...	8	12	3	8	3	1	8	6	4	7	13	0	8	7	3
Silk do ...	556	11	9	588	12	5	738	0	0	642	12	4	731	3	8
Plough bullocks, each ...	10 to 100			10 to 200			10 to 100			17 to 100			10 to 100		
Sheep each ...	1 to 5			1 to 6			1 to 5			1 to 5			3 to 5		
Fish per seer ...	0 to 0	1 to 6	0 to 6	0 to 0	1 to 5	0 to 0	0 to 0	1 to 4	9 to 0	0 to 0	1 to 4	0 to 0	0 to 0	1 to 4	0 to 0

439. The above table goes to show that rice and ragi which are the staple food grains of the people in Mysore have continued to rise in price, a fact ascribable in part to short crops owing to insufficiency of rain, but mainly to large exports to adjoining Territories of Her Majesty. So complete, comparatively speaking, are the existing means of communication by Rail road and telegraph that a slight difference in price in places miles apart, alters the whole course of the grain trade; and part of this exported grain even finds its way back again, should prices rise in the interim in the place of original export. The price of wheat has been throughout the period somewhat stationary. On the whole, there has been a decided general rise in prices, and there are indications that as regards some of the articles, the rise will be permanent.

Labor.

440. Ordinarily, skilled labor during the period under report averaged per diem from 4 annas to one rupee, and unskilled labor from two to five annas. Women's wages have increased from one anna and nine pies to two annas daily. Cart and plough hire have also gone up.

441. The subjoined statement gives particulars of live and other agricultural stock for each of the years under report. A general increase is noticeable.

Agricultural Stock.

Years.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	He and She-Buffaloes.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Carts.
1886-87 ...	2,795,763	2,922	17,401	44,802	2,386,913	46,560	427,594	652,230	167	86,938
1887-88 ...	2,840,169	2,531	17,904	45,043	2,331,116	43,449	451,296	663,562	173	97,803
1888-89 ...	2,868,738	2,506	18,607	45,405	2,387,202	47,948	489,069	679,158	173	100,609
1889-90 ...	2,924,528	2,684	19,618	46,279	2,445,824	49,928	483,575	687,548	183	104,459
1890-91 ...	2,940,841	3,031	19,433	46,400	2,453,745	52,817	499,964	696,648	156	107,688

442. Cows, bullocks, sheep and goats, buffaloes—male and female—ploughs and carts constitute the chief wealth under this head. Mysore was never known for its horses or ponies, nor for its pigs or donkeys.

443. The statement appended shows the mortality among cattle during the several years under report :—

Cattle Mortality.

Years.	Cows.	Bulls and Bullocks.	He-Buffaloes.	She-Buffaloes.	Sheep and Goats.	Horses and Ponies.	Asses.	Total.
1886-87	23,123	19,178	5,351	8,651	49,207	517	848	106,875
1887-88	47,143	34,960	13,015	21,007	56,270	817	1,213	167,420
1888-89	50,517	39,691	10,048	19,186	63,330	752	1,658	184,281
1889-90	29,037	23,057	6,759	10,526	52,085	604	1,201	122,361
1890-91	23,860	17,456	4,712	7,949	45,004	701	1,403	101,085

444. The mortality was the highest in the two years of 1887-89. The proper treatment of cattle in the more deadly forms of disease is a matter receiving attention, and in the Mysore District, a beginning has been made by deputing the Agricultural Inspector of the District for treating cattle diseases according to modern approved method and by placing at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, a sum of Rs. 1,200 for the purchase of the requisite medicines. The result of this arrangement has yet to be ascertained.

445. Agricultural experiments were mainly confined to potatoes, sugar-cane and cotton during the period under report. The importation of potato tubers from England has been going on for some years past. When a fresh consignment arrives, it is taken charge of by the Superintendent of the Government Lal-Bagh at Bangalore, who raises the first crop, which, as multiplied and acclimatized, is distributed at moderate prices to potato growers, who readily substitute the imported for their old varieties. Some of the new varieties have grown well and are much appreciated by cultivators. While by these means the best and soundest English potatoes are, at a trifling cost, periodically introduced into the country, they at the same time, owing to frequent renewals of English seed, have the effect of averting the potato disease, which would otherwise spread, if the same variety were sown year after year on the same soil.

Agricultural Experiments.

As the growing of potatoes for home consumption and export is carried on on a large scale in the Province, the present immunity from potato disease is a great boon to both producers and consumers. The results have been, so far, hitherto, highly satisfactory. The acreage under potato is not given in the Director's report: the omission should not occur in his future reports.

446. The raising of sugar-cane from seed was experimentally tried, but it proved an entire failure.

447. Attention was given to the improvement of cotton cultivation by the introduction of choice foreign varieties of seed. Experiments were also made in cultivating it by irrigation. The Director grew some Cotton at Bangalore and sent it to England, where it was highly valued. The peculiarity about it is that it has a long and silky staple and the seed is easily extracted. It is believed to be of the Sea Island variety.

Sericulture.

448. The cultivation of silk was first introduced into Mysore by Hyder Ali, as affording suitable and congenial employment to Muhammadans both male and female and is now a recognized industry in the country. The industry prospered for many years, but about the time of the late famine, it was well nigh extinguished by a fatal disease breaking out among the worms. Gradually a revival took place, and the industry has again developed into flourishing proportions. Plentiful and regular feeding together with great cleanliness are essential to the health of the silk worm. A variety of gold lace cocoons was procured from the jungles of Hassan, but proved a failure under artificial cultivation, as likewise did the Tusser silk wild cocoon.

Cattle Breeding.

449. Mysore has from a very early period been celebrated for its superior breed of cattle. Its salubrious climate and its extensive pasture lands are well suited for cattle breeding, which forms an important industry nearly all over the country, except in the Malnad part of it, where, on account of the cold, heavy and continuous rains and the coarse and innutritious grass, cattle do not thrive. Buffaloes are not bred to any large extent, though there is a considerable demand for them in the Malnad, where they stand the effect of wind and rain better than cows and bulls. Agricultural and draught bulls are reared and largely exported to the neighbouring Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, where they fetch good prices. Horned cattle form the main wealth of the raiyat classes, horse power being seldom or never used in agricultural operations. In view to improve the indigenous breed of cows and bullocks and to prevent their deterioration, Government have supplied each District with superior Amrut Mahal bulls for breeding purposes, and directed also the sale of such bulls at a reduced price to such of the raiyats as might wish to keep them for breeding.

Sheep Breeding.

450. The climate and grazing grounds of the Province are well suited for sheep rearing, and in fact, there are some well known breeds in the country. Sheep form one of the important items of wealth under agriculture. In view to further improve the breed as regards quality and quantity of fleece, Government imported from Australia a batch of 15 rams and ewes in December 1888 at a cost of Rs. 2,380—7—9. A small flock of white sheep and their offspring by an acclimatized merino ram had previously been collected for breeding purposes. At birth, the lambs of the improved breed were larger than those of the ordinary variety, while great improvement of the fleece was perceptible. In 1890-91, 20 of the new cross breed were sent to Hyderabad in the Deccan and a few were sold or distributed to raiyats for breeding purposes. The woollen industry at Bangalore has opened a large field and created an additional demand for wool.

Pony Breeding.

451. Mysore is not a pony breeding country, and the indigenous mares are inferior and under-sized. Of late, the demand at good prices for ponies for racing, polo and jatka traps has been great and is increasing day by day. In view to improve the existing breed and to meet the requirements of the times, steps were taken to introduce superior stallions for breeding purposes. In the year 1889, six stallions were obtained

from the Military Department and located at the District Head-quarters at Kolar, Shimoga, Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldroog. Of these, the stallion at Tumkur died shortly afterwards. In the next year, 4 fresh stallions and one pony mare were procured and distributed to Mysore, Bangalore and Tumkur Districts. The demand for their services is yet but limited, and it is too early to give an opinion upon the experiment.

Time, patience and outlay are necessary to prove to the people the advantages of proper pony breeding. The crucial test, however, has yet to come, *viz.*, how the foals will turn out. If they are marked improvements on the usual village *tat*, the eventual success of the experiment may be considered as fairly assured.

Economic Products.

452. At the request of the Government of India, specimens of silk producing *Lepidopterus* insects were collected and forwarded to the Indian Museum at Calcutta; likewise the best specimens of cardamoms from the Kadur District and *areca catechu* from Kadur, Mysore and Shimoga Districts, *Cajanus Indicus* from Mandya and Chitaldroog Taluks, bark and *Casuarina equestifolia* from Bangalore. Similar specimens were also sent to the Imperial Institute, London.

Entomology.

453. In the year 1889, the Director collected and forwarded specimens of apple and arecanut insect pests to the Superintendent of the Indian Museum at Calcutta for identification and suggestion of remedies. A paper on apple pests containing several simple remedies suggested by Mr. E. E. Cotes was published and widely circulated to those engaged in apple cultivation in the State.

Madras District Shows.

454. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture in Madras having invited co-operation of the Mysore Government in the Bellary and the Salem Agricultural and Industrial Shows held towards the end of 1889-90, necessary instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to encourage private individuals to send in their exhibits, and it is gratifying to note that Mysore was fairly represented at both the Shows and several prizes were won.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Average Rain-fall.

455. The following statement shows the average rain-fall during each of the 5 years under report :—

Years.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.
1886	6·61	22·84	12·53	41·98
1887	5·90	14·80	12·93	33·63
1888	5·98	16·21	8·68	30·87
1889	5·30	23·69	9·79	38·78
1890	8·70	13·16	10·63	32·49

Variations in the rain-fall.

456. The highest rain-fall registered was in 1886 and the lowest in 1888. In 1887, the rain-fall was generally fair, but the south-west monsoon was a partial failure in greater part of the Districts of Chitaldroog, Mysore and Hassan. The lowest rain-fall registered in that year was 11 inches and 76 cents in Hiriyur in the Chitaldroog District against the 20 years' average of 16·72 inches. In 1888, the average rain-fall was somewhat below the mark, and the Mysore District suffered most, the rain-fall registered in Chamrajnagar being only 11 inches and 83 cents against the 20 years' average of 20·40 inches. The season of 1889 was one of general prosperity. Good crop was harvested throughout, and towards the end of the year, owing to an apprehended scarcity in some of the neighbouring Districts of the Madras Presidency, there was a large export of grains. The rain-fall during the next year was below the average. In the Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur Districts, the fall was scantier than in the previous year, while in the Bangalore District, it was unseasonable: in the Mysore District, the mungar crop was saved by the early north-east monsoon, and in the Kolar District, there was a general failure of the Kartika crop: in Chitaldroog and Tumkur, the fall was on the whole timely and fairly sufficient for agricultural operations.

457. As requested by Mr. Elliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, a statement, showing the rain-fall data of the Province for twenty years, *i. e.*, from 1870 to 1890, was prepared and supplied to him.

Rain-fall data for 20 years 1870-1890.

458. The following statement gives the average rain-fall, for each District for the twenty years referred to :—

Average Rain-fall for the same period.

No.	Districts.	Average for 20 years (1870-1890).
1.	Bangalore	29·54
2.	Kolar	27·58
3.	Tumkur	25·11
4.	Mysore	27·24
5.	Hassan	34·81
6.	Shimoga	65·29
7.	Kadur	59·72
8.	Chitaldroog	20·54
	Average for the State...	36·20

459. As desired in the Government of India Resolution No. 6—3-19, Meteorological Department, dated, Simla, the 29th August 1890, a revised system of rain-fall registration has been introduced. There are at present 76 rain-fall stations in the State at the Head quarters of Taluks and Sub-Divisions of Taluks. Under the revised system, a common hour for registration, *viz.*, 8 A. M. and a common rain-fall week ending on Saturday at 8 A. M. were adopted in all the rain-fall stations. For the purposes of comparison and generalization of experience in the matter of rain-fall as affected by forests, irrigation, &c., the same pattern of rain-gauge, as is used throughout the rest of India, *viz.*, Symon's, was also adopted for Mysore.

Meteorology.

460. The subjoined statement gives the average temperature in the shade at two of the most important stations, *viz.*, Bangalore and Mysore :—

Temperature at Bangalore and Mysore.

		May.				July.				December.			
		Mean of Maximum Reading.	Mean of Minimum Reading.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean of Maximum Reading.	Mean of Minimum Reading.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean of Maximum Reading.	Mean of Minimum Reading.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.
1886.	Bangalore ...	88·5	68·8	95·5	63·7	80·5	66·5	84·3	65	76·1	58·6	80·9	52·7
	Mysore ...	88·5	69·5	97	67	80	67·5	87	63	81	62	86	55
1887.	Bangalore ...	89·9	67·6	93·4	62·2	80·2	64·8	85	63	75·3	59·5	79·1	52·9
	Mysore ...	87·5	72·5	95	67	78	66	84	60	70·5	61	81	55
1888.	Bangalore ...	88·5	69·1	96·3	65·8	...	66·5	...	65·0	...	59·0	...	51·
	Mysore ...	89·5	67·5	98·0	60·0	79·5	68·0	84·0	65·0	79·0	62·0	82·0	56·0
1889.	Bangalore ...	93·0	70·8	97·3	65·0	81·3	67·3	89·2	65·5	77·9	57·6	82·2	52·4
	Mysore ...	Thermometer out of order. No observations taken.								83	65	84	61
1890.	Bangalore ...	90·4	70·8	95·2	64·0	83·7	64·6	89·2	62·5	79·5	59·3	82·2	51·4
	Mysore ...	88	65	94	59	79	56	75	52	80	...	77	...

HORTICULTURE AND PUBLIC GARDENS.

Public Gardens.

461. The Lal-Bagh and the Cubbon Park, both in Bangalore, the Daria Daulat Garden in Seringapatam and a small plantation at Hebbal close to Bangalore come under this head and are in the management of the Superintendent of the Lal-Bagh.

Hebbal Plantation.

462. The Hebbal plantation is stocked among other trees, with mahoganies, ceara rubber, rain trees, silver oaks, and shingle trees. The ground taken up has been completely planted over.

Lal-Bagh.

463. The Lal-Bagh at Bangalore (also called the Mysore Government Botanical Garden) made great progress during the period under report, and continues to be the chief centre of horticulture in Southern India. The area of the garden was considerably enlarged, during the period under report by the addition of about 38 acres of land in the east, so that its present area is 80 acres, exclusive of its irrigating tank on the south. The frontage of the garden has also been greatly improved.

Origin and early history of Lal-Bagh.

464. In the preface to his catalogue of plants in the Botanical Garden and its vicinity, published in 1891, the Superintendent gives the following particulars of the origin and maintenance of the Lal-Bagh :—

" The early history of the Lal-Bagh—Red Garden—is wrapped in some "
" obscurity, but it is known to have been a prolific fruit garden during the time "
" of Hyder Ali and seems to have maintained the same function until long after "
" the fall of Tippu Sultan. The tank bund was originally constructed by forced "
" labor, but was afterwards greatly improved during the incumbency of "
" Mr. William New, the 1st professional Superintendent of the gardens. During "
" the latter part of Tippu's rule and for nearly half the present century, the "
" Lal-Bagh was supervised by two Muhammadan Darogas, father and son. The "
" former Muhammad Ali, seems to have been invested with considerable powers "
" and was able to do a great deal for his charge ; but Abdul Khader, the son, had "
" limited action and the garden became an ill-kept jungle of fruit trees. Of the "
" latter, some unique specimens of *Mangifera Indica* still adorn the grounds. In "
" 1836, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Sir Mark Cubbon, made over the Lal- "
" Bagh to an Agri-Horticultural Society, which was then formed for the first time "
" at Bangalore. But on the dissolution of the Society in 1842, or six years later, "
" the property was restored to Government and has remained in its possession up "
" to the present time. Dr. Hugh Cleghorn and Mr. Jaffrey (Superintendent of the "
" Gardens at Madras) visited the Lal-Bagh, in July 1856, and on the recommend- "
" ation of these officers, it was established in the following year, as the Govern- "
" ment Horticultural Gardens. Mr. New arrived from Kew, and took charge of "
" the Gardens in April 1858. In December 1863, he resigned the office and was "
" succeeded by another Kew man, Mr. A. A. Black. He unfortunately was in "
" poor health and on his resignation in 1865, Mr. New was re-appointed and held "
" office until his death in August 1873. Since the Rendition of the Province in "
" 1881, the institution has been maintained by the Mysore State. His Highness' "
" Government has shown much solicitude for the improvement of the Gardens, "
" which now cover an area of about (100) one hundred acres. "

The use of the Lal-Bagh.

465. In addition to meeting the requirements of Government, the institution furnishes plants, seeds and information to the public It also exchanges specimens with home and foreign gardens, thereby enriching the exotic Flora of Mysore and advancing the work o acclimatisation generally in Southern India.

Albert Victor Conservatory.

466. As Horticultural Shows are now a regular institution at Bangalore, i was found necessary to provide a permanent building for the accommodation of these and such other exhibitions, as may be held occasionally at this commercial centre. While the matte was pending, the late and much lamented Prince Albert Victor visited His Highnes the Maharaja and the laying of the foundation stone of this new building (now calle

the Albert Victor Conservatory) was one of the public functions, so graciously performed by His Royal Highness. The conservatory has recently been completed at a cost of Rs. 75,000. It is under contemplation to make some additions to the building, so as to provide a worthy and lasting memorial of the Noble Prince, with whose Royal name it is associated. In its present condition, the building is an ornament, such as no public garden in India possesses. A sum of Rs. 1,500 is now included in the Budget estimate for Botanical gardens, to provide prizes and meet the full expenses of the half-yearly shows.

Trade in garden plants, fruits and vegetables.

467. It is satisfactory to record that the export trade (from Bangalore) in garden plants, fruit and vegetables, has largely increased within recent years. The Tigalar class, who are wholly employed in growing vegetable produce, are not only increasing in number, but also in prosperity on this account. At least one native florist has amassed considerable wealth by the propagation and sale of plants and the retailing of English seeds. Mr. Hodson has also set up business in the Cantonment as a florist and seedsman. Indeed, there are few towns in India which manifest so much activity in this industry as Bangalore, and it is doubtful if any can produce better supplies all the year round.

Colored drawings of the indigenous Flora of Mysore.

468. Assisted by a competent Native Artist, Mr. Cameron has been engaged for 3 years, in preparing a set of colored drawings representing the indigenous Flora of Mysore. This work has been contemporaneous with the formation of a herbarium at the Museum, of which it may eventually form a part.

Menagerie.

469. The only important additions to the Menagerie during the period under report were the presentation of a fine Royal tiger by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and that of a Madras Langur (*Semnopithicus Priamus*) by Mr. D. Wallace. The animals and birds in the garden have been well cared for, and due precautions taken for the protection of visitors.

Receipts and Disbursements.

470. The receipts and expenditure in connection with the Lal-Bagh, during the past 5 years, are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Cost.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886—87	1,639	14,044	12,405
1887—88	2,078	15,807	13,729
1888—89	1,905	16,292	14,387
1889—90	2,198	16,777	14,579
1890—91	1,964	18,476	16,512

The above receipts represent actual cash payments for plants, seeds and garden produce sold to the public and do not include the value of gratis issues to Government, charitable institutions and other gardens. The increase in the expenditure is mostly due to the Menagerie and Aviary, which together cost Rs. 4,800, and to the higher rate of wages paid for labor.

Cubbon Park.

471. This popular recreation ground is well maintained by the Darbar. The receipts and expenditure are included in the following table :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Cost.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886—87	1,592	1,787	195
1887—88	546	1,316	770
1888—89	455	1,573	1,118
1889—90	573	1,478	905
1890—91	411	1,284	873

FORESTS.

Reserved trees.

472. The following are the reserved kinds of trees in Mysore as notified in No. 48, dated 3rd June 1890 :—

(1) Sandalwood (*Santalum album*).
(2) Teak (*Tectona grandis*).
(3) Poon (*Calophyllum elatum*).
(4) Blackwood (*Dalbergia latifolia*).
(5) Honne (*Pterocarpus marsupium*).
(6) Lac, Jalari, (*Vatica laccifera*).
(7) Nandi (*Lagerstræmia microcarpa*).
(8) Wild Jack, Hesswa, Heb-Halasu (*Artocarpus hirsuta*).
(9) Karachi, Kummar, *Arsina* (*Hardwickia binata*).
(10) Bili-matti (*Terminalia arjuna*).
(11) Kari-matti (*Terminalia tomentosa*).
(12) Ebony wood, Balè, Malali (*Diospyros ebenum*).

State Forests and their area.

473. The following statement exhibits the area of the Forest Reserves at the close of 1890-91 as compared with that at the commencement of 1886-87 :—

Districts.	Area on 1st April 1886.	Addition.		Exclusion.	Area on 31st March 1891.
		To old areas.	As new Forests.		
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.
Bangalore	344	...	25¼	57½	311¾
Tumkur	134	6	...	...	140
Kolar	4	...	241	26	219
Mysore	168	...	..	...	168
Hassan	160	...	8⅓	...	168⅓
Shimoga	50	55	220	6	319
Kadur	63	7	27¾	11¾	86
Chitaldroog	...	...	13	...	13
Total... ..	* 923	68	535⅓	101¼	1,425½

* Excluding an excess of one square mile.

Particulars as to the increase in area.

474. The progress of Revenue Survey in the Bangalore District and the rectification of old areas in the Kolar, Shimoga and Kadur Districts, resulted in a decrease of 101¼ square miles and an addition of 68 square miles, while new additions during the five years amounted to no less than 535⅓ square miles. The largest additions were in the Kolar and Shimoga Districts. The area in the Mysore District remained unchanged, as the area of additional Forest tracts included in the several State Forests had still to be computed before being brought on the book.

Forests under process of reservation.

475. The Tailur, Hintinmanti, Kurnagere Forests in the Bangalore District have been duly demarcated and surveyed. The Manchalddore and Kudarekanave Forests in the Tumkur District and the Agara jungles in the Kolar District have only been demarcated. All these forests remain to be gazetted. The reservation of the Umblibail, Aldare, Kanabur, Purdal and Danavadi forests will add 70 square miles to the present area of Forest Reserves in the Shimoga District, while the area of the Reserved Forests of the Kadur District will be increased by one hundred and ten square miles by the constitution of the Sargod, Tyagadabagi, Mangundi, Madagani and Kagimanegiri forests and part of the Kanabur forest, as State Forests.

476. In the Chitaldroog District, extensive forests of Kummar or Karachi (*Hardwickia binata*) are being carefully conserved. The Mysore District has not advanced much in this respect.

Unreserved or District Forests.

477. As far as possible, measures are being adopted to prevent irregular and reckless felling in the District Forests, but the heavy drain on these forests by the extravagant, if not fraudulent, demands of raiyats under the plea of felling wood for agricultural implements is jeopardising the future requirements in a most serious manner. The same remarks apply to demands for firewood, which are heavy and on increase, indicating more of trading purposes than *bonâ fide* use.

Survey.

478. In Bangalore, the Revenue Survey parties at work in 1887-88 and 1888-89 surveyed the Hundigundi, Makli, Mannuguddi, Tenginkal, Hultar, Kurnagere and Kumbalgud Forests of the Closepet Taluk, and the Bilikal, Ragihalli and Banantimari Forests of the Kankanhalli Taluk, leaving the sub-division of each of these forests to be carried out by the Forest Department. In the Mysore District, a Measurer deputed by the Superintendent, surveyed in 1888-89, three-fourths of the Kakankote Forest, leaving it to Mr. Ramaswami Iyer, the then Probationer, to prepare a working plan. Mr. Ramaswami Iyer surveyed the plantations at Kakankote and Manchegaudanhalli. The Forest Surveyor appointed in September 1889 traversed in all 41 linear miles of the Kakankote Forest, surveyed 110 acres in the Antarsante Plantation and Viranhosahalli Forest, besides surveying and demarcating certain forest blocks in the French Rocks Sub-Division and in the newly added areas of the Chamrajnagar Forests.

479. In Shimoga, the Surveyor appointed in June 1889 turned out more satisfactory work. He traversed 68¾ miles of demarcation lines of the Kukvada-Ubrani, Kunchinhalli and Sakrebail State Forests, and triangulation extended over 30 square miles. Forty-six square miles of the Kukvada-Ubrani, 6 miles of the Kunchinhalli and 715 acres of the 5 existing Plantations were surveyed topographically and mapped on the 4 inch scale for Forests and 20 inch scale for Plantations.

480. In the Plantation Department, the Surveyor employed temporarily surveyed and mapped 28 Plantations, old as well as new.

Demarcation.

481. The following statement exhibits the amount of work turned out under this head :—

Name of District.	Cost incurred from April 1886 to March 1891.	Final demarcation line cut.	Preliminary line cut.	Old lines cleared.	Mile and Furlong stones set up.	
	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Furlongs.
Bangalore	2,764	42¾	103	...	106	734
Tumkur	602	73	...	...	...	...
Kolar	613	...	75	...	...	...
Mysore	5,162	26¼	90¾	...	..	...
Hassan	1,483	16	72½	85¾	...	..
Shimoga	17,915	234½	438½	42	51	359
Kadur	1,123	11½	39	53	...	...
Chitaldroog	119	...	...	..	...	...
Plantations	1,584	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	31,365	404	818¾	180¾	157	1,093

482. In Hassan, the final demarcation line of 22 yards width was cut around the Hirekalgudda Forest. The Dodbetta group including Bhartur Valley, Burdalbore and Hagare kavals, Dasenakonanur and Hipli Forests were also demarcated finally.

Progress made in the Hassan District.

483. In Shimoga, the final demarcation line was cut around the Bhutanbail, Kukvada-Ubrani, Telgadde and Aré-Telgadde, Malébennur, Sakrebail, Shankargudda, Kunchinhalli, Baswanandihalli, Gangawansara, Karadibetta, Kauli, Togarsi, and Chandrakal Forests. Mile and furlong stones were set up around the Kunchinhalli, Sakrebail and Shankargudda Forests. 218¾ miles of preliminary line were traced in the fifteen forests, of which Umblibail, Hunsekote, Aldare, Purdal and Kanabur were newly explored. The line around Kumsi Forest was cut free by raiyats, in consideration of their being allowed to appropriate to their own use the felled wood.

Progress made in the Shimoga District.

484. In this District, a suspicion arose as to the extensive timber fellings by Inamdars. Certain Inam jungles are contiguous to Government Forests with bandhs or mounds between them at long intervals in dense forests. The Inamdars were therefore required to more fully demarcate their respective jungles by linking distant bandhs by intermediate stone pillars. On the understanding that the Inamdars pay the moiety of such demarcation charge, seven Inam jungles, covering an area of 21 square miles, were duly demarcated at a cost of Rs. 530—4—0, the length of the line marked by mile and furlong stones being 29¾ miles. The line cut around the Karadibetta, Malandur and Siddihalli Plantations dispensed with the line which would otherwise be necessary, around the Inam jungles of Gauja and Kotwali. Now that this regular demarcation line has been cut, it may be hoped that the facilities for clandestine felling and smuggling have been considerably reduced.

Certain Inam jungles demarcated to prevent clandestine felling.

485. In Kadur, the preliminary line was cut around Gangur valley, Sargod and Tyagadabagi jungles. The Muthodi Forest is bounded by a stream all round, except 4 miles in the north-east, which has to be cut and cleared annually. The Mattawar Sandal Reserve was secured by a trench and fence. The final lines around the Tegurgudda and Basawankote were completed.

Progress made in the Kadur District.

486. In Bangalore, the preliminary line was cut around the Nijigal District Forest as a fuel reserve. Mile and furlong stones were fixed around the Muggur, Tenginkal, Banantimari, Makali, Bilikal and the Kabbal Forests. 25 miles of line was also cut around the grazing blocks.

Progress made in the Bangalore District.

487. In the Tumkur District, the final line around the Bukkapatna Forest was completed, and the boundary dispute settled, regarding the portion situated respectively in the Gubbi and the Sira Taluks and Huliyar Sub-Taluk. The portion in the Chiknayakanhalli Taluk remains to be likewise dealt with. Twenty-six miles of the regular demarcation line was opened in the Devarayadurga Forest, and 7 miles in the Maddagiri Forest.

Progress made in the Tumkur District.

488. In the Mysore District, the work done is relatively small, considering the establishment maintained. The preliminary lines were cut around the additions to the Chamrajnagar Forest, three blocks in the French Rocks Sub-Division and Maukal, Ané Chaukur, Dodharve, Lingapura and Banare of the Hunsur Taluk. Around Bandipur and Berambadi, the final lines were cut.

Progress made in the Mysore District.

489. In Kolar, the lines around the Kamasandra and the Royalpad Forests were completed, omitting the disputed portions. In the Srinivaspur jungles, the line was almost completed Around Narasimhadevarbetta and Agara jungles, 38 miles of demarcation line was cut.

Progress made in the Kolar District.

490. In Chitaldroog, the Jogi Matti and the Nirtadigudda were each provided with a line, 7 yards wide.

Progress made in the Chitaldroog District.

491. In the Plantation Department, all the new plantations have been protected by deep trenches and fencing as well.

New plantations protected by deep trenches and fencing.

492. In addition to the fresh works above detailed, the old and existing demarcation lines were also maintained by annual clearing.

Old lines also cleared.

493. The width of the demarcation line, both in Malnad and Semi-Malnad, has been fixed at ten yards in lieu of the old standard width of seven yards, so that the wider line may serve also as an outer fire line.

Width of the demarcation line extended to 10 yards.

494. The following abstract exhibits the areas of Forest tracts attempted to be protected as well as actually protected from fire, during each of the past 5 years :—

Fire Protection.

Years.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failure.	Area actually protected.	Cost.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Rs.
1886-87	564½	74⅛	490⅜	2,787
1887-88	767	7⅓	759⅔	4,367
1888-89	1,016⅝	135½	881⅛	6,006
1889-90	1,073	32⅘	1,040⅕	13,820
1890-91	1,163⅞	54 7/10	1,109 7/10	14,092

495. Compared with the previous quinquennial period, the cost has considerably increased with the area of Forest reserves actually protected, which at the end of the year 1890-91 was 1,109 square miles as against 581 at the end of 1885-86. The outlay per square mile has also risen from Rs. 3 and odd in 1885-86 to Rs. 12¾ in 1890-91, owing to a variety of causes such as these—

Cost.

(1) The permanent watching staff being inadequate, employment of a large number of fire patrols was found indispensable during the fire season;

(2) In Mysore Forests, fire patrols were employed on the principle of one for every two miles of the frontier and the District Forest lines, one for 4 miles of the line between two State Forests and one for each mile running through State Forests; and

(3) During 1888-89, more systematic measures following those of the Central Provinces were enforced by getting a fire-line cut around every Forest and Plantation and keeping the old and new demarcation lines cleared of all rubbish and shoots before the setting in of the fire season.

496. The largest area affected by fire was in the Mysore District, being 150 square miles against 70 in Bangalore and 43 in Shimoga, while that in Hassan, Tumkur and Kadur ranged from 7 to 19 square miles each.

Areas affected by fire.

497. The Forest fires, the severity of which was intensified by long and continued drought, have for the most part arisen from incendiarism, and the offenders detected were duly punished. A District Forest situated on the outskirts of a State Forest is always a menacing danger to the latter, as the raiyats

Forest fires chiefly due to incendiarism.

having access to the former, wantonly set fire to the old grass and thorns therein, which extends to the latter also.

498. In all these fires, the Forests suffered no serious damage, except that the high and dry grass was burnt down or singed and the growth of young seedlings was suppressed.

Steps taken to put down Forest fires.

499. The system of granting bonus for the successful protection, which was reported to work well in the Tumkur District was tried, but as the result was a failure, it had to be replaced by the usual Patrol establishment. In the case of the Bukkapatna Forest, the raiyats in its vicinity were bound down by agreements against setting fire on pain of having their privileges withdrawn. In return for free grazing, the cattle graziers in the Shimoga District were induced not only to burn the fire lines, but also to fire-protect the Gangavansara, Karadibetta and Chandragutti Forests, covering an area of 62½ square miles. This system was introduced into the Mysore District where a reward was also offered to the Forest Tribes.

Effective protection secured best by conciliatory measures.

500. In fact, experience has shown that incendiarism, to which the Forest fires are generally traced, cannot be put down and effective protection secured therefrom, except by the adoption of conciliatory measures towards the people residing in and about the Forests and by enlisting their sympathy and co-operation, both in extinguishing and preventing Forest fires.

Relative growth in fire protected and non-fire protected areas.

501. The Forest Officers of the Districts generally report that the protection of forests from fire secures an improvement in the growth of seedlings. But it may be a question whether the undergrowth will not become so thick as to give some trouble, in making room for the particular species which it is desired to encourage. The Forests in Mysore have not been sufficiently long fire-protected to bring about this difficulty, which, even if it does occur, can be easily surmounted by an insignificant outlay on the clearing of the inferior scrub and brushwood species.

Forest Offences.

502. The subjoined statement gives an abstract of the convictions obtained and acquittals made in the Forest offences prosecuted during the 5 years under report:—

Years.	Number of Persons.			
	Prosecuted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of acquittals to prosecution.
1886-87	210	153	57	27
1887-88	893	622	271	30
1888-89	654	492	162	25
1889-90	713	571	142	18
1890-91	634	487	147	24

503. The majority of prosecutions were for unauthorized felling and grazing.

Smuggling of sandalwood on the frontiers of the Shikarpur Taluk.

504. In 1887-88, the occurrence of several cases of smuggling of sandalwood by Lambani gangs from the Dharwar Collectorate necessitated the entertainment of a Special Patrol establishment on the frontiers of the Shikarpur Taluk. In spite of this, extensive smuggling on this frontier was detected in 1890-91, and the persons found in possession of smuggled wood were prosecuted at

Herékerur of the Bombay Presidency, while certain subordinate officials were dismissed the service for connivance of the smuggling. The claim of the Mysore Forest Department to the wood seized, which was under inquiry for some months past, has since been disallowed.

Cutting of creepers.

505. Cutting of creepers in the Reserved Forests and Plantations has been enjoined as one of the duties of the Forest establishment. It was performed to a large extent in the Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore Districts, and to a fair extent, in the others.

Pruning and Thinning.

506. Pruning and thinning were carried out to a considerable extent in almost every plantation in the Districts. In most cases, the sale of prunings and thinnings fetched more than the cost incurred. This combined operation embraced even the road side trees of the reserved kinds for miles in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts as well as those in the Jungle paths in the Mysore District.

Grazing.

507. The steady development of grazing revenue from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 in the course of 5 years should not be taken as an indication that the Mysore Forest Department takes up land more suited for grazing than Forest purposes, merely for the sake of showing an enhanced revenue; for such is not the case. The grazing revenue here referred to is what accrues from Forest lands and does not include realizations from Hulbanni or grazing proper, which are credited to the Revenue Department. The steady increase indicated by the marginally noted figures is due to the substitution of the license system for the old method of selling grazing rights to the highest bidder, and there is every likelihood of its still further increase, in consequence of the enforcement of stricter conservation of State Forests, and with it, a better growth of grass.

	Rs.
1886-87	4,926
1887-88	5,248
1888-89	5,672
1889-90	9,863
1890-91	10,902

Plantation.

508. The area of planting and cultural operations undertaken during the five years is exhibited in the following abstract:—

Districts.	At the commencement of 1886-87.		Additions during the five years 1886-1891.			
	Area in acres.	Cost.	Area planted in acres.	Area gained by cultural operation.	Total Area.	Cost.
		Rs.				Rs.
Plantation Department	5,494	1,87,898	7,549	48	7,597	1,79,542
Bangalore	728	14,454	696½	550½	1,247	42,871
Hassan	240	10,698	230	611	841	26,228
Mysore	194	29,4[illegible]5	718	119	837	36,802
Tumkur	22	17	663	18	681	33,466
Kolar	338	997	81	381	462	4,051
Kadur	63	4,222	392	..	392	15,003
Shimoga	175	6,288	329	61	390	43,812
Chitaldroog	652	...	27	238	265	1,743
Total.....	7,906	2,53,979	10,685½	2,026½	12,712	3,83,518

509. The total planted area at the beginning of 1886-87 entered in the above statement shows an increase of 1,523 acres, as compared with the area given in the annual return of that year, and this is due to the inclusion of such portions of stocked area as had been omitted and the exclusion of mere ground or cleared areas, which were erroneously shown before as stocked.

Difference in the returns of planted area of 1886-87 explained.

510. The expenditure in all the Districts including the Plantation Department amounted, during the period, to Rs. 3,83,518 on both the regular and cultural operations, which were carried out on a large scale.

Expenditure.

511. The area gained consists of (10,685½) acres by transplanting in pits, and 2,026½ acres by sowing seeds in ploughed up lands and in patches separately, both making a total of 12,712 acres or nearly 20 square miles, in addition to the re-stocking of vacancies as they occurred. As compared with the 12⅓ square miles of Plantations during the previous fifteen years of the existence of the Forest Department, the above is a very satisfactory record of 5 years' work; but it has to be remembered that in the early days of Forest operations, Plantation work was much in the nature of experiment, whereas, subsequently, all details of planting being better known, progress was more easy and more rapid to make. The total area of Plantations at the end of the period under report was 20,618 acres or 32⅕ square miles.

Planted Area gained.

512. Regular planting operations comprised the putting out of nursery transplants of such superior species as teak, honne, nandi, bite, bage, gall-nut and the like, besides casuarina, which has been for the most part planted in the fuel plantations, along the Railway running through the Province.

Regular Planting Operations.

513. A further noticeable feature in the present plan of plantation work, is that large numbers of sandal, the most valuable tree that can be grown, are reared along with nursery transplants, especially of casuarina, experience having shown that sandal thrives best where it has a nurse or nurses.

514. Natural reproduction by seeds and seedlings and by coppicing is, in all the Districts, supplemented also by dibbling in of seeds of, both timber and sandal in open forests and under bushes.

515. In the Hassan District, which is poor in teak, the experimental planting of teak carried on in the Bhaktarvalli and the Kemphole ghat plantations was a complete success, plants of 1889 being 17¾ feet in height with a girth of 5½ inches at breast height by the end of 1890-91.

Experimental planting of teak in the Hassan District.

516. In the Kadur District, the old Lakvalli teak plantation is being extended year after year.

Extension of the Lakvalli teak Plantation in Kadur.

517. In the Mysore District, the Maddur Plantation is solely intended for the growth of gall-nut, and the difficulty once experienced in securing early germination was at last surmounted, by getting the nut de-corticated or stripped of its outer fibrous cover before it is sown. This process is a delicate one, but is more certain of success, if the kernel is taken out uninjured.

Growth of Gall-nut in the Mysore District.

518. Efforts of the nature above mentioned will be persevered in, as the only means by which the vast areas of unreserved forests can be improved.

519. A trifling yearly revenue is realized in the Hassan District by leasing out the right of collecting cardamoms in certain forests.

Cardamoms.

520. Experiments with exotics were not neglected. A special plantation for their cultivation which was opened behind the Rifle Butts under the supervision of Mr. Cameron, Superintendent, Government Gardens, Bangalore, in 1886-87, was fully stocked by 1890-91

Exotics.

A considerable variety has been grown in mixed belts. The species of special interest are the Mahogany, Ceara Rubber, Arabian Date and Bastard Cedar; Noge (*Cedrala Toona*) and Rudrakshi grow well. Ceara Rubber grows rapidly in the upper stony parts of the enclosure. The tallest of the Mahogany trees which are of slow growth was 6 feet in 1888-89. Rain tree (*Pithecolobium saman*) grows well about Bangalore,

521. Divi Divi (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*).—One thousand and ninety-seven of these seedlings were planted out in the Plantations during 1886-87. They grow well at Tatnur and Vakkaleri Plantations in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts.

522. Mahogany (*Swietenia Mahagoni*).—A hundred of these, introduced in 1887-88 into the Pinya Plantation, grow well.

523. Arabian Date (*Phœnix dactylifera*).—Indifferent results have attended the growth of Arabian dates, and none has fruited as yet. Artificial fructification seems necessary.

524. Bazar Date (*Phœnix dactylifera*).—Experiments with the seeds of the ordinary Bazar date were more successful. It remains to be seen whether the plant will bear freely and produce as good fruit as the imported article.

525. Blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*).—*Eucalyptus globulus* and other varietie are in good condition in several localities and some have seeded.

526. Bastard Cedar (*Gauzuma tomentosa*).—These plants grown in the Plantation nurseries of Shimoga, Hassan, Kolar and Chitaldoorg Districts are thriving.

527. Kapok (*Eriodendron anfractuosum*).—Kapok grows well in Hassan.

528. Carob Bean (*Ceratonia siliqua*).—There are several mature trees in the Province, but cattle do not readily feed on the pods, of which the economic use appears to be much over-rated.

529 Ceara Rubber (*Manihot Glaziovii*).—This proved a failure in Kolar thrives well in Hassan; is in good condition in Bangalore, and is indifferent in Chitaldoorg.

530. India Rubber (*Ficus elastica*).—Does not thrive in Shimoga so well a Ceara Rubber.

531 Sugar Cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).—Seeds of choice species tried in different localities in the Province proved a complete failure.

532. The out-turn of the Forests is exhibited in the following abstract :—

Timber fellings, collections and cost.

	Timber of all kinds.			Bamboos.			Railway fuel.		
	Felled.	Collected.	Cost.	Felled.	Collected.	Cost.	Felled.	Collected.	Cost.
	C.ft.	C.ft.	Rs.	No.	No.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.
1886-87	308,537½	313,974¼	1,10,608	208,231	215,906	4,989	7,893⅝	7,893⅝	25,768
1887-88	340,069	328,128	96,259	276,020	286,444	4,733	7,805⅑	7,805⅑	33,670
1888-89	289,264	303,288	92,345	474,289	470,398	13,025	7,483	6,928	32,537
1889-90	207,891	224,083½	66,256	569,356	577,312	12,372	9,012	9,012	41,492
1890-91	368,438	386,668	1,01,415	552,837	552,495	12,260	9,912	9,912	8,244

The cost shown here comprises the charges incurred not only for the greater portion of each year's collection, but also for smaller collections made and not paid for in the previous years.

533. As compared with the figures for the previous period, both the felling and collection were considerably in excess under all the above heads. The quantity of timber collected during the present period of 5 years includes 5,24,299 c.ft. of stunted teak got from the Forests of the Mysore District. The increased felling was necessitated by the state of the market and to meet the sleeper demand of the Southern Mahratta Railway. The largest felling was as usual in the Mysore District, where there was a growing demand for timber for the construction of several Public Offices, schools and private houses in the Western Extension of the Mysore City, in addition to requisitions from the Palace, Jail, Railway and other Public Departments. In Shimoga also, fellings were a little above the average, owing to coppicing operations as well as to a large quantity of timber obtained from demarcation lines newly cut.

Increased felling and collection of timber during the period under review.

534. The chief works under this head are (1) blasting of stone boulders in the river Bhadra near Lakkavalli, to facilitate and cheapen the floating of timber on rafts, (2) a timber floating weir in connection with the Rampur Anikat or dam in the Nanjangud Taluk, (3) seven miles of road in the Kukwada-Ubrani Forest in Shimoga District, which has an area of 75 square miles and which the said roadway has considerably opened out, (4) four miles of road through the Sakrebail Forest, also in Shimoga District, and (5) short lengths of cart tracks in various Forests. In addition to the above, several new roads have been constructed by the Public Works Department, much facilitating the transport of Forest produce including sandalwood.

Communications and Buildings.

535. Forest Lodges at Begur, Heggaddevankote and Shikarpur, and a combined Police and Forest office in the Shimoga Town were constructed, in addition to several Station and Depôt Houses.

536. The Public Works Department undertook all repairs to the Sandal Kotis, the construction of worksheds in Seringapatam, Hunsur and Shimoga, as well as a large new Koti at Sagar at a cost of Rs. 29,177.

537. The vacant buildings in the Hunsur Taluk Cutcherry were converted into Sandal stores.

538. The following statement shows the quantity of timber, bamboos and fuel sold and value realized therefrom in the past 5 years :—

Sales of timber, &c.

Years.	Timber of all kinds.		Bamboos.		Wood fuel delivered to the Railway.	
	C. ft.	Value. Rs.	No.	Value. Rs.	Tons.	Value. Rs.
1886—87	239,940¾	2,39,055	237,651	9,772	8,214	43,291
1887—88	427,526	2,79,051	270,981	12,493	7,754 7/10	42,654
1888—89	206,562	1,51,707	436,755	20,440	6,842¾	40,661
1889—90	223,976	1,66,652	565,607	25,972	9,188	61,588
1890—91	401,339	2,81,820	505,908	21,370	9,912	15,656

539. The sales of this period have more than doubled those of the previous period, especially under timber and bamboos. Of stunted teak alone, 469,321 cubic feet, worth Rs. 3,39,121, were, during the period of 5 years, supplied to the Sleeper Contractor.

540. The revenue from timber, particularly in 1887-88 and 1890-91 was small, looking to the quantity sold, the reason being that a good deal of inferior, old and deteriorated stock in the Depôts of Shimoga and Kadur Districts as well as a quantity of end pieces of sleeper logs and the

Causes of the revenue being comparatively small, though sales have increased.

like in Mysore, had to be parted with, at greatly reduced prices. The reduction in the price from 14 to 11 annas per cubic foot of stunted teak supplied for one lakh Railway sleepers in 1887-88 must also be taken into consideration, in accounting for the relatively small revenue under this head, while the existence of private depôts along the river Bhadra and in the City of Mysore, seriously affects the Shimoga and Mysore sales.

Timber Depôts.

541. Certain temporary depôts have been made permanent. One has been abolished. Some have been newly opened as an experiment. There is still room for improvement as regards the working of some of these depôts on sound commercial principles.

Bamboo Sales.

542. The demand for bomboos has greatly increased, partly by reason of the passing of Rules, granting certain privileges to raiyats in the Malnad Districts of Shimoga and Kadur, and partly, by the introduction of the system of issuing licenses to raiyats and others, to cut and remove bamboos from the Forests, instead of their buying the same at a higher price at the Depôts. The rates are regulated according to the thickness of the growth. In certain tracts of Forests, the clearance of bamboos is not undesirable, as their increased dense growth has the effect of suppressing natural reproduction of timber bearing trees.

Railway Fuel.

543. The development of fuel supply, during the period, is due to the extension of Railway communication in the Province. The apparent fall under revenue in 1890-91 was owing to the Department ceasing to supply fuel direct to the Railway Company at a fixed rate including the cost of collection and seigniorage, and levying instead, a seigniorage of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rs. per ton of fuel collected by Contractors of the Railway Department from Forest blocks, assigned to them for such purpose by the Forest Department.

Sandalwood collection and cost.

544. The quantity and cost of the sandalwood collected and worked up at the several Kotis or Sandal Depôts were as follow :—

Years	Assorted Wood.		Cost of Jungle collection and Koti preparation.	Average Cost per ton.
	Good Wood.	Inferior or white chips.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1886—87	1,384½	235¼	31,658	19½
1887—88	2,505¼	253¼	75,780	27½
1888—89	2,297	238½	36,699	14½
1889—90	1,807	239¾	41,492	20¼
1890—91	2,891½	284	68,574	21½

545. The collection by Departmental agency was, as usual, supplemented by contractors, when necessary. To each year's collection, Mysore and Shimoga continued to contribute the largest amount. As explained under "Timber," the cost shown here comprises that for a portion of the collection made in the preceding year.

Increase in the quantity of the wood worked up and in the cost of collection.

546. Barring the year 1889-90, the quantity worked up has considerably increased, as compared with the previous period, the collection of the present 5 years including the ground hidden roots neglected to be utilized in the past. This accounts for average cost of collection abruptly rising to Rs. 27½ per ton in 1887-88, the old roots being paid for at Rs. 28 per ton plus the cartage from the centres of collection to the Kotis at Hunsur and Seringa-

patam. In the remaining 4 years, the rate has fluctuated from 14½ to21½ rupees, the higher rate being due to larger collection from more isolated or distant places. At the close of the period under report, there was, after the sales, a stock of 448¾ tons of assorted and 942¾ tons of unwrought wood in the Kotis.

Sandalwood billets and roots prepared with greater care and attention.

547. The effect of check exercised in the Koti preparation is apparent in the smaller proportion of inferior wood, representing in 1890-91, 284 tons to 2,891 tons of good wood, as against 503 tons to 1,943 tons in 1882-83 and 522 to 1,524 tons in 1884-85. Great attention is paid to the preparation of sandalwood billets and roots, as such prepared wood realizes better prices at the annual auction sales. In this respect, the Bangalore Koti stands first and Hassan second, while the Shimoga, Kadur and Mysore Districts are much on a par. The collection in the Bangalore District is almost all green mature wood, while dead and decayed trees form the greater portion of the collection in the other Districts.

Sandal Sales and Value.

548. The quantity and value of sandalwood sold from the several Kotis is particularized in the following statement:—

Years.	Quantity sold.		Amount realized.	Average per ton on both good wood and inferior chips.
	Good Wood.	Inferior Chips.		
1886—87	1,809¾	225½	6,10,412	300
1887—88	2,261½	255¼	6,82,445	271
1888—89	1,832½	216¾	5,93,537	289⅔
1889—90	2.349	250½	8,74,240	336¼
1890—91	2,595½	284	9,35,202	325

549. Compared with the previous quinquennial period, the present period shows, a much greater yearly collection and revenue, the lesser quantity and realizations in 1888-89, being due to withdrawal from sale, of a certain quantity of wood, for which sufficient prices were not offered.

Loss from driage.

550. The loss from driage on the total sales of the period amounted to 515 tons being 4 per cent as in the last period.

Better rates secured during sales.

551. The success of the sales for the period under review is demonstrated by the much improved average rates obtained. This in part may be attributed to improved preparation, but chiefly to favorable conditions of exchange as regards Indian produce and to increased competition at the sales, and consequently, less combination to keep down prices, due to the presence of a larger circle of purchasers than in former days when travelling was more difficult.

Distillation of Sandal oil.

552. The experimental distillation of sandalwood oil, from roots and chips supplied to Mr. Petrie Hay of Hunsur by the Forest Department having proved successful, arrangements are in progress for leasing to that gentleman the exclusive privilege of distilling the oil for a period of 10 years, he paying a Royalty at so much an ounce of oil distilled. To manufacture oil on the spot is certainly preferable to sending the wood in bulk to France, to be there converted into oil.

Collection of wood restricted.

553. The policy of not glutting the market for the sake of revenue has been kept in view, by restricting the collection to what may safely be cut out of the existing stock.

554. While sandal collections are yearly made on a large scale as above, the greatest amount of attention has been paid to sandal reproduction in the shape of plantations, reserves, dibbling seed under bushes and sowing in ploughed land, along with seeds of hardy trees to act as nurses. In the regular Plantation Department also, thousands of sandal seedlings have been raised. In fact, after making every allowance for casualties, ample provision is being made for an unfailing supply of this valuable wood, which is the mainstay of Mysore Forest Revenue.

Sandal Reproduction.

555. Though the license system as regards entry by outsiders into State Forests, is objectionable in several respects, still it has to be resorted to in many instances especially in the case of bamboos and small timber. Under the "Raiyat's Privileges Rules" passed for the Malnad Districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan, raiyats cut and cart away materials from District Forests at rates far cheaper than what can be allowed at Depôts where they are collected by Government agency. In these circumstances, it behoves the Forest Department to keep careful watch over them and to endeavour to reduce the abuses and fraud incidental to the system of licenses to a minimum.

License System.

556. The following table shows the revenue from minor Forest produce during the last 5 years:—

Minor Forest Produce.

Years.	Minor Forest produce including gall-nuts. Rs.
1886-87	71,970
1887-88	79,880
1888-89	98,052
1889-90	86,286
1890-91	1,00,353

557. The development of the revenue under this head receives special attention. Myrobalans, the fruit of *Terminalia chebula*, are greatly in request for tanning, dyeing, medicine, ink manufacture, &c. With a view to better ascertain the exact resources of Forests as regards Myrobalans and to augment the revenue derivable therefrom, Forest Officers have been directed not only to collect them departmentally, but also to increase the growth by cultural operations. Lac insects in Mysore propagate largely on the Jalari tree (*Vatica laccifera*), and there is room for a large increase of revenue under this head. Tangadi bark (*Cassia auriculata*) requires also a passing notice. It is rich in tannic acid and takes deservedly a high place for tanning and dyeing leather. The demand for the bark is great and is not checked by a comparatively high license fee of Rs. 20 a cart-load. Though considerable revenue is realized from the bark, yet care is taken to conserve the shrub and allow it periods of rest from cutting.

558. A brief account has been given in the last report about the capture of elephants in pits. This mode of capture was continued more or less till the close of the year 1890-91, when it was absolutely stopped on the extension of Khedda operations to the Kakankote Forest. The following statement exhibits the number of elephants caught under the pit system and disposed of each year, as well as the receipts and expenditure:—

Elephant catching by pit-falls.

Year.	Number of Elephants captured.	Number of Elephants sold inclusive of number on hand from previous year.	Receipts.	Expenditure. On works including establishment.
				Rs.
1886-87 ...	14	16	8,260	4,489
1887-88 ...	8	3	1,390	2,195
1888-89 ...	14	10	12,110	3,814
1889-90 ...	13	4	2,365	1,934
1890-91 ...	3	7	5,955	2,284

559. The casualties were about 33 per cent, as only 35 elephants survived out of 52 caught. This result is almost inevitable in pit-fall captures. Besides, only occasional captures can be effected by pit-falls.

Kheddas.

560. Since the capture in 1874 by the late Mr. Sanderson of a herd of troublesome elephants in the Chamrajnagar Forests, there was no catch until 1889. During this interval, elephants multiplied and became so daring as to ravage crops even close to towns. Khedda operations were therefore organized under the directions of Mr. Sanderson, the then Superintendent of Dacca Kheddas, whose services were kindly lent to Mysore by the Government of India for a period of $5\frac{1}{2}$ years. To facilitate operations, 12 trained Kumki elephants were purchased from the Government Pheelkana at Dacca, and subsequently in 1890, when measures were planned for capture in the Kakankote Forest, 17 more elephants were imported from Burmah, of which 3 were made over to the Palace at the cost price. These 29 elephants cost on the whole Rs. 1,02,687. All these elephants excepting the very few that died, have been acclimatised to Mysore and are in a healthy and serviceable condition.

Communication by telephone.

561. A novel feature in this Khedda work was the extensive use of the telephone. A line mostly through jungle was erected for 36 miles from Kakankote to Hunsur, where there is a regular Telegraph Station admitting of telegraphic communication throughout India, &c., with intermediate stations at Antarsante and Heggaddevankote. Further, from the Superintendent's base camp, wires communicated with the watch houses at the Khedda gates and each gate with the other and with various points in the jungles, so that these means of communication proved of great importance when catches were made at night. Mr. Sanderson himself with the help of his inspectors successfully connected the several stations by telephone, and the whole line was worked with but little extra establishment.

Drives of elephants and their results.

562. Two drives in 1889-90 and three drives in 1890-91 were conducted, and 159 elephants were in all caught. Out of 101 elephants retained, 93 were sold at different places such as Nanjangud, Palghaut and Tellicherry, three were made over to the Palace and three given away as presents to those that rendered material help. The Superintendent has reported that both in Chamrajnagar and Kakankote Forests, traps have virtually been prepared, in which every elephant in those localities may eventually be taken, that confidence has been inspired in the work in all connected with it and that the difficulties of a new enterprize are now all things of the past.

Receipts and Expenditure.

563. The annexed statement shows the number of elephants caught and sold each year as well as the receipts and expenditure:—

Years.	No. of elephants caught.	No. of elephants sold.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Remarks.
			By sale of elephants.	By miscellaneous sources.	Total.	Works.	Establishment.	Total.	
1888-89 ..	...	...	...	...	...	41,166	2,973	44,139	(a) includes Rs. 14,821 credited in the year 1891-92.
1889-90 ...	89	52	55,384	198	55,582	60,939	11,069	72,008	
1890-91 ...	70	41	50,705 (a)	405	51,110	1,30,716	20,717	1,51,433	

Excess of expenditure over receipts explained.

564. The expenditure was much greater than the revenue, as the former included the amount invested in the purchase of Kumki and Burmese elephants and necessary plant. Unlike 1874, the present operations had to be carried out on a different scale, getting down some expensive and trained Mahouts and hunters from Chitagong and Dacca, whose services were found indispensably necessa

especially in connection with drives into stockades and the subsequent tying up, which work was entirely new to Mysore men. Deducting the initial outlay and the special charges incurred for a Royal Reception, the expenditure was fairly covered by receipts. As the stockades, ditches and tying up enclosures are in fact permanent structures requiring but small annual charges for maintenance, and as there may be no further requisition for Kumkis, the Khedda expenditure will be hereafter considerably less.

The Visit of H. R. H. the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale to Kheddas in 1889.

565. His Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale paid a visit to the Chamrajnagar Kheddas in November 1889, when a special drive was made in his presence and 37 elephants were then caught.

Seigniorage on firewood.

566. With the object of ensuring economy in the consumption of firewood and to secure funds for the formation of fuel plantations, a system of levying seigniorage on firewood imported into the town of Bangalore without previously obtained "Pre-paid" or Free passes was enforced in the Bangalore District in the early part of 1886-87. This was extended to other Districts in 1888-89, special arrangements having been made in the case of the Mysore and Chikmagalur Towns to pay to the Octroi establishment a certain percentage of the Town collections. This system continued to work till the close of 1889-90, when, under the orders of Government, it was abolished in favor of permitting the felling of firewood only upon "pre-paid" licenses in fuel tracts assigned for the purpose. Rules framed for the constitution and preservation of such fuel preserves await the sanction of Government.

Exhibition of Forest Products.

567. The collection and the exhibiting of various forest products, such as timbers, fibres, gums, resins, barks and dyes, at the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held in October 1888 at Mysore, cost the Department in all a sum of Rs. 3,861.

568. For Forest exhibits at the Bellary Exhibition of 1889-90, the Kadur District obtained a certificate of honor for its clean fibre, while the Malnad bamboo was much noticed.

569 Similarly for its exhibits, the Mysore District also secured a certificate at the Salem Exhibition.

Ensilaged Grass.

570. Silo experiments have been made from time to time, and in a certain sense were successful. The universal custom in Mysore is however to stack hay in ricks, because there is always enough of sunshine to make good hay. Silos appear only to be of value in places where the seasons are so wet that grass cannot be properly dried.

Receipts and Expenditure.

571. These are detailed in the following abstract:—

Years.	Receipts.	Disbursements.			Surplus Revenue.
		Conservancy Charges.	Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	9,98,364	2,41,911	79,473	3,21,384	6,76,980
1887-88	10,08,417	2,99,347	1,00,081	3,99,428	6,08,989
1888-89	11,34,171	3,46,817	1,13,230	4,60,047	6,74,124
1889-90	13,68,866	3,76,809	1,42,824	5,19,633	8,49,233
1890-91	14,46,013	4,76,300	1,53,362	6,29,662	8,16,351

572. The above figures include those of the Khedda Department also, a somewhat disturbing element, as, at present, the expenditure on Kheddas is greater than the receipts. The steady increase in surplus revenue is in a great measure

attributable to sandalwood. There is a fall in the percentage of surplus over expenditure, owing to organization of Khedda operations and to increase of conservancy and establishment charges, mainly due, as regards conservancy to artificial cultivation notably plantations, which in fact has so much added to the capital value of forest property. The increase in establishment is chiefly owing to additions in Office and Executive Establishment and to the gradual formation and promotion of a larger body of Forest Officers in the graded list, rendered necessary by the extension of the sphere of the forest operations.

Constitution of the Department.

573. The present personnel of the Department consists of 1 Inspector General of Forests, 1 Forest Superintendent, 1 Khedda Superintendent, 4 Assistant Conservators, 1 Officiating Assistant Conservator, 4 Sub-Assistant Conservators and 4 Probationers, 16 Rangers 56 Foresters, 15 Depôt Mutsaddis, 6 Rangers' Mutsaddis, 8 Koti Darogas, 8 Kot Mutsaddis, 18 Sandal Managars. 2 Seedsmen, 3 Forest Surveyors, 5 Head Watchers 347 Watchers, 34 Kolkars and 77 Koti, Depôt, Rangers' and Surveyors' Peons besides the office establishments maintained in the several Districts and in th head office.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Gold Mining now an established industry and a source of revenue to the State.

574. Of the mineral wealth in the Province, gold alone has of late attracte considerable attention, although other minerals, especially iron, abound in various parts of the Province.

575. The gold mining enterprise, which had scarcely passed the stage of speculation at the time of the Rendition, is now an established industry of the Provinc and a certain source of revenue to the State.

576 In view to attract *bonâ fide* working companies to the enterprise and t encourage the employment of large capital on it, the Government deemed it necessary to institute an enquiry into the past history of gold mining under ancient dynasties as well as into the mineral resources of the Province, so that both th Government and the public might be enlightened as to their real state.

Examination of auriferous tracts by experts, ordered by Government.

577. Accordingly in April 1886, a rough examination of the auriferous trac in the Province was ordered, and it was entrusted the first instance to Mr. M. F. Lavelle, the origin Kolar Concessionaire, and Mr. Walter Marsh. Th results of the examination, which were reported Government in November 1886, were scrutinized by Mr. R. Bruce Foote, Superi tendent of the Government Geological Survey, whose services were kindly lent the Darbar for the purpose, by the British Government. Mr. R. Bruce Foo made an extensive tour through parts of the Province (excepting Kolar) reporte to be auriferous by Mr. Lavelle, and the result of his observations and investigations were recorded in his report, dated 11th June 1887. These repor together with a sketch map (scale 10 miles to the inch) were published in the yea

Map showing the lie of auriferous tracts available for inspection on payment.

578. A copy of the maps of the British Topographical Survey (scale 1 m to the inch) showing the lie of the auriferous trac and old workings referred to in Mr. Bruce Foote report is also maintained in the Dewan's Offic Bangalore, for the inspection of the public, on a plication to the Under-Secretary and on payment of a fee of Rs. 10.

Rules as to Gold Mining revised.

579. Much useful information was thus placed before the public, and the light thereof, the Government were enabled adopt a definite policy with regard to Gold Mini and revise the rules already passed. These rules (*vide* Notification No. 1(dated 5th September 1887) differ from those already in force in three importa particulars—

1*st*, in the provision made for the grant of prospecting licenses,

2*ndly*, in attaching to the lease a condition that, within 2 years of grant, a company should be formed with a paid-up working capi of not less than £ 5,000 per square mile, and

3rdly, in the express reservation of the right of the Government to limit the aggregate area to be granted for the time being, and to dispose of mining leases for such area by public competition.

Extent of land leased out for gold mining.

580. During the period under report, the extent of land given out for gold mining purposes amounted to very nearly 30 square miles (as shown in the statement below), and with what had already been granted, the total area of land leased out for gold mining purposes, since the commencement, up to the end of the year 1890-91, was about 97 square miles in all:—

Districts.	Taluk.	Area.			Assessment.			
		Acres.	G.	Sq. Yds.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Shimoga ...	Honnali	749	31	0	719	5	6	
	Shimoga	663	12	0	331	10	0	
	Total.....	1,413	3	0	1,050	15	6	
Tumkur ...	Chiknayakanhalli ...	634	18	0	363	4	0	
	Kunigal	666	20	0	356	14	0	
	Total.....	1,300	38	0	720	2	0	
Mysore ...	Seringapatam... ...	640	0	0	323	6	0	
	Do	586	25	0	284	10	0	
	Mandya and Nagamangala	659	38	0	312	14	0	
	Attikuppa	720	15	0	480	8	9	
	Do	559	24	0	287	13	0	
	Do	596	11	106	298	2	4	
	Do	648	9	31	324	1	0	
	Seringapatam and Mandya	640	0	0	276	12	5	
	Do	577	28	7	288	13	10	
	Do	631	32	0	337	0	3	
	Seringapatam... ...	638	8	0	285	13	3	
	Hunsur	632	8	0	336	3	0	
	Attikuppa	615	33	0	327	4	2	
	Nagamangala... ...	759	24	74	385	5	9	
	Mandya	1,160	0	0	571	4	11	
	Seringapatam	328	5	0	164	1	0	
	Total.....	10,394	21	97	5,284	1	8	
Kolar ...	Bowringpet	222	21	0	Gutta amount of Krishnarajpur Kayamgutta.			
	Do	680	26	0	252	0	0	
	Total.....	903	7	0	252	0	0	
Hassan ...	Arsikere	657	20	0	569	8	5	
	Channarayapatna ...	312	39	0	330	10	0	
	Do	970	30	0	867	0	0	
	Arsikere	766	16	0	444	2	4	
	Channarayapatna ...	317	23	0	343	9	2	
	Total... ...	3,025	8	0	2,554	13	11	
Kadur ...	Tarikere	675	24	0	337	14	0	
	Do	674	16	0	334	5	0	
	Total... ...	1,350	0	0	672	3	0	
Chitaldroog	Gonur block, Chitaldroog Taluk	676	0	0	330	6	8	
	Grand Total.....	19,062	37	97	10,864	10	9	plus the gutta amount of Krishnarajpur Kayamgutta.

581. The following statement gives the out put of gold from the mines, together with the value thereof and the amount o royalty paid during the period under report :—

Output of gold and value thereof as well as revenue derived therefrom.

Year.	Quantity of gold extracted.			Net value of gold extracted in Indian currency.			Total Expenses incurred,			Net value of gold realized after deducting expenses.			Royalty due to Mysore Government at 5 per cent.			Amount of royalty actually credited in the accounts of the Comptroller's Office.			Premium and deposits on new leases.			Total Receipts of columns Nos. 7 and 8.
1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9
	Ozs.	Dwts	Qrs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
1886-87.	16,324	16	11	8,88,606	3	7	8,963	13	7	8,79,642	6	0	43,982	1	10	47,023	1	9	4,225	2	3	51,248
1887-88.	19,083	0	11	10,45,678	1	6	11,298	15	2	10,34,379	2	4	51,718	15	4	26,232	13	10	7,200	0	0	33,432
1888-89.	42,548	13	11	23,69,946	6	7	23,544	0	0	23,46,402	6	7	1,17,320	1	11	1,01,725	8	7	6,800	0	0	1,08,525
1889-90.	92,014	9	9	51,42,016	12	4	47,959	11	3	50,94,057	1	1	2,54,702	13	8	1,96,637	15	6	...	...	...	1,96,637
1890-91.	109,643	5	10½	55,77,930	15	7	51,082	6	2	55,26,848	9	5	2,76,342	6	10	2,34,340	12	0	71,225	0	0	3,05,565
Total.....	279,614	5	4½	1,50,24,178	7	7	1,42,848	14	2	1,48,81,329	9	5	7,44,066	7	7	6,05,960	3	8	89,450	2	3	6,95,410

Of the sums shown in column 8, Rs. 20,225 were received as deposit amou from Lease holders, Rs. 1,000 as prospecting license fees and Rs. 68,225 premium on tenders for lands taken up for mining purposes.

Employment of laborers.

582. The mines give remunerative employment to abo 7,500 laborers.

Smelting of iron not a flourishing industry.

583. The quantity of iron smelted by local m nufacturers was—

				Mds.
In 1886-87	...	...	...	21,882
1887-88	...	...	...	22,532
1888-89	...	...	...	21,910
1889-90	...	...	...	21,099
1890-91	...	...	...	17,318

It will be seen from the above, that the industry is not flourishing, the f being that foreign iron is cheaper than the Mysore stuff.

MANUFACTURE.

General.

584. Mysore is more an agricultural than a manufacturing country, and w it does produce in the way of manufactures are, for most part, only those suited to a rural population. late years, however, in the vicinity of Bangalor few new Industries have been established, of which the Maharaja of Mysore S ning and Weaving Company, the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Manufac ing Company, Messrs. Binny and Co.'s oil-mill factory and coffee works are principal ones. The unreliable nature of the statistics, on the basis of which, value of the manufactures and trade in the Province is calculated, has l noticed in previous administration reports of the Province and need not be repe here.

585. The following statement shows the total estimated value of the manufactures by Districts during each of the years of the period under report :—

Value of Manufactures by Districts.

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore ...	24,68,636	27,32,110	43,55,500	39,77,170	38,96,653
Kolar ...	9,39,280	10,25,385	10,35,325	10,91,940	11,88,150
Tumkur ...	2,45,873	3,29,384	4,48,320	3,59,822	3,88,379
Mysore ...	6,34,845	7,70,060	4,28,370	6,98,221	4,72,425
Shimoga ...	4,39,974	2,85,588	2,73,860	5,24,476	3,93,530
Hassan ...	1,86,118	2,92,504	3,41,589	61,26,500	15,47,996
Kadur ...	15,71,592	22,13,787	14,74,251	12,34,870	14,44,191
Chitaldroog ...	2,20,530	3,30,850	9,77,750	5,28,775	4,55,066

586. For the manufacture of cotton and woollen stuffs, there are two mills in the City of Bangalore. The Maharaja of Mysore Spinning and Weaving Company is doing a good business, though in some years, owing chiefly to an overstocked market for yarn and high price of cotton, it was worked at a loss. In 1890-91, there were 120 looms at work, and 1,429,389 lbs of yarn valued at Rs. 5,19,345 and 56,115 lbs of piece goods valued at Rs. 28,057—8—0 were turned out by the Company, 353 men, 105 women, 138 young persons and 34 children or a total of 630 being employed, as against 229 in 1885-86. Besides buying up shares of the value of Rs. 25,000, the Government of Mysore, as an encouragement to local industries, advanced a loan of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakbs of rupees in 1888 and 1889 on easy terms to this Company, to enable it to put up a number of looms. The number of looms has since been increased from 120 to 200, and the yarn produced per diem, from 3,000 lbs to 5,000.

The Maharaja of Mysore Spinning and Weaving Company.

587. The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company under the management of Messrs. Binny & Co. of Madras was started on 1st November 1888, and in 1890-91, the out-turn amounted to 1,615,844 lbs of cotton twist valued at Rs. 6,08,341 and woollen yarn and jhools of 251,862 lbs of the value of Rs. 1,25,931, the average daily number of hands employed therein being 200 men, 100 women, 200 young persons and 150 children or a total of 650. The Government of Mysore have invested Rs. 15,100 in shares in this manufactory.

The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company.

588. The Silk industry, which after the late famine of 1876-78 was in a very depressed condition, had been revived and is now in a flourishing condition, and continues to receive great impetus from the comparative immunity of the worms from disease and the consequent superior quality of the silk produced.

Silk.

589. Of old established industries, the manufacture of cumblies (blankets) of superior texture and finish still holds a prominent place. These are prepared in various patterns and in imitation of tweeds and exported to several places in and out of the Province, where they command high prices. This industry is a speciality in the Davangere Taluk of the Chitaldroog District. Cumblies of inferior and coarser description are also made in various parts of the Province, Hunsur and Mandya of the Mysore District being especially noted for manufacture of good serviceable cumblies of all patterns and colors. Cotton and Woollen check stuffs are comparatively new in their origin, but have won prizes at the Mysore and Salem Exhibitions. The cloth manufactory at Sidderhalli in the Belur Taluk is promising. Checks after tweed patterns are maufactured there. The coarser kinds of cotton stuffs, fit only for the rural population, are mannufactured in almost every village of any importance, while the finer kinds of cotton apparel are chiefly manufactured in hand looms at Bangalore, Mysore and other big stations.

Manufacture of Cumblies, Checks and Cotton Stuffs.

590. As a natural result of the material progress which Mysore in common with most parts of India is now making, smiths' and carpenters' workshops are increasing in number and quality of workmanship, chiefly in the bigger towns.

Iron foundries and Smiths' work shops.

During the period under report, an iron foundry and workshop worked by steam was opened in Bangalore by Messrs. Rickie and Burke, and the industry is said to be working satisfactorily. The out-station of Chikballapur has an iron foundry which is resorted to by raiyats of the surrounding villages for the purchase or repair of iron sugar-cane mills and agricultural implements.

Iron Industry.

591. Mysore is rich in iron ore of a superior kind, and the demand for steel wire and good iron keeps up this industry. The process of manufacture is the old method, and the difficulty in the way is the fuel, of which much wasteful expenditure is unavoidable, under the existing system of manufacture.

Other industries and factories.

592. The Hassan Industrial School is doing good work, and the "ribs" required for the Belur bridge were therein manufactured. The Wesleyan Mission Orphanage workshop at Tumkur turns out iron, brass and wood works, and coir and cotton ropes of different sizes are also made there, with the aid of small hand machines. Recently, Messrs. Binny and Co. have established in Bangalore a steam oil mill factory, and in connection with it, the manufacture of soap is also carried on, on a scale which promises to become large. A combined rice and oil mill factory was established during 1888-89 at Tumkur, where superior castor and other oils are manufactured on rather a large scale by means of screw presses and other machines worked by hand. The proprietors have laid out a large capital on the concern and have obtained an engine for the purpose of working by steam. Sugar-cane being extensively cultivated in Mysore, Jaggory is manufactured on a large scale in various parts of the Province, as also brown sugar and sugarcandy, though to a smaller extent. The implement hitherto used for extracting the juice was the old wasteful wooden mill. Iron mills, which extract the juice more effectually and with greater cleanliness and which are worked more economically, having been seen at work and appreciated by raiyats, have been for some time past in considerable demand. The Government have purchased a number of them and distributed them to raiyats at cost price, and it may be said that this is the only modern improvement which raiyats have taken kindly to, and that their more general introduction is only a question of time.

Distillation of Sandal oil

593. The native method of extracting sandalwood oil is very different from the European process. Large quantity of sandal roots are yearly bought at the Mysore sandalwood auctions and exported to France, to be there manufactured into oil, for which the demand is great in certain contagious diseases. To avoid the inconvenience of exporting large quantities of wood and roots, a concession has been granted to a French firm in conjunction with an European in this country, to erect a factory in this Province for distilling sandal oil.

Manufacture of Soaps and Candles in Shikarpur.

594. Soaps and candles are manufactured on a small scale in Shikarpur by Mr. Nagesa Rao, Amildar of the Taluk, the former from cocoanut oil and the latter from oil extracted from Dhupa seeds (*Vateria Malaborica*), by means of machinery worked by hand power.

Coffee.

595. Coffee industry is for the most part in the hands of European capitalists In the coffee districts of Hassan and Kadur, there are mills for preparing and cleaning coffee, but the most important of such works is Messers. Binny and Co.'s coffee works at Bangalore where the machinery for peeling, sizing and sorting coffee is very complete. During the cleaning season extending from December to March, about 1,000 hands are employed and about 1,500 tons of coffee, the produce not only of Mysore but also of Coorg Neilgheries, Shevaroys, &c., pass through the mills.

Sandalwood carving.

596. The industry peculiar to the Province of Mysore is that of sandalwood carving, which is in the hands of a few families of the Gudigar caste, living chiefly in the Taluks of Sagar and Sorab of the Shimoga District. There was a good display of exhibits under this head, consisting mostly of cabinets, models of temples and Hindu deities, boxes cases and fans, in the recent Mysore Industrial Exhibition, and three prizes were

awarded to them. It may be noted here that the Mysore sandalwood carvings have gained a gold and three silver medals in the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883-84 and a certificate of honor with a bronze medal in the Indian and Colonial Exhibition held at London in 1886. Wood carving inlaid with ivory is also carried on, and in Mysore, a firm has made this a speciality within the past few years.

597. For further particulars on the subject of manufactures, see pages 80 to 83 of the report for 1881-82 to 1885-86.

TRADE.

598. See page 83 of the report for 1881-82 to 1885-86.

Exports and Imports.

599. The trade of the Province is very limited, the exports consisting chiefly of food grains, coffee, as well as various articles of local manufacture, while the imports are mainly goods of European manufacture, such as cotton and woollen piece goods, hardware, &c.; cotton as also articles of food such as wheat, dal, &c., are also imported from the surrounding British Territory. Fuller details regarding the trade of the Province will be found in the statistical tables on the subject, appended to this report. The extension of the Railway line from Gubbi to Harihar and the increase in the number of Local and District Fund roads for wheeled traffic have stimulated the trade of the Province with the surrounding British Territory.

Value of exports and imports.

600. The following table gives roughly the total value of exports and imports during the years in question. The details will be found in the appendix. The figures are extremely rough estimates:—

Years.	Average Value of Exports.	Average Value of Imports.	Total Value.
	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.
1886-87	1,89,71,916	8,65,36,629	10,55,08,545
1887-88	3,28,76,214	2,89,93,093	6,18,69,307
1888-89	1,87,70,504	2,75,18 820	4,62,89,324
1889-90	3,22,84,429	2,84,23,514	6,07,07,943
1890-91	2,52,67,151	2,80,72,520	5,33,39,671
Total.....	12,81,70,214	19,95,44,576	32,77,14,790

PUBLIC WORKS.

Officers controlling the Deptt.

601. This important branch of administration was controlled during the period under report by Lieutenant-Colonel C. Bowen, R. E., assisted by Major C. H. M. Kensington, R. E., and on the death of the latter Officer in March 1889, by Mr. W. Mc Hutchin, C. E.

Increase in the D. P. W. grants.

602. By the transfer of the State Railway in July 1886 to foreign capitalists, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja were enabled to place at the disposal of this Department, much larger sums of money than in the preceding years. The Public Works grant, which during the four years immediately succeeding the Rendition averaged 15 lakhs of rupees a year, was raised to more than 18½ lakhs in 1885-86, and since then, it continued steadily to rise year after year, until it stood at Rs. 29,45,729 in 1890-91.

603. The budget grants sanctioned for expenditure in the Public Works Department during the five years under report aggregated Rs. 1,32,73,153, *viz.*, Rs. 88,95,000 from Provincial Revenues, R. 28,11,048 from District Funds and Local Fund General, Rs. 12,95,440 from the Irrigation Fund and Rs. 2,71,665 from Palace Funds. The outlay incurred amounted to Rs. 1,29,45,662, so that the lapse was Rs. 3,27,491 or 2·4 per cent on the grants. In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 1,02,162 was expended from cash contributions given by Raiyats towards the improvement of tanks and sinking wells and by the Municipalities towards the construction of new Dispensaries. A sum of Rs. 1,58,632 was also spent from the Forest, Educational and Muzarayi Budgets for works carried out for these Departments and from Imperial Funds for the maintenance of Protestant cemeteries in the Mysore State. The total expenditure including these items aggregated Rs. 1,32,06,456 for the 5 years or an average annual outlay of Rs. 26,41,291.

Budget grants and the actual outlay for the 5 years.

604. The subjoined table gives the grant sanctioned under the several funds with the corresponding outlay incurred against them on account of Public Works for each year of the quinquennial period under report:—

Budget grants with the corresponding outlay under various funds.

	Provincial Fund.		District Fund.		Irrigation Fund.		Palace Fund.		Total.		Contribution Outlay.	Non-Budget Items.	Total.
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886–87	6,31,500	6,67,632	4,72,573	4,40,212	8,03,500	7,58,566	80,000	59,437	20,17,573	19,26,848	18,460	25,182	19,70,490
1887—88	8,12,188	7,92,094	5,95,299	5,68,594	9,94,812	8,92,799	80,000	80,762	24,82,299	23,34,249	25,288	22,559	23,82,096
1888—89	10,28,000	10,10,076	6,40,887	5,62,391	11,70,000	11,63,659	59,165	60,134	28,98,052	27,96,260	13,976	32,663	28,42,899
1889—90	10,64,000	11,50,404	5,41,500	5,03,148	12,35,500	12,52,409	35,500	29,429	29,29,500	29,35,390	25,050	36,177	29,96,617
1890—91	11,30,000	11,95,629	5,57,789	4,97,378	12,40,940	12,38,874	17,000	21 034	29,45,729	29,52,915	19,388	42,051	30,14,354
Total.....	46,95,688	48,15,835	28,11,048	25,71,724	54,94,752	53,07,307	2,71,665	2,50,796	1,32,73,153	1,29,45,662	1,02,162	1,58,632	1,32,06,456

Provincial Fund.

605. The grant from Provincial Funds or State Revenue proper annually devoted to Public Works was, during the 5 years 1881-82 to 1885-86, on an average, Rs. 9,90,374. During the period under report, it was as follows:—

Grant from Provincial Funds.

	Rs.
In 1886—87	12,70,000
1887—88	16,00,000
1888—89	20,00,000
1889—90	21,00,000
1890—91	19,25,000
Total.....88,95,000	

giving an average of Rs. 17,79,000 per year, as compared with Rs. 16,23,290 in the 5 years immediately preceding the famine of 1876-78.

606. A portion of this grant amounting to Rs. 41,99,312 has been transferred to Provincial Irrigation Fund as grant-in-aid, leaving to Provincial works proper, Rs. 46,95,688. The recorded outlay inclusive of the cost of establishment and tools and plant was, however, Rs. 48,15,835, distributed among the several service heads as shown below:—

Grant-in-aid to Provincial Irrigation Funds and outlay on Provincial works proper.

	Military.				Civil Buildings.				Communications.				Miscellaneous Public Improvements.				Total.		Tools & Plant.		Establishment.		Profit and Loss.	Total.		Suspense.	Grand Total.
	Original.		Repairs.		Original.		Repairs.		Original.		Repairs.		Original.		Repairs.		Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.		Grant.	Outlay.		Outlay.
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.											
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886—87	1,800	1,707	5,000	4,736	1,05,120	1,18,496	40,950	39,197	1,13,100	1,11,460	1,98,080	1,96,124	67,450	57,369	3,350	3,136	5,34,850	5,32,225	10,150	9,618	1,16,500	1,11,962	...	6,61,500	6,53,805	+13,827	6,67,632
1887—88	22,650	21,654	1,350	1,347	1,51,400	1,39,533	46,500	42,244	1,08,000	98,715	2,12,500	2,14,208	1,41,700	1,40,105	2,800	2,479	6,86,900	6,58,285	15,200	14,605	1,10,088	1,25,083	...	8,12,188	7,97,973	−5,879	7,92,094
1888—89	33,600	30,226	6,400	5,285	1,79,600	1,66,143	46,000	39,463	1,75,500	1,70,276	2,10,000	2,18,716	1,83,800	1,75,866	6,000	4,828	8,40,900	8,10,803	16,000	24,715	1,71,100	1,60,614	+233	10,28,000	9,96,365	+13,711	10,10,076
1889—90	33,600	32,039	7,400	8,029	2,01,700	2,09,880	50,500	53,779	1,74,300	1,98,470	2,83,300	2,93,095	1,01,000	1,29,680	5,500	6,177	8,60,300	9,31,149	27,000	30,602	1,76,700	1,74,631	+219	10,64,000	11,36,601	+13,803	11,50,404
1890—91	26,500	26,517	5,000	4,838	2,25,200	2,60,048	49,000	49,219	1,87,000	1,91,858	2,87,000	2,91,210	1,27,200	1,47,179	5,950	4,774	9,12,250	9,75,634	22,250	25,561	1,95,500	1,80,525	+99	11,30,000	11,81,819	+13,810	11,95,629
Total	1,18,150	1,12,143	25,150	24,235	8,66,020	8,94,100	2,32,950	2,23,893	7,57,900	7,68,779	11,90,880	12,13,353	6,21,150	6,50,199	23,000	21,394	38,35,200	39,08,096	90,600	1,05,101	7,69,889	7,52,815	551	46,95,988	47,66,563	+49,272	48,15,835

ORIGINAL WORKS.

MILITARY.

607. The total charges in the 5 years under report amounted to Rs. 1,12,143. This amount was spent chiefly in improving and extending the accommodation for the Silahdar and Barr forces at the Head-quarters of Districts, their present lines in the various stations which are in a dilapidated condition, having been considered by the Military Secretary quite insufficient and unsuitable. Upwards of half a lakh was spent in the construction of new lines for the Silahdars at Mysore, and $\frac{2}{3}$rds of that amount on new lines for both Silahdars and Barr Sepoys at Bangalore. In Bowringpet (Kolar), two lines of huts at a cost of Rs. 9,220 were constructed for the accommodation of the Barr and Silahdar forces stationed at that place, and a sum of Rs. 5,186 was expended in improving the Barr lines at Chikmagalur. Besides these, a number of minor works were also executed all over the Province.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

608. The total charges under this head during the period aggregated Rs. 8,94,100. The following statement shows the classification of outlay under the several heads:—

Years.	Land Revenue and Sayer.	Excise.	Administration.	Law and Justice.	Jail.	Post Office or Anche.	Ecclesiastical.	Medical.	Minor Department.	Educational.	Public Works Buildings.	Police.	Miscellaneous and General.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87 ...	15,781	1,487	31,807	1,893	264	690	69	15,489	...	11,039	3,088	22,250	14,639	1,18,496
1887-88 ...	12,758	334	23,517	954	334	555	...	25,841	...	5,115	4,403	32,130	33,542	1,39,533
1888-89 ...	21,382	1,383	44,279	1,753	...	406	...	34,287	...	18,143	2,180	27,938	14,392	1,66,143
1889-90 ...	36,011	616	64,178	2,932	...	...	129	29,679	...	15,966	595	31,818	27,956	2,09,880
1890-91 ...	33,359	2,299	95,153	3,122	535	...	2,214	37,098	...	39,342	962	32,057	13,907	2,60,048
Total.....	1,19,29	6,119	2,58,934	10,654	1,183	1,651	2,412	1,42,394	...	89,605	11,228	1,46,193	1,04,436	8,94,100

609. Of this amount, upwards of 2$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were spent on buildings for administration, such as construction of Public Offices at Mysore (Rs. 1,56,000), purchasing the Upper Residency at Mysore (Rs. 41,000), improving and furnishing the Government House at Mysore (Rs. 26,000), improvements to the "Mowbray Cottage" and "Awdry House" at Ootacamund (Rs. 12,190), &c. On the construction of new Police Stations and Lines all over the Province, Rs. 1,46,000 were expended, while Dispensaries and Medical accommodation cost Rs. 1,42,000. During the 5 years under report, about 30 Dispensaries were constructed from the annual allotment of 30 to 35 thousand rupees set aside from each year's Public Works grant to meet demands under this head. Under "Land Revenue," the expenditure of Rs. 1,17,103 was incurred on the construction of new Taluk Cutcherries at Shikarpur and Kallurkatte in Shimoga District, at Holalkere and Molakalmuru in Chitaldroog District, at Nagamangala, Heggaddevankote and Chamrajnagar in Mysore District, at Gubbi in Tumkur District, and on improving the Deputy Commissioner's Office in Chikmagalur, Kadur District. Several minor works falling under this head were also carried out. Under the head "Miscellaneous buildings," Rs. 1,04,000 were spent; the principal works being the Victoria Jubilee Institute and Hindu Visitors' Quarters at Mysore, which cost Rs. 32,947 and Rs. 23,502 respectively, the restoration of the Daria Daulat at Seringapatam at a cost of Rs. 43,000 and the construction of houses for the use of officials at Mudgere in Kadur District (Rs. 13,199). On Educational buildings, the bulk of the outlay of Rs. 89,605 was incurred in the construction of His Highness the Maharaja's College at Mysore and additions to Her Highness the Maharani's Girls' School at that station. Improvements and additions were made to some of the existing

High Schools at the Head Quarters of Districts and to the Central College at Bangalore. In addition to the above, Rs. 11,228 were spent on Public Works Buildings, and Rs. 10,654 on Munsiffs' and Sub-Judges' Courts. A large number of minor works were also carried out under all heads.

COMMUNICATIONS.

610 Under this head, the charges for original works amounted to Rs. 7,68,779 against the allotment of Rs. 7,57,900. About 50 miles of new roads were opened out during the 5 years under review, and the existing lines in places were improved by the construction of the required bridges and tunnels. Ten new Travellers' Bungalows were built during the period in the marginally noted places, besides a dozen Musafarkhanas or resting places for the travelling public and half a dozen Inspection Lodges in Malnad and jungly places, where there were absolutely no resting places of any kind for Officers of Government on inspection duty. The most important works undertaken, costing upwards of Rs. 10,000 each, are the following :—

Bowringpet, Chikmagalur, Urigam Gold Fields, Magadi, Narsapur (Kolar), Aneka., Dibburhalli, Srinivaspur, Sakrepatna and Hariharpur (Kadur.)

BANGALORE DIVISION.

611. *Opening out Railway feeder from Closepet to Magadi.—Length* 20 *miles.*—This work which was in hand since 1885-86 was satisfactorily completed at a cost of Rs. 53,449 in 1890-91.

KOLAR DIVISION.

612. *Opening out the Urigam Gold Field Railway feeder,* 11 *miles.*—This is also an incomplete work of 1885-86, satisfactorily completed at a cost of Rs. 30,322 in 1887-88. This road was further extended to Kamasamudram Railway Station, a distance of 6 miles. The object of this extension was to allow of all the camps being reached from the Kamasamudram Station on one side, as they are now reached from the Bowringpet Station on the other side. This section was completed at a cost of Rs. 40,953 in 1890-91.

613. *Metalling and improving the Kadapa Railway feeder.*—The estimate of Rs. 12,121 sanctioned in 1890-91 provides for metalling all the furlongs hitherto gravelled and for widening some narrow tank bunds, over which the road passes. The outlay on this work up to 31st March 1891 was Rs. 7,926.

MYSORE DIVISION.

614. *Completing the Mysore-Manantoddy Road.*—This incomplete work of previous years was satisfactorily completed in 1889-90, at a total cost of Rs. 50,449.

615. *Constructing a bridge over the Hebbarhalla* on *Maddur-Sivasamudram Road.*—This work was satisfactorily completed in 1886-87. The total cost of the bridge was Rs. 16,988.

616. *Constructing new roads over west and north-west of Fort glacis at Mysore.*—The fort glacis was filled up under separate estimates. The formation of a metalled road over it with footpaths, &c., was in progress during 1889-90 and 1890-91. Outlay to end of latter official year was Rs. 19,818 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 47,619.

SHIMOGA DIVISION.

617. *Constructing a road between Benkipur and Umblibail on Shimoga-Yedahalli Road.*—An estimate of Rs. 15,341 was sanctioned in May 1886 for opening out this section, which is 12 miles long. In 1889, a supplemental estimate for Rs. 15,651 was sanctioned for bridging and tunnelling it. The road portion has been completed and the construction of bridges and tunnels was in progress. Outlay to end of March 1891 was Rs. 25,650.

618. *Improving and bridging the Shimoga-Mangalore Road viâ Agumbi ghat.*—This work was started in December 1886 from District Funds, but transferred to Provincial Fund in 1889-90. The bridges at Baganhalli and Malur progressed

fairly well, while the Kenchanhalla bridge and the tunnel over the Usurhalla were completed and the road thrown open to traffic. Improvements to the second section between Shimoga and Tirthahalli were in hand. Total outlay to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 20,138 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 23,492.

KADUR DIVISION.

619. *Constructing a masonry bridge across the Tunga at Hariharpur.*—This bridge of 9 arches of 50 feet span each was sanctioned in 1888-89. The work progressed satisfactorily, the outlay thereon to end of 1890-91 being Rs. 1,29,121. The bridge has since been completed and thrown open to traffic.

620. *Constructing a masonry bridge across the Bhadra at Balehonnur.*—This bridge of 11 arches of 50 feet span each progressed fairly in spite of difficulties from dearth of labor and from sickness. The outlay to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 95,105. The bridge has since been practically completed.

621. *Improving the Malebennur ghat on Shimoga-Harihar Road.*—The outlay on this work was Rs. 9,277 to end of March 1891 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 11,127. Heavy rock cutting and scarping were carried out and the road formed in all easy portions. A number of dry rough stone tunnels were also built in places, where they were required.

622. *Constructing bridges on Anjur, Gonibide-Belur Road.*—The estimate of Rs. 16,553 sanctioned for this work in 1890-91, provided for bridging the two streams in the 1st and 3rd mile. This road will become the main approach from Belur and to the Bhund ghat, now that the Yegachi river at Belur has been bridged.

HASSAN DIVISION.

623. *Improving the Aigerhalli-Bisle ghat.*—This incomplete work of 1883-84 was satisfactorily completed in 1888-89 at a total cost of Rs. 34,250. The work done consisted chiefly in widening the road, blasting rock, clearing jungle, constructing rough stone revetments and bridges and tunnels, where necessary.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

624. The total expenditure under this head during the 5 years ending 1890-91 was Rs. 6,50,199. Of this amount, Rs. 2,94,056 were spent on water-supply works, Rs. 1,48,567 on miscellaneous works, Rs. 1,21,243 on town improvements and Rs. 86,333 on sewage and drainage works. Upwards of Rs. 5,15,000 were incurred in the improvement of the Mysore Town, in order to place the Capital on a footing befitting its dignity and tradition. An excellent and liberal water-supply throughout the Town has been secured, stagnant cess pools and choked up drains have been obliterated, and overcrowded streets and lanes have been opened out. A sum of Rs. 1,26,000 was also spent on the Bangalore City, in constructing a permanent Exhibition Building in the Lal-Bagh Gardens (estimate Rs. 85,000), improving the water-supply to the Distillery (Rs. 11,614), constructing a low level sluice, &c., to Bangalore Water-supply Reservoir (Rs. 18,000), opening out roads in the fort of Bangalore, &c.

625. The important original works carried out during the period are particularised below :—

Important original works.

BANGALORE DIVISION.

626. *Constructing a low level sluice to Bangalore Water-supply Reservoir.*—This work was satisfactorily completed in 1886-87 at a cost of Rs. 18,373.

627. *Improving Water-supply to Distillery at Bangalore.*—The Distillery was formerly supplied from an anikat across a small river in its immediate vicinity, and this reservoir was fed by the drainage below the Kempambudhi Tank. The Anikat breached in May 1885. A small tank across the valley to store water has been constructed, and water is supplied from it to the Distillery.

628. *Constructing Exhibition Building in Lal-Bagh Gardens, Bangalore.*—.e necessity for a permanent building for holding horticultural exhibitions having ɜn recognized, a project for Rs. 74,000 for the same was sanctioned in November 89. The outlay to end of March 1891 was Rs. 69,399. The building has since en completed.

MYSORE DIVISION.

629. *Main water-supply for the Town of Mysore.*—An estimate for this work as sanctioned in 1874-75 for Rs. 4,20,823. In 1886, a supplemental estimate for s. 1,52,426 was sanctioned for extending the Kukarhalli feeder to Sahukarhundi ıd Emmanhalli valleys. The total outaly on the work to end of 1890-91 was s. 4,70,324. In addition to this amount a sum of Rs. 1,13,593 has been expended establishing a permanent distribution of water to the whole town of Mysore. his scheme has been satisfactorily completed, and it has worked very well. In ɔnnection with this work, the construction of a settling tank is in hand at a cost ? Rs. 21,235.

630. *Improving the Drainage and Sewage of Fort of Mysore.*—This project as sanctioned in 1886-87. A regular system of drainage by constructing street ıd house connections, flushing tanks, masonry drains, &c., has been established. he outlay to end of March 1891 was Rs. 34,888 against the sanctioned estimate of ts. 39,322.

631. *Reconstructing the Frontage of the General Market at Mysore.*—This nportant improvement of the Town was completed in 1890-91 at a cost of ts. 14,744. An estimate for Rs. 25,508 was sanctioned for the construction of he eastern frontage of this market, and an outlay of Rs. 20,098 has been incurred n it up to end of March 1891.

632. *Filling up Purnaiya's Nalla from Sivarampet Bridge to Silahdar Lines, rossing and converting it into a road.*—This Nalla which has been a source of epide-nics has been filled up at a cost of Rs. 23,129. In January 1891, another estimate 'or Rs. 23,650 was sanctioned for filling in the Purnaiya's Nalla near Mochighat, ınd the outlay incurred thereon during 1890-91 was Rs. 6,500.

633. *Diverting the main drainage of the Town of Mysore.*—This work was started in March 1888 on an estimate of Rs. 11,290 ; subsequently, two supple-nental estimates aggregating Rs. 16,347 were sanctioned for diverting the Sivaram-pet-Halladakere Sewage and formation of a Sewage Farm. Under-ground tunnelling ɔ a length of 2,060 feet to lead off the drainage, was carried out, besides laying stoneware pipes in various parts of the Town. The outlay to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 26,256 against the estimate of Rs. 29,684.

634. *Constructing the Dufferin Fountain near the General Market at Mysore.*-This work which was inaugurated by the Viceroy Lord Dufferin, on the occasion of his visit to Mysore in December 1886, has been practically completed. Outlay to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 11,521.

635. *Levelling the ground of north-east, west and south-west glacis of Fort at Mysore.*— An estimate of Rs. 11,240 was sanctioned for this work, against which an outlay of Rs. 10,609 was incurred during 1890-91. Besides this, upwards of Rs. 18,400 were previously spent during 1887-88 and 1888-89 on levelling the glacis in other portions of the Fort.

636. *Enclosing and planting the Gordon Park at Mysore.*—The estimate for this work provides for planting trees, erecting hedges, forming roads all round the park, constructing gate ways, levelling the ground and laying out shrubberries in front and in corners of the Public Offices. The outlay to end of 1890-91 on the work amounted to Rs. 14,907.

REPAIRS.

MILITARY.

637. The expenditure under this head amounting to Rs. 24,235 during the 5 years under report was incurred in the maintenance of the Military buildings at the District Head-quarters of the Province.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

638. Under this head, the total charges aggregated Rs. 2,23,893 for the five years or an average outlay of Rs. 44,778 for one year. The largest outlay incurred under this head was in 1889-90, it being Rs. 53,779. This was due to extraordinary charges incurred in putting in thorough order, the Government House and other Public Buildings at Mysore, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Victor to the Capital. On the whole, the expenditure cannot be considered high, taking into account the numerous buildings in the Province that have to be maintained.

639. The following statement gives the distribution of the outlay on buildings of the various classes during the 5 years under review : —

Outlay on buildings of various classes distributed.

Years.	Land Revenue and Survey.	Excise.	Administration.	Law and Justice.	Jail.	Post Office or Anche.	Ecclesiastical.	Medical.	Minor Department.	Educational.	Public Works Buildings.	Police.	Miscellaneous and General.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886—87	13,280	154	2,677	1,073	1,369	2,032	1,393	4,003	67	953	6,306	4,101	1,786	39,197
1887—88	12,869	...	4,012	717	4,580	788	59	3,922	92	1,283	4,497	3,962	5,453	42,244
1888—89	6,654	69	6,472	1,970	3,236	805	189	4,602	46	1,696	4,142	3,703	5,888	39,463
1889—90	9,547	34	13,012	2,088	2,435	...	307	4,033	83	2,372	3,931	4,464	11,473	53,779
1890—91	8,916	56	3,785	2,928	321	...	396	5,139	78	1,954	7,434	5,290	12,913	49,210
Total.....	51,266	313	29,958	8,776	11,951	3,625	2,335	21,702	366	8,258	26,310	21,520	37,513	2,23,893

640. While on the subject of repairs to buildings, it may be mentioned that since 1st August 1886, the petty construction and repairs of all Police and Revenue buildings up to a limit of Rs. 250 were entrusted to Amildars under the orders of Deputy Commissioners, lump sums being placed at their disposal for the purpose. Similarly the petty construction and repairs of all Educational and Anche buildings were entrusted to the Education Secretary and the Anche Bakshi, to be carried out through the Inspectors and other agents under their orders. This measure, which was tried as an experiment, was found to work satisfactorily, inasmuch as it relieved the Officers and Subordinates of the Public Works Department of much petty work not requiring skilled agency, and so allowed them to devote more time to works of major importance.

Petty construction and repairs up to limit of Rs. 250 entrusted to Department agency since August 1886.

COMMUNICATIONS.

641. The length of the roads maintained from Provincial Funds in 1886-87 was 1,068 miles, but this was increased to 1,730 miles in 1889-90, owing to the transfer to Provincial of the marginally noted roads, (measuring in all 642 miles), which were up to that time maintained from District Funds. This transfer was made to relieve the latter fund as much as possible. As the roads enumerated not only meet local wants, but also serve the interests of through traffic and of the commerce of the Province, their up-keep is considered a reasonabl

Mysore-Manantoddy Road.
Nanjangud-Hasanur Ghat Road.
Gundlupet-Sultan's Battery Road.
Mysore-Yelwal Road.
Bangalore-Cuddapah Road.
Cuddapah Road Railway feeder.
Bangalore-Hindupur Road.
Tumkur-Bellary Road.
Chitaldroog-Challakere Road.
Banawar-Belur Road.

Vastara-Koppa Road.
Angur, Gombede-Belur Road.
Shimoga-Harihar Road.
Shimoga-Hyderghat Road.
Hassan-Chikmagalur Road.

charge against the general revenues. The total expenditure under this head during the 5 years under report aggregated Rs. 12,13,353, of which Rs. 75,853 were expended on the annual repairs of Travellers' Bungalows, Musafarkhanas and Inspection Lodges. The outlay in 1886-87 on roads was Rs. 1,85,358 and it rose to Rs. 2,76,896 in 1889-90 on account of the additional length of roads referred to above. The roads in the Province were, with a few exceptions, maintained in fair trafficable condition.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

642. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 21,394 or an average outlay of Rs. 5,279 per annum. It was chiefly incurred in the maintenance of the water-supply works at Mysore and Bangalore.

District Funds.

643. The total grant sanctioned under this fund during the five years aggregated Rs. 28,11,048, including special grants allotted from time to time for specific works from Local Fund General and District Fund Assets. The outlay amounted to Rs. 25,71,724, and its distribution by service heads compared with grants is given below :—

The grant and outlay for District Funds.

	Civil Buildings.		Communications.				Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
			Original.		Repairs.		Original.		Repairs.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87 ...	...	—364	1,49,807	1,21,964	2,30,197	2,27,621	12,369	10,056	900	3,191
1887-88 ...	...	—3	2,14,378	1,86,977	2,59,822	2,60,163	8,550	3,454	5,149	3,809
1888-89 ...	...	—94	2,38,020	1,82,864	2,82,126	2,64,245	10,850	5,256	4,391	2,694
1889-90 ...	...	—131	2,25,509	1,94,216	2,15,710	2,08,678	9,750	6,684	2,650	1,412
1890-91 ...	...	...	2,18,536	1,81,489	2,36,445	2,18,122	8,266	6,646	4,842	1,450
Total ...	...	—592	10,46,250	8,67,510	12,24,300	11,78,829	49,785	32,096	17,932	12,556

	Total.		Establishment.		Tools and Plant.		Total.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87 ...	3,93,273	3,62,468	78,000	76,969	1,300	776	4,72,573	4,40,213
1887-88 ...	4,87,899	4,54,400	1,05,850	1,12,968	1,550	1,226	5,95,299	5,68,594
1888-89 ...	5,35,387	4,54,965	1,04,400	1,06,352	1,100	1,074	6,40,887	5,62,391
1889-90 ...	4,53,619	4,10,859	88,700	91,269	2,181	1,020	5,44,500	5,03,148
1890-91 ...	4,68,089	4,07,707	88,500	88,927	1,200	744	5,57,789	4,97,378
Total ...	23,38,267	20,90,399	4,65,450	4,76,485	7,331	4,840	28,11,048	25,71,724

ORIGINAL WORKS.

644. The expenditure under "Original Works" amounted to Rs. 8,99,606, *viz.* Rs. 8,67,510 under "Communications" and Rs. 32,096 under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements." The outlay on the former head was chiefly incurred in improving the Local Fund roads, which had become quite rutted and much deteriorated, by metalling the portions where necessary, and in constructing bridges and tunnels across the streams, which proved an inconvenient barrier to traffic. The important works in progress during the period under review are detailed below.

BANGALORE DIVISION.

645. *Improving the Anekal-Bangalore Road vid Bannerghatta.*—The bad furlongs of this road, which is 27 miles in length, were partly metalled and partly gravelled at a cost of Rs. 13,224. The work was started in 1887-88 and completed satisfactorily in 1889-90.

KOLAR DIVISION.

646. *Opening out Vemgal, Malur-Narsapur Railway feeder.*—This was an incomplete work of 1885-86. The original estimate for this work was Rs. 9,495, but it was revised for Rs. 20,437 during 1887-88, so as to include the restoration of the Mindanhalli and Koligaudanhalli Tanks, on the bunds of which the road passes. The cost of these restorations has, of course, been charged to Irrigation Fund, as far as it concerned their improvement. The work was completed in 1890-91. The length of the road opened out was 10 miles.

647. *Metalling Kolar, Malur-Hossur Railway feeder.*—The estimate of Rs. 10,996 sanctioned in 1887-88 provided for metalling the bad portions of Malur-Hoskote section, on which the traffic was very heavy. Work satisfactorily completed in 1889-90.

648. *Metalling portion of Bangalore-Hindupur Road.*—This important line of communication had much deteriorated, and the bad furlongs were therefore metalled. This work which was commenced in 1887-88 was satisfactorily completed at a cost of Rs. 21,446 in 1889-90. The outlay was debited to the special grant sanctioned from Local Funds General.

TUMKUR DIVISION.

649. *Re-opening the Maddagiri-Dodballapur Road.*—This was an abandoned road; the estimate provided for re-opening it with the required tunnels, culverts, drains, &c. The work progressed well, the outlay being Rs. 9,459 to end of 1890-91 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 10,942.

CHITALDROOG DIVISION.

650. *Completing the Holalkere-Hosdurga Road.*—This incomplete work of previous years was satisfactorily completed at a cost of Rs. 9,449 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 10,065.

651. *Bridging the Sulikerehalla on the 42nd mile of Shimoga-Harihar Road.*—The estimate provided for constructing a masonry bridge of 5 arches of 40 feet span each. The work was commenced in 1885, and satisfactorily completed in July 1883 at a cost of Rs. 35,453.

652. *Constructing a bridge across the Herehalla on the 27th mile of Chitaldroog-Benkipur Road.*—The outlay on this work to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 10,922 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 12,860. The bridge is to consist of 3 arches of 35 feet span each. The work progressed well.

MYSORE DIVISION.

653. *Completing Hunsur-Yedatore Road.*—An incomplete work of previous years completed satisfactorily in 1886-87 at a cost of Rs. 14,005.

654. *Constructing bridges over the Kukarhalli feeder in the Mysore-Bagadi Road.*—The 3 bridges required on this road were completed in 1887-88 at an outlay of Rs. 10,741 which was debited to Local Funds General.

655. *Completing the 1st Section of Hadya, Bettadapur Frazerpet Road.*—The length of this section is 9½ miles, and the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 13,072 provided for bridging difficult drainages, cutting check and side drains and gravelling embankments, &c. The work was completed in 1890-91 at a cost of Rs. 13,562.

656. *Improving the Sagarkatte-Ramanathpur Road.*—This road measures 29 miles. It runs close to the important channel of Kattapur and Ramanathpur and connects Mysore, Yedatore, Hadya and Ramanathpur. The estimate provides for bridging the drainages. The work progressed well, outlay thereon being Rs. 19,521 to end of 1890-91.

657. *Bridging the 1st Section of Hunsur-Begur Road.*—This project sanctioned in September 1887 provided for constructing one tunnel and two bridges. The Taraka bridge in the 18th mile, while in progress, was carried away by a heavy early flood. It was reconstructed, and the outlay to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 19,747 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 27,917.

SHIMOGA DIVISION.

658. *Bridging the Shimoga, Sorab-Sirsi Road—Section Solunga to Harokoppa.*—This incomplete work of the previous year was completed during 1886-87.

659. *Opening out Koppa-Tirthahalli Road.*—The estimate of Rs. 12,382 sanctioned in 1887-88 provided for opening out this bit of Malnad road, 10 miles in length, with the required tunnels, &c. The progress on the work was good, outlay being Rs. 13,591; a revised estimate for Rs. 27,400 has since been sanctioned for this work.

660. *Constructing bridges on Godikoppa-Kallurkatte Road.*—This incomplete work of 1885-86 was satisfactorily completed during 1887-88, and the 4 bridges built on this section at a cost of Rs. 13,808 were thrown open to traffic.

661. *Completing the Anantapur-Tirthahalli Road.*—The new extension (7½ miles) was completed at a cost of Rs 10,036, and communication between Anantapur and Tirthahalli, a distance of 32½ miles, was established in 1886-87. A project for bridging this section will be sanctioned in due course.

662. *Bridging the Kumadavati river at Gabbur near Shikarpur on Shimoga, Sorab-Sirsi Road.*—This important bridge sanctioned in December 1887 progressed well in spite of difficulties. The outlay on the work to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 27,787 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 45,737.

663. *Constructing a bridge over Warada river on Sagar-Siralkoppa Road.*—This work was commenced in February 1888 and completed satisfactorily during 1890-91 at an outlay of Rs 15,100.

664. *Constructing a bridge over Umchihalla on Sagar-Siralkoppa Road.*—This bridge is of 3 spans of 18 feet each. It was sanctioned during 1887-88 and completed satisfactorily during 1890-91 at a cost of Rs. 12,400.

665. *Constructing bridges and drains on Siralkoppa-Hangal Road.*—This project was sanctioned in September 1888, but owing to want of a competent contractor, there was considerable delay in starting the work. The estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 36,283, against which, the outlay to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 22,737. Three large arches of 15, 20 and 30 feet span were turned, and the masonry tunnels in the first 6 miles were nearly completed.

666. *Constructing a bridge of 4 arches of 40 feet span each over the Haridravati on Godikoppa-Kallurkatte Road.*—This work was sanctioned in February 1889, but was not started until next year, when Beldars were engaged to split and collect raw granite stones. Foundations of left abutment have been filled in and materials collected. The outlay to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 6,723 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 33,970.

667. *Opening out Anantapur Shikarpur Road between Solur and Shikarpur.*—The estimate provides for constructing the road between Solur and Shikarpur (a distance

of 5 miles) with the required tunnels, &c. The road portion was completed and all the rough stone tunnels finished. Two masonry tunnels remained incomplete at the close of 1890-91; outlay incurred was Rs. 10,588.

KADUR DIVISION.

668. *Constructing Megunda Road.*—This incomplete work which had been dragging on for some years was completed during 1886-87 at a total cost of Rs. 14,520.

669. *Completing Chikmagalur-Yedahalli Road.*—This road was opened out to full width 14 feet from Melandur to Mutadi, and the Mutadi jungle made accessible by the Forest Department. The estimate for the work was Rs. 49,556 and the outlay, Rs. 49,154.

670. *Opening out Bababudan Hill Road.*—The section from Tippanhalli to Attigunde was constructed at a cost of Rs. 29,081, and the road opened to traffic during 1888-89. In 1889-90, another project was sanctioned for Rs. 16,720 for extending this road beyond Attigundi, 10th mile to 20th mile, on which an outlay of Rs. 14,733 was incurred to end of 1890-91. The expenditure was debited to Local Funds General.

671. *Opening out the Birur-Lingadahalli Railway feeder.*—This work was sanctioned in September 1888. The road about 8 miles in length was opened out, and a few tunnels required remained incomplete at the close of 1890-91. The estimate for the work was Rs. 16,567, and the outlay incurred up to 31st March 1891 was Rs. 15,110.

672. *Improving and bridging the Banavar-Sakrepatna Road.*—The estimate for this work provided for bridging 2 nalas, opening a small deviation at the 11th mile and a cross road from the 6th mile to the Railway Station at Devanur. The bridges progressed well and were completed. The outlay was Rs. 21,073 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 22,704.

673. *Bridging Tarikere-Hosdurga Road.*—The outlay on this work was Rs. 10,177 up to end of 1890-91 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 14,580. The deviation of the road near Ajjampur was completed and the four arched bridge in the 16th mile and other tunnels progressed well.

HASSAN DIVISION.

674. *Constructing a bridge across the Yegachi River at Belur.*—The project for this bridge of 9 arches of 60 feet span each was sanctioned in December 1886. The work progressed well, and $\frac{3}{4}$ths of the bridge was carried out in spite of difficulties. The outlay to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 1,00,571.

675. *Constructing bridges and tunnels on Yelwal-Hassan Road.*—The estimate for the work provided for constructing bridges and tunnels across important drainages and for a deviation in the 32nd mile 5th furlong, to avoid the steep ascent. Task work contractors employed on the work failed. Collection of materials and excavation of check and side drains were however in progress. Outlay to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 5,248 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 11,127.

REPAIRS.

676 The total expenditure under "Repairs Communications" and Miscellaneous Public Improvements amounted to Rs. 11,78,829 and Rs. 12,556 respectively. The outlay under the former head varied from Rs. 2,27,621 in 1886-87 to Rs. 2,64,245 in 1888-89, but it was reduced to Rs. 2,08,678 in the next year, on account of transfer of some of the more important roads to Provincial Fund for maintenance. The amount was spent in maintaining 3,113 miles of District Fund Roads and in carrying out requisite repairs to the bridges and tunnels on them. Many of the minor roads were not what they should be, and every endeavour was made to keep them in fair condition. The outlay under Miscellaneous Public Improvements was chiefly incurred in repairing wells, &c., for the water-supply of villages, in places where such repairs were advocated by the Deputy Commissioners.

Expenditure on Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION FUND.

Grant and Outlay.

677. The total grant under this head for the 5 years under review amounted to Rs. 54,94,752, *viz.*, Rs. 12,95,440 from Irrigation Fund and Rs. 41,99,312 grant-in-aid from Provincial Fund. The total outlay aggregated Rs. [illegible],307, excluding expenditure of Rs. 79,704 (debited to contributions), of which Rs. 35,81,820 were incurred under "Original Irrigation works," Rs. 7,49,941 under "Repairs" and Rs. 9,75,546 under "Establishment," the last being the proportionate debit of establishment charges to this fund. Of the outlay under "Original works," Rs. 10,55,754 were spent in the construction of new anikats and channels and in the improvement and extension of the existing river channels and their head works, and Rs. 25,26,066, in the restoration and enlargement of ruined and silted up tanks.

Large outlay on Public Works due to the financial relief afforded by the transfer of the Railway to the Southern Mahratta Company.

678. The transfer of the State Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on 1st July 1886 having afforded sensible financial relief, the Government has been able to afford a much larger outlay on ordinary Public Works generally, and on Irrigation works especially, than it could otherwise have done.

Average expenditure on Irrigation during the period much higher than at any other previous period.

679. In the years from 1871-72 to 1875-76 inclusive, the outlay on Irrigation works, old and new, was on an average Rs. 4,00,000. During the famine years of 1876-79, much useful work was done in this direction, but the expenditure was mostly abnormal, the primary object of such work being the alleviation of distress. During 1879-80 and 1880-81, the outlay on this class of works was on an average Rs. 2,30,000. The Rendition of the Province to Native Administration and the disastrous results of the famine led to the breaking up of the expensive establishments employed in the serial restoration of tanks, and in the years succeeding the Rendition, large sums were spent for completing the projected Railway system. The average outlay on Irrigation works during the next 5 years after the Rendition was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, but during the period under report, the average expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,80,000 per year, and in the years 1889-90 and 1890-91, the expenditure has been much above 10 lakhs, as shown in the following statement :—

Years.	Irrigation.				Contribution.								Total Expenditure.				Grand Total Expenditure under all heads.
					Money.				Labor.								
	Tanks.		Channels.		Tanks.		Channels.		Tanks.		Channels.		Tanks.		Channels.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881—82 ...	57,098	1,52,202	77,466	41,602	1,081	3,893	221	4,228	...	287	...	216	58,179	1,56,382	77,687	46,046	3,38,294
1882—83 ..	22,624	1,58,048	55,961	48,664	1,066	7,769	230	4,891	2,096	639	...	374	25,786	1,66,456	56,191	53,929	3,02,362
1883—84 ...	11,992	2,23,351	44,388	74,458	217	4,221	...	3,785	...	606	...	323	12,209	2,28,178	44,388	78,566	3,63,341
1884—85 ...	54,758	2,18,995	26,419	41,348	—130	6,944	...	4,163	...	...	...	5	54,628	2,25,939	26,419	45,516	3,52,502
1885—86 ...	2,76,696	1,22,643	13,499	41,307	2,532	6,654	...	1,536	...	...	...	..	2,79,228	1,29,297	13,499	42,843	4,64,867
Total for the 5 years	4,23,168	8,75,239	2,17,733	2,47,379	4,766	29,481	451	18,603	2,096	1,532	...	918	4,30,030	9,06,252	2,18,184	2,66,900	18,21,366
1886—87 ...	3,78,326	1,08,220	67,859	44,223	6,938	5,459	69	398	...	105	...	...	3,85,264	1,13,784	67,928	44,621	6,11,597
1887—88 ...	4,22,767	90,528	1,52,980	48,002	8,865	5,712	187	...	192	139	...	...	4,31,824	96,379	1,53,167	48,002	7,29,372
1888—89 ...	5,30,443	1,06,339	2,72,377	52,791	5,792	5,063	...	...	10	438	...	...	5,36,245	1,11,840	2,72,377	52,791	9,73,253
1889—90 ...	6,05,488	98,508	2,83,334	50,047	15,629	5,410	...	59	...	937	...	...	6,21,117	1,04,855	2,83,334	50,106	10,59,412
1890—91 ...	5,89,042	1,10,976	2,79,204	40,307	12,595	2,819	181	...	2,058	649	...	...	6,03,695	1,14,444	2,79,385	40,307	10,37,831
Total.....	25,26,086	5,14,571	10,55,754	2,35,370	49,819	24,463	437	457	2,260	2,268	...	...	25,78,145	5,41,302	10,56,191	2,35,827	44,11,465
Grand Total.....	29,49,234	13,89,810	12,73,487	4,82,749	54,585	53,944	888	19,060	4,356	3,800	...	918	30,08,175	14,47,554	12,74,375	5,02,727	62,32,831

680. A summary of the progress made on the most important of the channels and Tank works during the period under report and costing Rs. 20,000 and upwards is given below.

Progress made on important channels and Tank works.

Channels.

Mysore Division.

681. *Improving and extending the Ramasamudram Channel.*—The project for this work provided for widening 7 miles of the old channel and extending it by about 3 miles with the required panaboos, aqueducts, cart bridges, &c. The work, which was started during 1885-86, was completed in 1890-91, the outlay being Rs. 80,855. An additional area of 600 acres was brought under cultivation by the improvement.

682. *Widening the Ramasamudram Channel and excavating the Tippur and Keggere Branch Channels.*—This project, providing for widening the main channel throughout and enlarging the aqueducts, foot bridges, &c., and opening out branch channels, was sanctioned during 1888-89 for Rs. 88,045. Most part of the work was completed and the new branch channels opened out for irrigation during 1890-91, the outlay at the close of which was Rs. 79,071. The length of this channel is 41 miles, and its revenue about Rs. 30,000.

683. *Improving and extending the Rampur Channel.*—This project which was sanctioned for Rs. 2,31,044 in November 1886 provided for improving and extending the channel 22 miles with the required masonry works. The estimate was subsequently revised for Rs. 3,35,970, providing for further extension up to 40 miles. The work was almost completed, including the important aqueduct across the Yennehole stream. The outlay to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 3,02,789. A revenue of about Rs. 13,000 was realized under this channel in that year.

684. *Improving the Maddur Range Channels.*—This project is subdivided into 4 main heads, *viz* :—

(1) Improvements to the Ané channel,

(2) Enlarging head sluice,

(3) Improving the Maddur Tank, and

(4) Improving the Kemmon channel.

The widening and grading of the Ané channel with the required sluices, foot bridges, &c., which was to cost about Rs. 60,000 progressed well. No work was done to the Head sluice and Maddur tank. Work commenced in January 1888 and an outlay of Rs. 46,456 was incurred to end of March 1891.

685. *Improving and extending the Kalhalli Channel from the left bank of Hemavati.*—Widening and grading of the channel throughout was almost finished and materials collected for masonry works. The crest of the anikat was concreted for a length of about 200 ft. Work was started in January 1889 and outlay to end of March 1891 was Rs. 21,386 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 49,594. The length of the channel will be about 16 miles.

686. *Extending Ramaswami Channel.*—The further extension of this channel was completed, as also 3 syphons, 5 aqueducts, 1 waste weir, 2 road bridges and 1 panaboo. Outlay to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 29,601 against the estimate of Rs. 29,142, which has since been revised for Rs. 40,237. A separate estimate for Rs. 16,919 has also been sanctioned for constructing a syphon in the 1st mile of this channel.

687. *Improving and extending the Hulhalli Channel.*—This channel takes off from the right flank of the Rampur Anikat on the Kabani river. The old channel which is about 10 miles in length has not been in action for many years. The new channel designed will be 34½ miles long including the old channel, and will command in its course about 6,300 acres of excellent land. Excavation of channel was in progress and materials for head works were being collected. Expenditure to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 88,898.

HASSAN DIVISION.

688. *Restoring the Chengravalli Anikat and Channels.*—This project consists of the construction of an anikat with 9 miles of channels. The work was started in December 1885 and practically completed in 1890-91, within the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 20,508.

689. *Constructing the Malali Anikat and Channels.*—This work was sanctioned in February 1888, but owing to difficulties in the foundations and in obtaining labor, it progressed slowly. Outlay Rs. 15,763 against sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,715.

690. *Extension of the north channel of Sriramadevar Dam.*—The estimate of Rs. 78,823 provides for improving the existing channel and for extending it for 18 miles, so as to command and irrigate 1,800 acres. Work was started during 1890-91, and an outlay of Rs. 13,550 was incurred to end of that year. Excavation of channel up to 11th mile was nearly completed, and works to other items were in progress.

TANKS.

BANGALORE DIVISION.

691. *Improving the Hoskote Tank and Channels.*—This tank was improved and channels about 10 miles in length excavated. Works completed at an outlay of Rs. 71,341 during 1888-89.

692. *Restoring the Virupakshipur Tank, Registered No.* 115, *Closepet Taluk.*—This project was sanctioned in April 1888, but work progressed slowly on account of labor difficulty, the locality being unhealthy. Outlay to end of March 1891 was Rs. 24,646.

KOLAR DIVISION.

693. *Constructing a new reservoir* (*Ramasamudram*) *across the Chitravati river near Periyasandra.*—The construction of this reservoir was sanctioned, as storage at this place will fill 7 tanks and supplement the supply to 4 anikats, yielding a revenue of Rs. 5,000 and odd and will eventually bring some 1,500 additional acres under cultivation. Progress good; the bund on the left bank was brought up to R. L. 85·00 and that on the right up to the temporary weir. Outlay to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 51,824.

694. *Constructing a new reservoir* (*Srinivasasagara*) *across the North Pennar River near Kotagarhalli.*—This project provides for constructing a masonry dam 400 feet long and 40 feet high above the rock in the bed of the river, with all the necessary channels and sluices. The reservoir will have a capacity of about 603 units, capable of irrigating 1,200 acres. About $\frac{2}{3}$rds of earth-work was completed and the masonry works progressed well, the outlay being Rs. 66,696 at the end of March 1891.

695. *Constructing a new reservoir Venkatasagara across the Pinagini river near Devaganhalli.*—This project, sanctioned in June 1888, provides for constructing another large tank with a total drainage of 61 square miles. There is ample land available, and the supply being certain, about 700 acres can be irrigated. The breach was cleared of sand for the greater part, and filling started. Earth and stone work to bund was in progress and materials collected for weir and sluices. Outlay to end of March 1891 was Rs. 28,428.

696. *Improving Somambudhi Agrahar Tank, Registered No.* 695, *Kolar Taluk.*—This incomplete work of 1883-84 was satisfactorily finished during 1888-89 at a cost of Rs. 32,888.

697. *Restoring Muduwadi Tank, Registered No.* 717, *Kolar Taluk.*—A breached tank the restoration of which at a cost of Rs. 29,757 was sanctioned in July 1888. The breach filling was completed and earth work and stone work were in progress. Outlay to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 23,586.

698. *Restoring Bhadranakere, Registered No.* 29, *Sidlaghatta Taluk.*—This project was sanctioned in April 1888, but sickness in the locality prevented better progress being made. Work to bund and weir was nearly completed, and excavation of channel was in hand. Outlay Rs. 15,033 up to end of 31st March 1891 against the estimate of Rs. 21,689.

699. *Restoring the Burdagunta Timmasanikere Anikat and Channel.*—This anikat on the Papagni River was destroyed many years ago, and consequently, the regular supply to Timmasanikere failed. The estimate of Rs. 25,515 provides for restoring the anikat and improving the tank. Anikat and head sluice work progressed well, also earth work and revetment to bund. Outlay to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 17,350.

TUMKUR DIVISION.

700. *Restoring Kurihalli Tank, Registered No.* 109, *Sira Taluk.*—This project provided for increasing the capacity of the tank by raising the weirs 12 feet. Work sanctioned in March 1888, and outlay to end of March 1891 was Rs. 24,345, the sanctioned estimate being Rs. 41,177.

701. *Restoring Handanhalli Tank, Chiknayakanhalli Taluk.*—The estimate of Rs 46,554 provided for restoring this old ruined and breached tank, and excavating irrigation channels. Work to tank almost completed, and water stored to R. L. 56·00. Channel work was in full swing. Outlay to end of March 1891 was Rs. 46,437 against the modified estimate of Rs. 58,368.

702. *Constructing Borankanve Reservoir, Chiknayakanhalli Taluk.*—This project provides for throwing up a dam across a stream between two hills at Borankanve. The work was commenced during 1888-89, and by the close of 1890-91, Rs.1,06,800 were spent in excavating foundation and filling it up and raising superstructure from 5 to 10 feet above ground level.

703. *Restoring Gundakal Tank and excavating a feeder in Muddagiri Taluk.*—The estimate provides for increasing capacity of this tank by raising the weirs 2 feet and for cutting a channel 12 feet wide from the ane across the Hemavati river. Progress consisted chiefly of earth and stone work to bund. Outlay to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 6,590 against Rs. 20,870 estimate amount.

704. *Restoring Bammaganhalli Tank, Pavagada Taluk.*—The project for the restoration of this breached tank sanctioned for Rs. 23,580 in February 1890, provided for raising the weir 8 feet, in order to store 500 units of water. Outlay Rs. 3,644 up to end of March 1891.

CHITALDROOG DIVISION.

705. *Restoring Rekalgere Tank.*—The project for this work provides for constructing an anikat and its auxiliary works to feed the Rekalgere and other tanks in Challakere Taluk. The anikat and channel works were almost completed, and the Rekalgere and Hoskunte tanks were restored. The work progressed well, outlay being Rs. 1,01,550 to end of 1890-91 against the estimate of Rs. 1,26,805.

706. *Constructing a new tank across the Herehalla near Tippaiyankatte, Challakere Taluk.*—Earth work and stone work to bund almost completed, and the construction of weir was in hand. The estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 20,055 and outlay to end of 1890-91, Rs. 12,912.

MYSORE DIVISION.

707. *Restoring Narsambudhi Tank, Registered No.* 1, *Nanjangud Tank.*—This work was completed, excepting raising of Nos. 1 and 2 weirs and putting in sluices in the main irrigation channels. Outlay Rs. 18,451 to end of 1890-91 against sanctioned estimate of Rs. 26,680.

708. *Restoring Annaiyankatte Tank, Registered No.* 200, *Attikuppa Taluk.*—The original estimate of Rs. 16,630 was finally increased to Rs. 46,041 against which, the outlay to end of March 1891 stood at Rs. 42,596. The breach filling

was once carried away by floods in September 1889, and this troublesome work was re-done satisfactorily in the next year. The bund has been made strong, but the raising of weirs to sanctioned height remain to be done.

709. *Restoring Sulikere Tank, Registered No.* 152, *Malvalli Taluk.*—The restoration of this old ruined breached tank was sanctioned for Rs. 1,16,325 in October 1888. The old bund on either side of the breach was strengthened and sluices were constructed. Filling in the breach was started only in February 1891. Outlay to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 53,627.

SHIMOGA DIVISION.

710. *Restoring Sagal Anikat and Channels, Honnali Taluk.*—This project was sanctioned for Rs. 39,299 in September 1887. It has since been revised for Rs. 47,530, against which, the outlay stood at Rs. 43,683 at the close of 1890-91. The anikat was finished, except coping slabs. The head and under sluices, aqueduct, superpassages, &c., were also completed.

711. *Restoring Danawadi Dammankere, Registered No.* 348, *Shimoga Taluk.*—Earth work and old and new stone work to bund progressed well, as also earth work to road over the bund and cutting kodi channel. The breach filling was in hand Outlay to end of March 1891 was Rs. 16,201 against the estimate of Rs. 32,270 sanctioned in January 1889.

712. *Improving Solur Anikat and Channels.*—This project which was sanctioned in December 1885 was completed satisfactorily in 1890-91 at a cost of Rs. 28,024.

713. *Restoring Waddenhal Tank, Channagiri Taluk.*—This work was sanctioned in May 1889 and outlay to end of March 1891, amounted to Rs. 10,162 or one-half of estimate amount. Bund nearly completed and sluices constructed.

KADUR DIVISION.

714. *Improving Madag Tank and Channels.*—This incomplete work of 1884-85 is progressing slowly on account of its unhealthy situation and consequent scarcity of labor. All works were completed, excepting 2 madabayi sluices, fixing grade stones and forming the bank in places. Outlay to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 26,585 against the estimate of Rs. 28,223.

715. *Improving Girji Anikat Tank and Channels.*—This work was practically completed with the exception of madabayi sluices and cattle bridges. Outlay on the work to end of March 1891 was Rs. 20,005 against the revised estimate of Rs. 23,110

716. *Constructing an Anikat across Veda to feed the Chik Putnagiri Tank, Registered No.* 970, *Kadur Taluk.*—The anikat for a length of 250 ft. was completed, leaving only a gap in the middle right wing newly built, foundations for head sluice filled in and channel opened out. The remaining work was in progress. Outlay to end of March 1891 was Rs. 17,739 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 29,000

717. *Restoring Yegati Anikat, Tank and Channel.*—The new anikat 300 ft. in length was completed and the old one made good. Bund between the two anikats put up, except at the breach ; channel was graded and the bank raised. The estimate is Rs. 33,670 and outaly to end of 1890-91 Rs. 15,862.

718. *Improving Iyenkere Channels, Kadur Taluk.*—This work was practically completed, outlay at the close of March 1891 being Rs. 25,319.

719. *Improving the Arsinkatte Channels.*—The channel works in the first 8 miles were nearly completed, and the other works progressed fairly well. Outlay to end of 1890-91 was Rs. 7,469, the sanctioned estimate being Rs. 21,240.

Repairs.

Expenditure.

720. The expenditure under "Repairs" Irrigation, during the five years under report, amounted to Rs. 7,49,941, *viz.* Rs. 5,14,571 under tanks, and Rs. 2,35,370 under channels. The outlay under "Tanks" which was incurred in repairing tanks all over the Province includes a sum of over one lakh spent by Deputy Commissioners in connection with the minor Tanks Restoration Scheme, under which earth-work to tanks yielding revenue of Rs. 300 and below has to be carried out by the raiyats themselves, the Government defraying the cost of stone and other masonry works required to them. This scheme which was inaugurated in 1886-87 was tentatively introduced in one Taluk of each District in that year, and the result having been satisfactory, it has since been extended to all the Taluks, excepting two of the Malnad Taluks of the Kadur District, where tanks are few and small.

Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme.

Appointment of Tank Inspectors.

721. In order to more effectually carry out the scheme and give proper effect to it, a separate officer called Tank Inspector to help the Amildar was appointed for each Taluk, and a trained Sub-Overseer was also attached to each District for giving the needful instructions to the Tank Inspectors and supervising periodically the works turned out by them. At the end of 1890-91, there were employed in all 63 Tank Inspectors costing yearly Rs. 11,900.

Value of work done.

722. To give a fair idea of the success of the scheme, it may be mentioned that during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91, the value of the earth-work done by raiyats was respectively Rs. 87,596 and Rs. 60,000, and that for the purpose of carrying out the masonry works to Tanks, the bunds of which have been brought up to the standard, sums as hereunder detailed have been spent:—

Years.	Amount placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners.	Amount spent.	Amount lapsed to Government.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	47,750	26,313	21,437
1889-90	59,314	37,313	22,001
1890-91	64,664	45,942	18,722

Expenditure on river channels in the Mysore and Hassan Districts.

723. On the annual maintenance and special repairs of river channels, situated in the Mysore and Hassan Districts, Rs. 2,35,370 were expended during the five years ending 1890-91 or an average outlay of Rs. 47,074 for one year. The channels which measure in all 822 miles irrigating upwards of 80,000 acres of wet and garden lands, yielded a revenue of Rs. 3,48,468 in 1886-87, Rs. 4,07,278 in 1887-88, Rs. 4,22,221 in 1888-89, Rs. 4,54,101 in 1889-90 and Rs. 4,66,829 in the year 1890-91. These channels and their head works have been under the supervision of the special Conservancy Establishment, which cost Rs. 7,000 per annum.

Tanks repaired.

724. The number of important tanks, upon the repair, extension or restoration of which the Department was engaged, was 156 in 1886-87, 245 in 1887-88, 293 in 1888-89, 329 in 1889-90 and 302 in 1890-91.

725. The management of the river channels during the irrigation season was in 1887-88 transferred to the Amildars of the Taluks through which they run. It was considered that under this arrangement, complaints regarding the equitable distribution of water would be more speedily attended to and that the Manegars and Saudis would attend better to the wants of the raiyats, if placed under the direct control of the Revenue Officials residing near the channels.

Transfer of management of river channels during irrigation season to Amildars.

726. In 1889-90, it was further arranged that the hot weather supply of water to sugar-cane and garden tracts dependent on some of the channels was to be given at fixed periods, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner concerned.

Hot weather supply of water to sugar-cane and garden tracts.

PALACE BUDGET.

727. The total expenditure under this budget during the 5 years under report aggregated Rs. 2,50,796 against the allotment of Rs. 2,71,660 placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for Palace works from the personal estate of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. Of this amount, nearly Rs. 2,40,000 were incurred under "Original Works", such as, extension of the Palace Building at Bangalore (costing Rs. 2,03,000), constructing a conservatory to connect the main building with the out-houses (Rs. 16,500), furnishing the new wing, constructing stables for the body-guards and providing a water supply to the Palace and gardens. The balance Rs. 10,000 was spent on reparing the existing buildings in the Palace grounds at Bangalore.

ESTABLISHMENT.

728. The total charges under this head for the 5 years, as audited by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, amounted to Rs. 22,23,266, *viz.*, Rs. 2,79,299 under "Direction," Rs. 18,56,937 under "Construction" and Rs 87,030 under "Accounts." The actual payment against this amount was Rs. 22,21,570. It consists of Rs. 18,33,036 incurred under "Salaries," Rs. 3,59,063 under Travelling allowance and Rs. 29,471 under "Office Contingencies." Of this, a sum of Rs. 16,724 was debited to other Departments on account of works carried out for them at a rate of 10 per cent on actual outlay. The net amount chargeable to the Public Works Department therefore stood at Rs. 22,04,846 and the same was distributed to the three Budgets as noted below :—

	Outlay on works.	Establishment Charges.	Percentages.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Budget	39,08,096	7,52,815	19·3
District Fund Budget	20,90,399	4,76,485	22·7
Provincial Irrigation Fund Budget...	43,31,761	9,75,546	22·0
Total.....	1,03,30,256	22,04,846	21·3

729. It will be observed from the above that the cost of establishment is 21·3 per cent on the total outlay on works. In striking this percentage, outlay to the extent of Rs. 3,53,958 incurred from Palace Funds and cash contributions has not, as usual, been taken into account; otherwise, the percentage would have stood at 20·6.

TOOLS AND PLANT.

730. Rupees. 1,09,941 were expended under this head during the 5 years. Of this, Rs. 1,05,101 were debited to Provincial Funds and the balance to District Funds.

RAILWAYS.

Raising of a loan for the extension of the line of State Railway.

731. As an efficient protection against some of the dangers of recurring famines and as a means of developing the resources of the State, the extension of the line of the State Railway so as to connect it with the Southern Mahratta Railway system with its outlet on the Western Sea Board was necessary, but as the work, which was estimated to cost nearly a crore of rupees, could not be undertaken from the current revenues of the State, either within a reasonable time or without considerable neglect of the claims of numerous other public works of equally vital importance to the State, it was, with the concurrence of the Government of India, decided to raise a loan of the required amount from foreign capitalists. A loan was accordingly raised and the State Railway transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, on 1st July 1886.

Conditions of the loan and the transfer of the State Railway Company to the Southern Marhatta Railway Company.

732 .The following extract from the Dewan's Speech delivered before the Representative Assembly in 1888, succinctly explains the conditions of the loan and transfer :—

"The contract has been concluded by the Secretary of State for India,acting"
"on behalf of the Maharaja of Mysore, and it is to be in force for a period of 46"
"years from the 30th June 1886 to 30th June 1932. Under the guarantee of"
"the Secretary of State, the Company have raised a loan of £ 1,200,000, and the"
"proceeds of this loan (£ 1,224,000 including a premium of 2 per cent) have been"
"paid by the Company to the credit of the Secretary of State. The sum thus paid"
"amounts in Indian currency to Rs. 1,63,82,801, and is intended to be devoted"
"towards the capital cost of the Mysore State Railway, that is to say":—

"Rupees. 68,60,508 towards payment to the Mysore State of the actual"
"capital outlay on the Mysore-Gubbi line up to 30th June 1886,"

"and Rs. 95,22,293 (or such portion of it as may be absolutely necessary)"
"towards expenditure upon the construction and equipment by the Company of the"
"extension from Gubbi to Harihar."

"The entire Railway from Mysore to Harihar is to be worked by the Com-"
"pany as a separate system, distinct from their Railways in British India, and the"
"cost of the management is to be apportioned between the two systems in the"
"proportion of their respective gross earnings. Out of the net earnings of the"
"Mysore system, the Company are to retain for themselves a quarter share,"
"the remaining three-quarters being handed over to the Mysore State. The"
"loan of £ 1,200,000 raised by the Company is not redeemable before 1st March"
"1936, but is redeemable after that date upon a year's previous notice being given."
"Till such redemption, interest upon it at 4 per cent per annum is payable half"
"yearly in London on 1st April and 1st October in each year. As the loan has"
"been taken up upon the guarantee of the Secretary of State, acting on behalf of"
"the Mysore State, there attaches to the latter the obligation to pay interest on it"
"till its redemption. But you will, at the same time, note that there is no obli-"
"gation whatever either on the part of theMysore State or the British Government,"
"to redeem the loan at any time though it is optional to the British Government,"
"and, through the British Government to the Mysore State, to redeem it at any"
"time after 1st March 1936. Under the terms of the contract, the management"
"of the Railway will, on 1st July 1932, be surrendered by the Company to the Secre-"
"tary of State acting on behalf of the Mysore State, and from the date of such sur-"

" render the State will be entitled to work it in any way it deems proper. You will "
" thus see that the arrangement in regard to our State Railway is divisible into two "
" distinct parts which have no necessary connection with each other. First, the "
" State has the obligation to pay interest on the loan and the option to redeem it in "
" due time, and secondly, the Company has the obligation of constructing and "
" managing the Railway for a specified term of years and the right to receive as "
" remuneration for such service, a quarter of net earnings during such term. "

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"During construction, however, we are only called upon to pay interest upon"
"capital actually spent from month to month."

733. Under the above conditions, the S. M. R. Company were put in charge of 140 miles of open railway line—the distance from Mysore to Gubbi—that was then being worked by the State.

The line from Mysore to Gubbi transferred to the S. M. Railway Company.

734. As a consequence of the transfer of the State Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, the greater portion of the staff of the State Railway, with the exception of Mr. Beecher transferred to Bengal, Mr. McHutchin to the Tirhoot State Railway, and Mr. St. John Buchan to the P. W Accounts branch, were transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for employment, on the understanding that the terms and conditions of their service were to be the same as in the Mysore Service and that they were to be responsible for payment to the State of contributions for their pension through the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, who were to enhance their salaries to an extent to enable them to defray their contributions.

Greater portion of the Staff of Railway officials also transferred with the Railway.

735. The State Railway branch of the Public Works Department of the State was merged into that of the P. W. D. General Branch.

State Railway merged into the General Branch, P. W. D.

736. In April 1887, the Bombay Government conveyed the sanction of the Secretary of State to the commencement of the work on the Gubbi-Harihar section (156 miles long) on the understanding that the cost was not to exceed 80 lakhs of rupees. The estimate for this line as eventually fixed in October 1888 was Rs. 79,38,902. The Company accordingly took up the construction of the line as per contract, and on 21st Februry 1889, the section from Harihar to Birur of 79½ miles was opened for traffic. On 5th August of the same year, the Gubbi-Harihar line was linked by His Highness the Maharaja at Tiptur, and on 12th August 1889, the Gubbi-Birur section of 76¾ miles was opened for traffic, thus establishing through metre-gauge Railway communication between the Mysore City and Poona.

Gubbi-Harihar Section.

737, In March 1889, it was agreed with the Bombay Government that the Northern distant signal of the Harihar Station was to be fixed as the new political and Railway boundary between the Mysore State Railway and the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, and the whole cost of the line thence to the centre of the Tunga Bhadra River inclusive of the Tunga Bhadra bridge was to be borne by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, who were to be placed in full control and possession of the tract of Mysore Territory thus transferred, about ½ a mile in length, jurisdiction over the same tract being ceded to the British Government.

The new political and railway boundary between the Mysore State Railway and the S. M. R. Company.

738. The open length of the Railway line being worked by the Company was 296 miles at the close of 1890.

The length of the open line at the close of 1890.

739. The following statement shows the number of miles of metre gauge Railway open for traffic, under construction, and under survey during the period under report :—

Length of the line open for traffic under construction and under Survey.

Years.	Railway Administrative agencies.	Open for traffic. Section. From.	To.	Miles. No.	Under Construction. Section. From.	To.	Miles. No.	Date of Commencement.	Progress.	Date of Completion.	Under Survey. Section. From.	To.	Miles. No.	Date of Commencement.	Progress.	Date of Completion.
1886—87	State	Mysore	Gubbi	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	Banga-lore	Hindu-pur	54½	Aug.85	54½	Feb. 87
	S. M. Ry. Co. ...	do	do	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887—88	State	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	S. M. Ry. Co. ...	Mysore	Gubbi	140	Gubbi	Birur	76¾	Apl. 87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Birur	Harihar	79½									
1888—89	State	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	S. M. Ry. Co. ...	Mysore	Gubbi	140	Gubbi	Birur	76¾	do	79½	Feb. 89	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Birur	Harihar	79½	Birur	Harihar	79½									
1889—90	State	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	S. M. Ry. Co. ...	Myscre	Harihar	296¼	Gubbi	Birur	76¾	do	76¾	Aug.89	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890—91	State	...	...	...	Banga-lore	Hindu-pur	54½	Feb. 91	...	...	Banga-lore	Hindu-pur	51½	...	11	Nov. 90
	S. M. Ry. Co. ...	Mysora	Harihar	296¼	Mysore	Nanjan-gud	15½	Sept.90	...	Oct. 91	Birur	Shi-moga	39	Feb.91	39	June 91

Total Capital outlay on the open line.

740. The following statement shows the total capital outlay on the open line at the end of each year and the percentage which the net earnings bear towards it:—

Years.	Section of line.	Mileage.	Capital Outlay to date.	Net Earnings.	Percentage on Outlay.
			Rs.	Rs.	
1886	Mysore to Gubbi	140	71,35,112	1,92,228	2·69
1887	Do	140	91,36,438	1,42,144	1·56
1888	Do	140	1,25,76,692	1,35,385	1·08
1889	Mysore to Birur	296	1,44,24,093	2,22,033	1·54
1890	Mysore to Harihar	296	1,47,11,610	2,61,701	1·78

Unexpended balance of the loan at the close of 1890-91.

741. The unexpended balance of the English Loan remaining in the hands of the Company at the close of 1890-91, was Rs. 14,82,212.

Expenditure.

742. The following statement shows the expenditure—Capital and Revenue or working expenses—incurred by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on the line of railway under their management during each of the 5 years under report:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure	6,45,766	20,01,326	34,40,254	18,47,401	2,87,517
Revenue or working expenses	2,77,046	3,71,115	4,35,273	6,74,240	9,24,617
Total.....	9,22,812	23,72,441	38,75,527	25,21,641	12,12,134

Receipts from traffic.

743. The following statement shows the receipts from traffic:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passenger	2,90,699	2,95,703	3,19,195	4,32,726	5,57,484
Merchandise	1,70,951	2,10,125	2,42,890	4,48,948	6,19,175
Miscellaneous	7,624	7,431	8,573	14,600	9,659
Total.....	4,69,274	5,13,259	5,70,658	8,96,274	11,86,318

Passenger or coaching traffic.

744. Details regarding passenger or coaching traffic are given below:—

Years.	1st Class.				2nd Class.				3rd Class.				4th Class.				Total.			
	No. of Passengers.	Amount.			No. of Passengers.	Amount.			No. of Passengers.	Amount.			No. of Passengers.	Amount.			No. of Passengers.	Amount.		
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
1886 ...	2,059	10,388	1	6	10,863½	13,314	11	9	223,350	1,13,122	6	9	248,327½	1,33,951	7	0	485,491	2,70,776	11	0
1887 ...	2,629	11,503	13	9	6,749½	11,573	8	9	243,119½	1,29,177	5	9	262,812	1,23,895	10	0	515,310	2,76,150	6	3
1888 ...	2,721	11,034	10	6	5,935	10,295	15	3	...	...	...	...	626,579	2,78,530	8	1	635,235	2,99,861	1	10
1889 ...	3,217½	17,543	8	0	6,837	14,304	4	9	...	...	...	...	785,604	3,64,340	10	4	795,658½	3,96,188	7	1
1890 ...	3,740	18,797	0	3	10,100½	19,253	7	3	...	...	...	...	987,071½	4,62,187	15	4	1,000,912	5,00,238	6	10

N. B.—The above receipts are from passengers only and do not include the amount recovered under the heads "Luggage," "Parcels," "Special train charges," &c., which amounted to Rs. 19,923, 19,553, 19,334, 36,538, and 57,246 respectively, in the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

General Results.

745. The general results of the working of the open line of Railway is shown below :—

Years.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Outstanding and Demands payable at the end of the year.	Surplus Profits at date of submission of accounts.	Amount paid to Company as profit.	Net Receipts credited to the Mysore State.	Interest on Capital Outlay	Net Deficit.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1886 ...	4,39,974	2,77,048	3.5 or 59 p.c.	1,92,228	—25,630	1,90,940	26,347	1,64,593	*2,69,702	1,05,108	
1887 ...	5,13,259	3,71,115	12.17 or 72 ,,	1,42,144	—40,840	1,40,070	35,017	1,05,053	3,30,820	2,25,767	
1888 ...	5,70,658	4,35,273	14.19 or 76 ,,	1,35,385	—56,099	1,34,429	33,608	1,00,821	4,58,120	3,57,299	
1889 ...	8,96,275	6,74,240	7.10 or 75 ,,	2,22,033	—6,849	2,19,962	54,990	1,64,972	5,80,986	4,16,014	
1890 ...	11,86,318	9,24,317	10.13 or 78 ,,	2,61,701	—29,873	2,59,086	64,772	1,94,314	5,77,849	3,83,535	

* Interest for the 1st half of 1886 was only calculated but not paid, as the line was under the Darbar's administration.

746. The following statement gives particulars of the several accidents to trains on the line open for traffic in the Mysore Section of the S. M. Railway, during the years 1886 to 1890, together with the number of passengers and Railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident :—

Accidents to trains.

Particulars of accidents.	1886.				1887.				1888.				1889.				1890.			
	No. of Accidents.	Passengers and others—		Railway servants—	No. of Accidents.	Passengers and others—		Railway servants—	No. of Accidents.	Passengers and others—		Railway servants—	No. of Accidents.	Passengers and others—		Railway servants—	No. of Accidents	Passengers and others—		Railway servants—
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed. Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed. Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed. Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed. Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed. Injured.
1. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	1	...	...	... ...	1	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...
2. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	1	...	2	... ...
3. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	4	...	...	... ...
4. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	1	...	2	... ...
5. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	1	...	...	... 1	...	...	...	... ...
6. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	...	...	... ...	1	...	...	... ...	1	...	...	... ...	3	...	...	... ...	2	...	...	... ...
7. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c. leaving the rails	3	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	1	...	...	... ...	1	...	...	... ...	1	...	...	... ...
8. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	18	...	...	... ...	16	...	...	... ...	14	...	...	... ...	27	...	...	... ...	66	...	...	... ...
9. Do do obstructions do ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	3	...	...	... ...
10. The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	2	...	...	... ...
11. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines ..	4	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	1	...	...	... ...	5	...	...	... ...	16	...	...	... ...
12. Do tyres	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...
13. Do axles	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	1	...	...	... ...
14. Do brake apparatus ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	1	...	...	... ...
15. Do couplings	...	...	...	... ...	2	...	...	3 2	2	...	...	... ...	6	...	...	... ...	6	...	...	... ...
16. Fire in trains	...	...	...	... ...	1	...	...	... ...	4	...	...	... ...	1	...	...	... ...	4	...	...	... ...
17. Other accidents	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	2	...	...	... ...
18. The floodings of portions of permanent way.	...	...	...	... ...	1	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	2	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...
Total.....	27	...	...	... ...	21	...	...	3 2	24	...	...	... ...	47	...	...	... 1	110	...	2	2 ...

747. The following statement shows the number of persons—Passengers and Railway servants—reported as killed or injured on the Mysore Section of the S. M. Railway, during the period under report, from accidents to trains as well as from other causes:—

Persons killed and injured from accidents to railways and other causes.

Years.	Passengers										Railway Servants.																					
	From accidents to trains (*Vide* Statement *supra*.)		From causes other than accidents to trains.								From causes other than accidents to trains.																					
			Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		Other accidents.		Total.		Total Passengers.		From accidents to trains (*Vide* Statement *supra*.)		During shunting operations.		Falling off engines, vans, waggons, &c.		Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work.		Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line.		Whilst coupling or uncoupling waggons.		By falling of lamps, waggon doors, timber, weights, &c.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Total Servants.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1886	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2
1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	4	1
1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	4	4	4	5
1890	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	4
Total	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	5	3	1	1	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	6	12	11	15

748. The number of accidents to trains as well as the number of persons killed or injured naturally rose with the opening of the Harihar Section of the line since August 1889, and in 1890, the former amounted to no less than 110. A very large proportion of them, no less than 66 out of the total number, consisted of trains running over cattle on the line, and this is apparently due

Large proportion of accidents due to the unprotected state of the line.

to the unprotected state of the line (especially of the line from Gubbi to Harihar recently opened) by wire fencing or hedges and the absence of gate-ways at level crossings with gate-keepers to guard them, so as to prevent cattle and men straying on the line at all times without any restraint. Arrangements are being made for the early fencing of the line. Of the remaining accidents, six were due to collisions of trains, 16 to failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines and 6 to failure of couplings.

Persons killed and injured by accidents to Railways.

749. As a result of accidents, 5 persons in all were, during the period in question, killed and five injured; of these, 2 were passengers injured, and the rest, killed and injured, were all Railway Servants. There were no deaths or injuries in 1886 or 1888, as the result of accidents.

Persons killed and injured from causes other than accidents.

750. Besides these, 6 persons were killed and 14 persons injured from causes other than accidents to trains such as falling out of carriages, getting on or off trains, crossing the line, coupling or uncoupling of waggons, &c. Of these, 2 of the injured men were passengers, and the rest both killed and injured were all Railway Servants.

Railway Police.

751. The Railway had no Special Police, the rural Police had charge of the line, and the men deputed for the work were at first 4 Sergeants and 29 Constables. As the line extended, more men were put on this work: at the end of 1890, the force in charge of the line was one Assistant Superintendent of Police, three Inspectors, six Sergeants and Dafadars and 134 Constables.

Cost.

752. The total cost incurred from the date of the transfer of the State Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company up to the close of the year 1890 was Rs. 40,064-5-11, and under the terms of the contract with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, they should contribute $\frac{7}{10}$ ths of this cost.

Staff.

753. The number of European and Eurasian and Native Staff employed on the line during each year is shown below:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
European and Eurasian	57	63	52	643*a*	699*a*
Native	876	959	933	9,996*a*	10,457*a*

N. B.—The figures marked *a* include the Southern Mahratta Railway, outside the Province also.

Programme of works to be executed out of the current revenues of the State.

754. Seeing the importance of opening out the country by means of a net work of railways, the Government made out a programme of works for execution out of the current revenues of the State, among which may be mentioned the following:—

Mysore-Nanjangud Extension.

755. In November 1889, at a meeting at the Residency, Bangaloro, of Sir Charles Elliot, Member of Public Works, the Resident and the Dewan, it was resolved to obtain sanction for the construction of the Mysore-Nanjangud Extension, 15¼ miles in length, by the Agency of the S. M. R. Company, the cost thereof being debited to the unexpended balance of capital, with the S. M. R. Company, raised by them in London for the construction and working of the Mysore-Harihar Railway. It was also at the same time resolved that the further extension of the line up to Gudalur should form one of the works to be taken up by the Darbar.

756. In February 1890, the Bombay Government intimated the sanction of the Secretary of State to the construction of the extension from Mysore to Nanjangud

on an estimate of Rs. 7,73,132, and the work was commenced in July of the same year. In the same month, intimation was received from the Resident that the Nanjangud-Gudalur Railway project commended itself to the Government of Madras, who were prepared to move the Government of India for provision of funds for the construction of 14 miles within its limits, 40 miles lying in the Mysore State.

757. The Extension to Nanjangud has since been completed and opened for traffic on 1st December 1891.

Bangalore-Hindupur Extension.

758. The primary object of the Hindupur Extension is famine protection. No part of the country suffered more severely during the calamity of 1876-78 than the District lying between Dodballapur and the northern frontier of the State, and in considering the conflicting claims of different parts of the Province to Railway Service, this all important fact induced the Government to give priority to a line in the direction of Goribidnur and thence to Hindupur. In addition to this consideration, there is every promise of the line, when linked on to the Madras system *viâ* Dharmavarum and Guntakal, paying in the course of a few years a reasonable rate of interest on the outlay.

759. In February 1887, plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 28,45,208, being Rs. 52,762 per mile, were completed for the construction of a Railway 54 miles in length from Bangalore City Station to the Hindupur frontier, after two alternative routes from Dodbele and from Tumkur had been fully considered and rejected by the Darbar. In March 1889, the Government of India directed that the extension should, if constructed, be on the metre gauge.

760. At the Residency meeting in November 1889 alluded to above, Sir Charles Elliot undertook to obtain sanction for that portion of the Railway lying within State limits to be constructed by the Darbar.

761 In April 1890, the Darbar were informed that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the construction by the Darbar of that part of the Bangalore-Hindupur Railway, lying in the Mysore State, and that the 8 miles lying within British Territory would be undertaken, as soon as funds became available.

762. In November 1890, a new estimate for Rs. 28,70,992* being at the rate of Rs. 55,748 per mile, for 51½ miles, was forwarded to the Resident for sanction of the Secretary of State.

*Includes Rs. 3,69,832 for Rolling Stock since cancelled.

763. This estimate provided for the Extension to take off from the S. M. Railway at Yesvantpur instead of at the Bangalore City Station and also for a re-alignment of the Maklidrug Ghat at a ruling grade of 1 in 89, instead of 1 in 100, and curves of 660 minimum radius instead of 3,000 feet radius, in order to reduce capital cost.

764. In December 1890, the Government of India sanctioned the construction by the Darbar of the Hindupur Extension.

765. The following statement gives the expenditure incurred on this line from the State Funds during the period under report:—

Official Year.	Bangalore-Hindupur Railway.		Remarks.
	Survey.	Construction.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
1886-87	22,039	...	
1887-88	—448	...	
1888-89	...	...	
1889-90	1,541	...	
1890-91	...	53,628	
Total.....	Rs. 76,760		

Kolar Gold Field Railway.

766. As to the line to Kolar Gold Fields, several applications for concession to construct the line were made. In February 1887, Mr. Lavelle, on behalf of a syndicate, associated in London, under the title of the Kolar Gold Field Railway Company, applied to construct a metre gauge railway from Kolar Road *viâ* Kolar Road and Srinivaspur to Rayalpad on the Cuddappa frontier, without guarantee. This proposal was subsequently modified to construct the Railway on the standard gauge from Kolar Road to Madamangalam, a distance of 12 miles, on a guarantee of 4 per cent.

767. Again in December 1887, Sir Roper Lethbridge applied for the concession to construct a loop line from the Madras Railway, 4 miles from the Kamasamudram Station through the Gold Fields to Kolar Road.

768. In November 1888, Mr. G. F. R. Leighton asked for the concession on behalf of Messrs. John Fowler and Co., Leeds and Calcutta to construct a 2′—6″ gauge light Railway along the Kolar Gold Fields feeder road, without guarantee. All these proposals were however declined by the Darbar, who have since taken up as a State work, the project to connect the Madras Railway at Bowringpett, with the Kolar Gold Fields by a broad gauge line.

Birur-Shimoga Extension.

769. In December 1888, alternative lines were reconnoitered.

770. With the sanction of the Government of India, the services of Mr. H. Groves, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, on the establishment of the Public Works Department under the Government of India, were placed at the disposal of the Darbar, for employment on Railway Extensions with effect from the 8th July 1890, and he arrived at Bangalore on the 9th August of the same year.

General.

ANCHE OR LOCAL POST.

771. On 1st April 1889, the Anche or the Provincial Post was amalgamated with the Imperial Postal System, and its management and control, transferred to the Imperial Postal Department. The present report therefore refers to the three years 1886-87 to 1888-89, both inclusive, during which the Anche has been in existence.

Transfer of Anche to the Imperial Postal System.

772. During the period in question, 2 Sub-Anche Offices, and 30 Anche Offices, were newly opened; but 30 Offices were closed, owing chiefly to the inadequate receipts realized therefrom. There were thus at the close of 1888-89, in all, 414 Anche Offices, as against 412 in 1885-86. The total mileage of Anche lines at the close of 1885-86 was 2,433 miles, which was extended to 2,526 miles at the close of 1888-89. Of this number, 140 miles were by rail, and the remaining were runners' lines. The increase was partly due to the reconstitution of the Hassan and Chitaldroog Districts and partly to the opening of new lines, *viz.*; (1) between Kenchammana-Hoskote and Banavasi (for the convenience of the planting community at Manjarabad) (2) between Chennapatam and Arsikere and (3) between Shimoga and Shikarpur.

Increase in the Number of Anche Offices, and in the mileage of Anche lines.

773. The following statement shows the increase in private correspondence, during the three years, as compared with 1885-86:—

Private correspondence.

	Letters		Packets and Newspapers.	Parcels.	Total.
	Registered.	Ordinary.			
1885—86	30,387	14,89,080	76,676	10,146	16,06,289
1886—87	35,601	15,69,313	75,049	11,224	16,91,187
1887—88	40,936	16,10,926	89,388	12,015	17,53,265
1888—89	41,848	16,16,067	92,292	11,903	17,62,110

774. The increase under "Letters" and "Parcels" is evidently due to the progress made by the country in education and trade, and to the facility afforded to the rural population in the transmission of their correspondence by the establishment of Village Anche Offices. The increase under "Newspapers &c," is explained as due to the increased number of periodicals, &c., published in the Province. The increase under "Registered letters" is noteworthy, owing to the fact that the Anche Department granted receipts for every ordinary letter posted, "paid or bearing". The reduction of the Registration fee from 4 to 2 annas in 1881, in assimilation of the British Postal system, has contributed to swell both the number and receipts under this head.

Explanation for the increase.

775. The return of official correspondence is shown below :—

Official correspondence.

	Letters.	Parcels.	Gazettes.	Total.
1885—86	13,76,610	40,439	19,264	14,36,313
1886—87	14,06,761	50,307	21,466	14,78,534
1887—88	15,17,482	70,176	20,519	16,08,177
1888—89	15,22,394	71,152	20,541	16,14,087

776. All official correspondence, parcels and Gazettes were carried on by the late Anche Department free of charge.

777. The following statement shows the number of mis-sent and undelivered letters, during the three years 1886-87 to 1888-89, as compared with 1885-86 ;—

Mis-sent and undelivered letters.

Years.	Mis-sent letters.	Undelivered letters.
1885—86	146	805
1886—87	169	946
1887—88	116	1,503
1888—89	25	1,550

778. With the increase in the total correspondence, the increase in the number of undelivered letters was unavoidable, as the addressees either refused to take delivery of letters addressed to them or they were not found. That such was the case is borne out from the fact that there were no complaints regarding non-delivery.

779. The annexed statement gives the number of covers interchanged between the Imperial Post and the Mysore Anche, under arrangements that were in force at the close of 1885-86 :—

Covers interchanged between the Mysore Anche and the Imperial Post.

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89
Sent to Imperial Post Office for delivery	2,19,627	2,46,553	2,99,393	3,01,871
Received from Imperial Post Office for delivery in Mysore ...	3,66,563	4,00,385	4,61,860	4,69,252
Sent back as undelivered to the Imperial Post ...	10,950	12,250	13,461	Not available.

780. It will be seen from the above that there has been an increase in the number of covers interchanged with the Imperial Post, due doubtless, among

other causes, to the influx of people from outside Mysore, in connection with the Railway extension and the working of the Gold Fields and to increase of trade.

781. The total number of covers dealt with by the Department was as follows :—

Total number of Covers dealt with by the Department.

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Chargeable covers...	16,91,187	17,53,265	17,62,110
Service covers	14,78,534	16,08,177	16,14,087
Covers exchanged with the Imperial Post Office ...	6,46,938	7,61,253	7,71,123
Total.....	38,16,659	41,22,695	41,47,320

782. Thirty-two complaints were preferred by the public in 1886-87 against the Anche Department, of which three related to loss of currency notes enclosed in registerd covers. In 1887-88, the number of complaints fell to 16, of which 3 related to the abstraction of currency notes and one to that of a document; the offenders in the former 3 cases were traced and punished. In 1888-89, the number of complaints further decreased by 6, being 10 in that year, of which two related to the abstraction of currency notes.

Complaints against the Anche Department.

783. In 1887-88, there were two highway robberies of the Anche Mail on the Bangalore-Nundydroog line. The contents of the mail bags were valued at Rs. 1,420—0—9. The offenders were not traced.

Robberies of Mail.

784. The working of the Department financially is shown below :—

Financial working of the Department.

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Receipts including official postage	2,03,867	2,23,887	2,37,257	2,42,207
Receipts excluding official postage	65,261	67,965	74,336	76,206
Disbursements	1,26,684	1,27,842	1,35,676	1,36,929
Net revenue including official postage	77,183	96,045	1,01,582	1,05,287
Net deficit if official postage is excluded	61,423	59,878	61,340	60,714

785. It will be seen from the above that the Department has been more than self supporting, if the postage on official correspondence be taken into account.

786. "Anche" or the Local Post was an old standing institution which did its work very well in times past. The British postal system in the surrounding Districts of the Madras Presidency which also, about forty years back, was almost identical with the Mysore Anche, rapidly developed into what it is now, while the latter kept to its old crude and unwieldy system. The inconvenience was great to Mysore in consequence; there were two remedies open for adoption; one was to change the whole machinery and form a Department exactly the same as in British India, the other was to hand over the management of the Post to Gov

Transfer of Anche to the Imperial Postal system.

ernment of India to form part of the British India Postal system. The former was, after anxious consideration given up in favor of the latter in the year 1889; experience of 4 years confirms the soundness of the decision.

787. The terms under which the transfer was sanctioned are:

(1) that the whole Postal expenditure in Mysore be borne by the British Government;

and

(2) that the whole of the official correspondence of the State be carried within the limits of Mysore, free of any cost to the Durbar.

788. The transfer in a financial point of view is a success; the result being a saving annually of 60,000 rupees to the State.

The transfer a success in a financial point of view.

V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Revenue.

789. The statement below shows the Demand, Collection and Balance of Revenue in each of the years 1886-87 to 1890-91 and compares the average under each head with the average for the 1st quinquennium or previous 5 years:—

Demand, Collection and Balance.

Years.	Opening Balance.	Demand.	Total.	Collection.	Remission.	Outstanding Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	The slight difference between the figures in col. 2 and those in col. 7 is due to subsequent correction of errors.
1886-87 ...	29,16,007	1,27,70,908	1,56,86,915	1,32,50,065	1,76,276	22,60,574	
1887-88 ..	22,57,122	1,33,33,199	1,55,90,321	1,35,61,853	65,976	19,62,492	
1888-89 ...	19,62,505	1,34,61,846	1,54,24,351	1,35,67,998	1,10,262	17,46,091	
1889-90 ...	17,46,229	1,43,35,212	1,60,81,441	1,48,07,907	59,638	12,13,896	
1890-91 ...	12,13,987	1,48,09,749	1,60,23,736	1,49,47,372	82,377	9,93,987	
Average...	**20,19,170**	**1,37,42,132·3**	**1,57,61,352·8**	**1,40,27,039**	**93,905·3**	**16,35,408**	
Average for the previous 5 years ...	**22,18,964·8**	**1,12,50,624·4**	**1,34,69,589·2**	**1,09,73,637·4**	**1,61,319·4**	**23,28,332**	

790. The statement indicates general prosperity, steady increase in the 'Demand,' better collections, comparatively small remissions on the whole, and gradually diminishing balance at the end of each year. The average increase in the annual Demand and Collection was 22·1 and 27·7 per cent respectively above the average of the 1st quinquennium.

791. The following comparative statement exhibits the demand under various sources for the 5 years under report, as also the averages for the two quinquennia :—

Demand under various sources of revenue.

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Average for the 5 years.	Average for the 1st Quinquennium or the previous 5 years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	81,78,534	81,67,505	83,86,724	87,22,421	87,67,972	**84,44,631·2**	**73,89,221·8**
Forest	10,12,554	11,46,755	9,87,003	13,53,432	15,04,506	**12,00,850·0**	**7,11,809·4**
Abkari (including Opium Revenue) ...	14,98,117	18,39,116	19,38,684	20,65,106	23,22,472	**19,32,699·0**	**12,81,139·4**
Assessed taxes	3,19,345	3,23,771	3,34,462	3,38,593	3,30,901	**3,29,414·4**	**2,83,072·4**
Customs (Sayer)	4,36,669	4,11,276	4,08,187	4,15,250	3,88,615	**4,11,999·4**	**3,62,142·8**
Salt pans	24,951	21,755	27,872	29,545	24,000	**25,624·6**	**20,513·6**
Stamps	5,15,995	5,05,525	5,55,717	5,92,774	5,79,857	**5,49,973·6**	**4,70,022·2**
Post Office	68,007	74,299	76,206	2,108	1,607	**44,445·4**	**59,747·6**
Law and Justice	1,02,470	1,17,360	1,15,908	1,30,350	1,27,608	**1,18,739·2**	**1,04,990·4**
Police	3,860	4,004	4,128	3,845	3,548	**3,877·0**	**5,481·2**
Public Works	29,667	40,061	62,778	37,068	45,914	**43,097·6**	**21,701·8**
Mint	2,05,011	4,933	...	211	26	**42,036·2**	**22,328·8**
Miscellaneous	2,62,260	3,98,588	4,57,732	4,64,935	5,79,974	**4,32,697·8**	**1,82,147·0**
Total ...	1,26,57,440	1,30,54,948	1,33,55,401	1,41,55,638	1,46,77,000	**1,35,80,085·4**	**1,09,14,318·4**
Railway Receipts	1,13,468	2,78,250	1,06,445	1,79,574	1,32,749	**1,62,097·4**	**3,20,293·0**
Profit and Loss on Tumkur Railway loan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**16,013·0**
Grand Total ...	1,27,70,908	1,33,33,198	1,34,61,846	1,43,35,212	1,48,09,749	**1,37,42,182·8**	**1,12,50,624·4**

792. The land revenue demand, which in 1875-76 stood at 73¾ lakhs, went down to 64 lakhs and 35 thousand in 1876-77, owing to the unprecedented famine of that year, and in 1880-81, the year preceding the Rendition, it was Rs. 69,31,132. The improvement since then has been steady, though it received a slight check from the drought of 1884-85, after which year, however, it has continued uninterrupted. At the close of the period under report, the land revenue demand stood at a little more than 87½ lakhs, which shows an increase of 13¾ lakhs over the demand in 1875-76. Of the total increase, very nearly 11 lakhs were under 'Raiyatwar' or 'Money Assessment,' and the remainder, under other heads.

Land Revenue Demand.

793. Demand under 'Land Revenue' was as usual the highest item in each year of the quinquennium and was 64·0, 61·2, 62·3, 60·8 and 59·2 per cent respectively of the total 'Revenue Demand' in the 5 years. The next item was the '*Excise*' with the following percentages:—

Percentages of demand under various items to the total demand.

1886-87	...	...	11·7 per cent of the total Demand.
1887-88	...	...	13·7 do do
1888-89	...	...	14·4 do do
1889-90	...	...	14·4 do do
1890-91	...	...	15·7 do do

'*Forest*' came next with an average demand of Rs. 12,00,850, being 8·7 per cent of the total demand: then '*Stamps*' with an average of Rs. 5,49,973·6 (4·0 per cent of the total demand); the item '*Miscellaneous*,' with average of Rs. 4,32,697·8 and 3·1 per cent of the total demand; the '*Assessed taxes*,' '*Sayer*' and '*Railway*' with averages of Rs. 3,29,414·4, Rs. 4,11,999·4, Rs. 1,62,097·4 and percentages of 2·3, 2·9, 1·1 respectively, and then the remaining minor items all put together, with an average of Rs. 2,77,820·0 and 2·0 per cent of the entire demand.

794. The items Excise, Stamps, Forest and Railway are dealt with separately.

795. The next statement shows the fluctuations under the various heads of 'Land Revenue':—

Fluctuations under various heads of Land Revenue.

Items.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Average.	Average of the 1st Quinquennium.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Money Assessment ...	73,70,684	74,43,284	75,50,695	77,50,062	78,17,906	**75,86,526**	**66,83,140**
Batayi or Division of Crops.	11,988	3,949	1,704	2,185	820	**4,129**	**18,524**
Pasture Lands ...	1,33,819	1,39,260	1,38,284	1,41,058	1,36,977	**1,37,875**	**1,24,756**
Kayamgutta villages, Lightly assessed whole Inam villages, Jodi on Minor Inams	4,68,730	4,59,207	4,65,817	4,65,679	4,72,829	**4,66,452**	**4,35,615**
Sale proceeds of Government lands, &c.... ...	89,881	68,237	1,15,133	1,52,289	97,452	**1,04,598**	**10,990**
Royalty and Kandayam on Mining Leases ...	46,991	26,233	1,03,903	1,96,638	2,34,341	**1,21,621**	**18,456**
Miscellaneous ...	1,63,715	1,42,660	1,31,576	1,47,854	1,44,301	**1,46,021**	**1,60,401**
Total ...	82,85,808	82,82,830	85,07,112	88,55,765	89,04,626	**85,67,228**	**74,51,620**
Deduct $\frac{1}{17}$ of the assessment on account of wet lands in surveyed Taluks credited to Irrigation Cess Fund	1,07,274	1,15,325	1,20,388	1,33,344	1,36,654	**1,22,597**	**62,398**
Net Land Revenue ...	81,78,534	81,67,505	83,86,724	87,22,421	87,67,972	**84,44,631**	**73,89,221**

796. The increase in the first item '*Money Assessment*' will be discussed further on: the gradual fall under '*Batayi*' was to be expected, the Settlement Department introducing money assessment in lieu of the old system of division of crops: no great variation under '*Pasture*' is visible: "demand" against "*Kayamgutta*" and "*Inam*" villages is mostly fixed, and the slight variations were due to settlement of '*Beriz*' by the Settlement and Survey Departments. Increase under '*Sale proceeds of Government Lands*' was in the coffee Districts and in tracts where valuable irrigable lands were sold and competition was great. '*Royalty on Mines, &c.*' increased, due to development of Gold Mining industry, and the last item '*Miscellaneous*' made up chiefly of '*Village Amarayi*' or fruit trees, 'Collections on account of lands cultivated but not included in *Jamabandi*', 'Collections of concealed cultivation,' 'Fees collected on lime-stone kilns' and 'Additional assessment charged on land cultivated without orders,' calls for no remarks.

Details of Land Revenue of 1890-91 compared with that of 1880-81.

797. The appended table compares the details of the Land Revenue at the end of the 2nd quinquennial period with what it was at the Rendition :—

	1890-91.	1880-81.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Raiyatwar or Money Assessment exclusive of Irrigation cess	76,81,252	62,07,592	**+14,73,660**
Coffee Halat	...	33,611	—33,611
Batayi	820	24,196	—23,376
Inam	4,72,829	4,43,639	**+29,190**
Pasture	1,36,977	1,02,531	**+34,446**
Sale proceeds of Government lands, &c.	97,452	3,306	**+94,146**
Royalty, &c., on Gold Mines	2,34,341	...	**+2,34,341**
Miscellaneous	1,44,301	1,16,257	**+28,044**
Total.....	87,67,972	69,31,132	**+18,36,840**

Variations, causes for.

798. Of the total increase observed as above under 'raiyatwar' or Money Assessment, Rs. 7,52,941 is the net increase due to extension of cultivation, Rs. 6,28,654 is the amount of increase in Talukas into which the Survey Settlement was newly introduced and Rs. 1,39,946 is due to coffee settlement and *shraya* on gardens, while Rs. 47,881 represents a net decrease due to other causes, such as resumption of Inams, lands left waste by deaths, desertion, &c., leaving Rs. 14,73,660 as the net increase. The decrease under coffee is nominal, as owing to the substitution of an acreage assessment in lieu of the halat duty in 1881-82, the assessment on these lands is included under Raiyatwar.' The other items call for no remarks.

799. Particulars under 'Money Assessment' are detailed in the following statement:—

Particulars under Money Assessment.

	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		Average.		Average of the 1st Quinquennium.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Dry ...	4,065,752	33,31,895	4,211,523	34,16,954	4,338,440	34,93,204	4,466,149	35,95,246	4,526,092	36,47,889	**4,321,591**	**34,97,038**	**3,476,283**	**29,46,766**
Wet ...	650,259	25,32,469	638,211	24,72,390	642,985	24,83,448	658,219	25,50,923	658,978	25,64,065	**649,730**	**25,20,659**	**603,781**	**23,27,260**
Sugar-cane ...	15,852	90,882	22,332	1,15,638	23,678	1,19,547	23,614	1,27,403	24,187	1,22,179	**21,933**	**1,15,129**	**17,361**	**1,18,429**
Mulberry ...	6,604	25,219	8,802	35,895	9,244	37,829	8,724	35,189	8,887	35,673	**8,452**	**33,961**	**6,634**	**26,107**
Garden ...	222,736	12,43,703	226,297	12,55,442	228,191	12,64,438	233,236	12,85,257	235,597	12,93,646	**229,211**	**12,68,497**	**205,295**	**11,71,504**
Coffee ...	137,329	1,44,064	136,120	1,44,663	139,435	1,50,263	145,136	1,54,345	146,677	1,52,713	**140,939**	**1,49,209**	**140,877**	**90,382**
Cinchona ...	99	149	99	149	99	149	99	149	99	149	**99**	**149**	**99**	**89**
Cardamom ...	2,036	1,618	2,038	1,496	2,058	1,530	2,070	1,537	2,070	1,576	**2,054**	**1,551**	**1,151**	**1,282**
Total.....	5,100,666	73,69,999	5,245,422	74,42,627	5,384,130	75,50,408	5,537,247	77,50,049	5,602,587	78,17,890	**5,374,010**	**75,86,193**	**4,451,250**	**66,83,140**

800. '*Dry*' cultivation forms, as it always did, the largest item, being 80·4 per cent of the occupied area; while the '*Wet*' area, including under it '*Sugar-cane*' was 12·4 per cent: the increase under '*Dry*' was due, it may be said, to good rain-fall; how much of the increase under '*Wet*' was due to the same cause (good rains filling old irrigation tanks amply and in time) and how much to extension of irrigation (excavation of new tanks, enlargement of old ones, and extension of irrigational channels drawn from perennial rivers), it is not possible to state. Statistics as accurate as possible are under collection. Area under '*Sugar-cane*' has not increased much, though the demand for jaggory is great in Mysore as well as outside; '*Mulberry*' cultivation is encouraging, though it is not to be relied upon, success being dependent on the health of the silk worms. "*Coffee*" may be said to have done its almost best, the best land as to soil and situation having been all taken up. '*Cinchona*' and '*Cardamom*' are small items, and as revenue yielding items, quite stationary. Under '*Garden*,' there is not much improvement; probably like coffee the best lands have been taken up. Considerable inducements were held out in the years 1887 and 1888 to bring fresh lands under garden cultivation; there was however no visible improvement.

801. The next statement shows the increase or decrease under 'dry,' 'wet' and 'sugar-cane' in each District for the 10 years 1881-91:—

Particulars of increase or decrease under dry, wet and sugar-cane for the 10 years 1881-91.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Years.	Dry.		Wet.		Sugar-cane.	
	Extent.	Amount.	Extent.	Amount.	Extent.	Amount.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1881-82 ...	357,101	4,60,800	31,001	1,53,689	699	7,789
1882-83 ...	450,255	5,27,783	36,079	1,75,664	535	5,983
1883-84 ...	463,715	5,41,138	38,957	1,91,857	514	5,947
1884-85 ...	463,518	5,40,258	38,082	1,83,603	519	6,179
1885-86 ...	483,502	5,59,842	41,259	2,00,722	395	5,402
Average ...	**443,618**	**5,25,964**	**37,075**	**1,81,107**	**532**	**6,260**
1886-87 ...	444,309	5,50,509	42,435	2,17,734	246	3,103
1887-88 ...	450,208	5,56,024	39,146	1,97,678	2,064	13,224
1888-89 ...	454,718	5,60,984	39,275	1,98,506	2,090	13,541
1889-90 ...	462,744	5,70,533	40,242	2,04,148	2,383	13,743
1890-91 ...	469,965	5,80,219	41,153	2,09,308	2,300	13,271
Average...	**456,389**	**5,63,654**	**40,450**	**2,05,475**	**1,817**	**11,376**

KOLAR DISTRICT.

Years.	Dry.		Wet.		Sugar-cane.	
	Extent.	Amount.	Extent.	Amount.	Extent.	Amount.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1881-82 ...	212,923	3,60,335	38,905	2,12,163	7,067	82,959
1882-83 ...	233,077	3,91,086	41,828	2,30,940	6,810	79,654
1883-84 ...	247,503	4,03,823	45,412	2,52,018	5,870	68,334
1884-85 ..	248,868	4,06,733	44,307	2,45,216	5,892	68,765
1885-86 ...	273,619	4,29,673	46,136	2,57,971	3,824	41,149
Average...	**243,198**	**3,98,330**	**43,317**	**2,39,661**	**5,892**	**68,172**
1886-87 ...	283,550	4,34,535	46,526	2,59,471	3,902	42,166
1887-88 ..	306,079	4,50,257	43,570	2,36,690	7,925	56,947
1888-89 ...	302,010	4,44,937	42,170	2,29,403	8,265	59,443
1889-90 ...	314,140	4,69,301	43,634	2,39,759	8,541	58,930
1890-91 ...	333,134	4,95,228	43,815	2,42,681	8,177	52,130
Average...	**307,783**	**4,58,852**	**43,943**	**2,41,601**	**7,362**	**53,923**

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

1881-82 ...	414,168	3,17,117	33,200	1,50,444	18	193
1882-83 ...	1,002,642	5,02,823	51,995	1,92,873	199	676
1883-84 ...	1,070,335	5,29,236	58,295	2,20,677	...	...
1884-85 ...	1,063,624	5,29,144	54,129	1,96,277	...	...
1885-86 ...	1,126,384	5,61,477	60,582	2,19,992	...	...
Average...	**935,430**	**4,87,959**	**51,640**	**1,96,052**	**43**	**173**
1886-87 ...	661,368	4,25,471	52,405	2,16,776	379	1,629
1887-88 ...	692,652	4,38,605	48,103	1,95,892	25	183
1888-89 ...	691,754	4,41,975	50,053	2,04,329	93	729
1889-90 ...	716,146	4,57,134	53,745	2,20,290	103	589
1890-91 ...	722,639	4,57,862	52,172	2,16,314	123	629
Average ..	**696,912**	**4,44,209**	**51,296**	**2,10,720**	**144**	**752**

MYSORE DISTRICT.

1881-82 ...	607,051	5,25,389	62,363	3,31,179	241	1,556
1882-83 ...	812,020	7,87,743	89,798	4,88,247	260	1,663
1883-84 ...	866,446	8,15,476	95,911	5,08,620	260	1,663
1884-85 ...	951,925	8,55,963	102,015	5,14,747	260	1,663
1885-86 ...	1,041,763	9,15,926	107,914	5,62,044	250	1,599
Average...	**855,841**	**7,80,099**	**91,600**	**4,80,967**	**254**	**1,629**
1886-87 ...	899,415	7,57,559	89,474	4,77,073	212	1,600
1887-88 ...	930,542	7,88,000	89,759	4,82,748	192	1,486
1888-89 ...	1,013,536	8,40,114	90,067	4,76,499	192	1,486
1889-90 ...	1,041,306	8,61,501	93,055	4,96,277	1,704	12,652
1890-91 ...	1,042,783	8,62,545	93,766	5,02,049	1,785	12,883
Average...	**985,516**	**8,21,944**	**91,224**	**4,86,929**	**817**	**6,021**

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Years.	Dry.		Wet.		Sugar-cane.	
	Extent.	Amount.	Extent.	Amount.	Extent.	Amount.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		
1881-82 ...	321,742	3,97,933	72,258	3,86,302	Information under this head is not furnished separately, the extent being included probably under wet.	
1882-83 ...	...	...	...	...		
1883-84 ...	...	...	...	...		
1884-85 ...	...	...	...	...		
1885-86 ...	...	...	...	...		
1886-87 ...	418,344	4,05,394	96,918	3,88,515	...	...
1887-88 ...	423,471	4,09,594	96,401	3,86,580	...	...
1888-89 ...	429,468	4,15,236	97,405	3,90,730	...	...
1889-90 ...	440,227	4,25,807	98,279	3,94,808	...	...
1890-91 ...	448,395	4,33,781	99,214	3,98,943	...	...
Average.....	**431,981**	**4,17,962**	**97,643**	**3,91,995**	...	...

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1881-82 ...	312,641	2,13,490	207,599	6,12,959	7,263	28,424
1882-83 ...	472,294	3,21,070	209,206	6,21,031	6,528	24,854
1883-84 ...	480,345	3,25,222	211,113	6,17,360	10,908	45,672
1884-85 ...	482,476	3,28,998	215,412	6,29,507	10,359	38,449
1885-86 ...	496,665	3,40,383	209,904	6,21,409	10,022	38,075
Average...	**448,884**	**3,05,832**	**210,646**	**620,453**	**9,016**	**35, 095**
1886-87 ...	330,232	2,36,318	206,941	6,18,513	9,138	32,669
1887-88 ...	331,592	2,34,474	206,651	6,20,552	8,537	30,902
1888-89 ...	335,738	2,36,843	207,184	6,25,818	9,447	30,135
1889-90 ...	339,799	2,40,578	209,831	6,28,809	8,396	31,328
1890-91 ...	340,507	2,41,415	209,243	6,27,266	9,527	34,796
Average.....	**3,35,574**	**2,37,926**	**207,970**	**6,24,192**	**9,009**	**31,966**

KADUR DISTRICT.

1881-82 ...	202,360	1,71,404	95,568	3,04,652	1,091	4,572
1882-83 ...	354,892	3,29,894	160,708	5,70,056	1,343	4,992
1883-84 ...	368,598	3,37,609	165,639	5,76,597	1,661	7,817
1884-85 ...	371,729	3,40,809	163,540	5,62,851	1,958	8,925
1885-86 ...	388,128	3,53,571	167,190	5,79,680	1,805	8,270
Average...	**337,141**	**3,06,657**	**150,529**	**5,18,767**	**1,571**	**6,915**
1886-87 ...	201,143	1,67,435	95,165	2,98,998	1,295	6,115
1887-88 ...	207,364	1,71,894	96,109	3,03,452	697	3,140
1888-89 ...	211,917	1,75,436	96,628	3,04,316	1,074	5,736
1889-90 ...	217,811	1,79,479	97,350	3,08,758	919	4,138
1890-91 ...	220,433	1,81,693	97,683	3,10,296	731	3,114
Average.....	**211,738**	**1,75,187**	**96,587**	**3,05,164**	**943**	**4,448**

CHITALDROOG DISTRICT.

Years.	Dry.		Wet.		Sugar-cane.	
	Extent.	Amount.	Extent.	Amount.	Extent.	Amount.
	Acres	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
	739,106	3,11,686	22,601	64,875	257	925
1881-82 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882-83 .	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883-84 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884-85 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1885-86 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	827,391	3,54,674	20,395	54,989	680	3,600
1887-88 ...	869,615	3,68,106	18,472	48,798	2,892	9,756
1888-89 ...	899,299	3,77,679	20,203	53,847	2,517	8,477
1889-90 ...	933,976	3,90,913	22,083	58,074	1,568	6,023
1890-91 ...	948,236	3,95,146	21,932	57,208	1,544	5,356
Average.....	**895,703**	**3,77,304**	**20,617**	**54,583**	**1,840**	**6,642**

TOTAL

1881-82 ...	3,167,092	27,58,154	5,63,494	22,16,263	16,636	1,26,418
1882-83 ...	3,325,180	28,60,399	589,614	22,78,811	15,675	1,17,822
1883-84 ...	3,496,942	29,52,504	615,327	23,67,129	19,213	1,29,433
1884-85 ...	3,582,140	30,01,905	617,485	23,32 201	18,988	1,23,981
1885-86 ...	3,810,061	31,60,872	632,985	24,41,818	16,296	94,495
Average... ..	**3,476,283**	**29,46,766**	**603,781**	**23,27,244**	**17,361**	**1,18,429**
1886-87 ...	4,065,752	33,31,895	650,259	25,32,469	15,852	90,882
1887-88 ...	4,211,523	34,16,954	638,211	24,72,390	22,332	1,15,638
1888-89 ...	4,338,440	34,93,204	642,985	24,83,448	23,678	1,19,547
1889-90 ...	4,466,149	35,95,246	658,219	25,50,923	23,614	1,27,403
1890-91 ...	4,526,092	36,47,889	658,978	25,64,065	24,187	1,22,179
Average	**4,321,591**	**34,97,038**	**649,730**	**25,20,659**	**21,933**	**1,15,129**

802. Examining the figures *Districtwar* and comparing the averages of the 1st five years with the averages of the 2nd five years, it will be seen that the average increase under *dry* in the Bangalore District is Rs. 37,690, under *wet*, Rs. 24,368, while under *sugar-cane*, it is Rs. 5,116. The area under this more valuable crop has increased rapidly, which is very gratifying. The Kolar figures show very little improvement under *wet*, a fall under *sugar-cane* and a rise undry *dry* of more than ½ a lakh. The Tumkur District has not been prosperous. The *dry* cultivation has fallen considerably in the second quinquennium; the *wet* has but slightly improved, while the *sugar-cane* area is but 144 acres for the entire District, it is probable that a large extent of *sugar-cane* has been included under wet. In the Mysore District there is an increase under all the three heads, though under *wet*, it is barely six thousand rupees. Similar comparison of figures for the Hassan District is not possible, as that District abolished in 1882 was reconstituted in 1886: the area and assessment under *sugar-cane* is omitted in the returns of this District; the Deputy Commissioner will see that the omission does not occur in future annual reports the increase under *dry* is fair, and under *wet*, but poor. The Shimoga District shows considerable fall in the area and assessment under *dry*, smaller area but a higher revenue under *wet*, and under *sugar-cane* also, smaller area (9,009 against 9,016, difference 7 acres) but camparatively very great fall in the assessment (31,966 rupees against 35,095), showing that either the figures are inaccurate or the land under *sugar-cane* in the second quinquennium was inferior to that of the 1st quinquennium. The Kadur District of the first five years included the Hassan District, and the figures therefore stand very high as compared with those of the years 1886-1891: in these years, there was under *dry* and *wet*, a fair increase, while under *sugar-cane*, there was little or no improvement, rather otherwise: the extremely dry District of Chitaldroog shows as usual and as in other parts of the state in general, increase under *dry*, little or no increase under *wet*, but very substantial increase under *sugar-cane*, which probably accounts for the stationary figures under wet-paddy.

Particulars as to wet cultivation during the 10 years 1881-91.

803. The following statement shows particulars of *wet* cultivation by Districts, as also the amount spent on Irrigation works, during the ten years ending 31st March 1891;—

	Under Tanks.		Under Channels.		Other Sources.		Total Wet.		Amount spent on Irrigation Works.			
	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Original. Rs.	Repairs. Rs.	Minor Tanks Restoration. Scheme. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1880-81	**12,392**	**68,530**	**1**	**8**	**15,624**	**67,772**	**28,017**	**1,36,310**	...	...	...	...
1881-82	11,297	62,879	1	8	19,703	90,802	31,001	1,53,689	4,155	25,107	...	29,262
1882-83	11,489	63,639	1	4	24,589	1,12,021	36,079	1,75,664	374	14,423	...	14,797
1883-84	12,054	66,724	1	4	26,902	1,25,129	38,957	1,91,857	141	10,846	...	10,987
1884-85	12,011	65,721	1	4	26,070	1,17,878	38,082	1,83,603	8,171	19,874	...	28,045
1885-86	12,556	69,921	1	4	28,702	1,30,797	41,259	2,00,722	50,054	24,467	...	74,521
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,895	94,717	...	1,57,612
Average.....	**11,881**	**65,776**	**1**	**5**	**25,193**	**1,15,326**	**37,075**	**1,81,107**	...	...	...	...
1886-87	9,036	51,228	..	...	33,399	1,66,506	42,435	2,17,734	56,017	10,316	...	66,333
1887-88	33,321	1,74,066	17	50	5,808	23,562	39,146	1,97,678	72,320	10,819	..	83,139
1888-89	33,590	1,75,492	17	50	5,668	22,964	39,275	1,98,506	64,096	10,278	4,130	78,504
1889-90	34,379	1,79,812	17	50	5,846	24,286	40,242	2,04,148	67,517	7,456	7,790	82,763
1890-91	35,276	1,84,913	17	50	5,860	24,345	41,153	2,09,308	77,963	12,136	5,074	95,173
Total.. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,37,913	51,005	16,994	4,05,912
Average	**29,120**	**1,53,102**	**14**	**40**	**11,316**	**52,333**	**40,450**	**2,05,475**	...	...	...	...
Total amount spent on Irrigation Works.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**4,00,808**	**1,45,722**	**16,994**	**5,63,524**

	Under Tanks.		Under Channels.		Other Sources.		Total Wet.		Amount spent on Irrigation Works.			
	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Original. Rs.	Repairs. Rs.	Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1880-81	**49,857**	**1,94,819**	**1,670**	**5,444**	**2,634**	**7,047**	**54,161**	**2,07,310**	...	...	...	...
1881-82	Inofrmation not available.						55,801	2,15,319	1,509	62,007	..	63,516
1882-83	46,781	1,77,404	1,674	5,349	3,540	10,120	51,995	1,92,873	...	44,401	...	44,401
1883-84	Information not available.						58,295	2,20,677	...	73,536	...	73,536
1884-85	Do		do				54,129	1,96,277	4,234	89,173	...	93,407
1885-86	Do		do				60,582	2,19,992	96,114	48,959	...	1,45,073
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,857	3,18,076	...	4,19,933
Average.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	**56,160**	**2,09,027**	...	...	...	...
1886-87	62,641	2,39,381	2,728	9,666	7,431	22,718	72,800	2,71,765	1,18,552	40,612	...	1,59,164
1887-88	56,068	2,11,395	2,675	9,437	7,832	23,858	66,575	2,44,690	1,28,338	23,641	...	1,51,979
1888-89	59,492	2,24,427	2,747	9,600	8,017	24,149	70,256	2,58,176	1,72,357	21,745	11,992	2,06,074
1889-90	64,880	2,44,177	2,875	10,051	8,073	24,136	75,828	2,78,364	1,88,476	9,383	12,515	2,10,374
1890-91	63,391	2,40,109	2,872	10,038	7,841	23,375	74,104	2,73,522	1,71,033	22,940	5,280	1,99,253
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,78,736	1,18,321	29,787	9,26,844
Average.....	**61,294**	**2,31,898**	**2,779**	**9,758**	**7,839**	**23,647**	**71,912**	**2,65,303**	...	...	...	...
Total amount spent on Irrigation Works.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**8,80,593**	**4,36,397**	**29,787**	**13,46,777**

	Under Tanks.		Under Channels.		Other Sources.		Total Wet.		Amount spent on Irrigation Works.			
	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Original. Rs.	Repairs. Rs.	Minor Tanks Restoration. Scheme. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1880-81	30,412	1,39,374	..	...	449	1,895	30,861	1,41,269	...	...	...	...
1881-82	30,702	1,40,912	...	...	2,498	532	33,200	1,50,444	778	48,230	...	49,008
1882-83	Information not available.						51,995	1,92,873	...	44,401	...	44,401
1883-84	Do do						58,295	2,20,677	...	73,536	...	73,536
1884-85	Do do						54,129	1,96,277	4,234	72,953	...	77,187
1885-86	Do do						60,582	2,19,992	86,990	33,553	...	1,20,543
Total.....	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	92,002	2,72,673	...	3,64,675
Average.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,640	1,96,052	...	...	...	...
1886-87	45,387	1,92,828	806	3,524	6,212	20,424	52,405	2,16,776	94,925	17,838	...	1,12,763
1887-88	40,688	1,70,952	800	3,383	6,61	21,557	48,103	1,95,892	89,883	17,443	...	1,07,326
1888-89	42,532	1,79,284	783	3,337	6,738	21,708	50,053	2,04,329	1,22,888	13,553	10,096	1,46,537
1889-90	45,959	1,94,628	830	3,578	6,956	22,084	53,745	2,20,290	1,37,313	7,695	9,336	1,54,344
1890-91	44,627	1,91,437	821	3,555	6,724	21,322	52,172	2,16,314	1,15,173	20,169	3,247	1,38,589
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,60,182	76,698	22,679	6,59,559
Average	43,839	1,85,825	808	3,476	6,649	21,419	51,296	2,10,720	...	...	...	...
Total amount spent on Irrigation Works.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,52,184	3,49,371	22,679	10,24,234

CHITALDROOG INDEPENDENTLY.

	Under Tanks.		Under Channels.		Other Sources.		Total Wet.		Amount spent on Irrigation Works.			
	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Original. Rs.	Repairs. Rs.	Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1880-81	**19,445**	**55,445**	**1,070**	**5,442**	**2,185**	**5,152**	**23,300**	**66,041**	...	...	...	...
1881-82	17,716	50,799	1,719	5,522	3,166	8,554	22,601	64,875	731	13,777	...	14,508
1882-83	Merged in Tumkur District.											
1883-84												
1884-85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,220	...	16,220
1885-86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,124	15,406	...	24,530
Total... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,855	45,403	...	55,258
1886-87	17,254	46,553	1,922	6,142	1,219	2,294	20,395	54,989	23,627	22,774	...	46,401
1887-88	15,380	40,443	1,875	6,054	1,217	2,301	18,472	48,798	38,455	6,198	...	44,653
1888-89	16,960	45,143	1,964	6,263	1,279	2,441	20,203	53,847	49,449	8,192	1,896	59,537
1889-90	18,921	49,549	2,045	6,473	1,117	2,052	22,083	58,074	51,163	1,688	3,179	56,030
1890-91	18,764	48,672	2,051	6,483	1,117	2,053	21,932	57,208	55,860	2,771	2,033	60,664
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,18,554	41,623	7,108	2,67,285
Average.....	**17,456**	**46,072**	**1,971**	**6,283**	**1,160**	**2,228**	**20,617**	**54,583**	...	...	...	...
Total amount spent on Irrigation Works.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2,28,409**	**87,026**	**7,108**	**3,22,543**

	Under Tanks.		Under Channels.		Other Sources.		Total Wet.		Amount spent on Irrigation Works.			
	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Original. Rs.	Repairs. Rs.	Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme, Rs.	Total. Rs.
1880-81	**55,906**	**1,74,221**	**3,452**	**10,464**	**143,859**	**4,28,475**	**209,217**	**6,13,160**	...	...	..	...
1881-82	59,648	1,85,759	3,373	10,242	144,578	4,16,958	207,599	6,12,959	...	5,794	...	5,794
1882-83	63,518	1,96,129	3,365	10,199	142,323	4,14,703	209,206	6,21,031	...	7,246	...	7,246
1883-84	63,726	2,01,449	3,024	8,364	144,363	4,07,547	211,113	6,17,360	...	17,169	...	17,169
1884-85	64,221	2,02,997	3,024	8,364	148,167	4,18,146	215,412	6,29,507	179	22,221	...	22,400
1885-86	62,163	2,01,090	3,024	8,359	144,717	4,11,960	209,904	6,21,409	6,590	9,486	...	16,076
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,769	61,916	...	68,685
Average.....	**62,655**	**1,97,485**	**3,162**	**9,105**	**144,829**	**4,13,863**	**210,646**	**6,20,453**	...	...	...	...
1886-87	60,519	1,98,497	3,024	8,359	143,398	4,11,657	206,941	6,18,513	24,473	11,366	...	35,839
1887-88	60,469	1,99,383	3,024	8,359	143,158	4,12,810	206,651	6,20,552	32,467	9,466	...	41,933
1888-89	59,140	2,00,445	3,024	8,359	145,020	4,17,014	207,184	6,25,818	35,055	6,292	2,375	43,722
1889-90	60,298	2,09,621	3,111	8,218	146,422	4,10,970	209,831	6,28,809	58,895	7,180	1,074	67,149
1890-91	83,013	2,68,273	3,111	8,219	123,119	3,50,774	209,243	6,27,266	52,500	4,835	5,452	62,787
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,03,390	39,139	8,901	2,51,430
Average.....	**64,688**	**2,15,244**	**3,058**	**8,303**	**140,224**	**4,00,645**	**207,970**	**6,24,192**	...	...	..	...
Total amount spent on Irrigation Works.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2,10,159**	**1,01,055**	**8,901**	**3,20,115**

	Under Tanks.		Under Channels.		Other Sources.		Total Wet.		Original.			Repairs.			Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme.	Grand Total.
	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Channels. Rs.	Tanks. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Channels. Rs.	Tanks. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81 ...	**17,916**	**82,660**	**37,459**	**2,32,448**	**6,979**	**16,352**	**62,354**	**3,13,461**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	18,255	82,296	37,731	2,32,601	6,377	16,282	62,363	3,31,179	40,621	12,314	52,935	28,756	9,396	38,152	...	91,087
1882-83 ...	35,555	1,66,434	46,736	2,98,978	7,507	22,835	89,798	4,88,247	42,419	590	43,009	33,919	25,598	59,517	...	1,02,526
1883-84 ...	39,037	1,77,003	48,854	3,09,958	8,020	21,659	95,911	5,08,620	35,743	...	35,743	52,642	24,422	77,064	...	1,12,807
1884-85 ...	41,579	1,73,044	52,591	3,20,091	7,845	21,612	102,015	5,14,747	26,386	1,575	27,961	38,626	35,190	73,816	...	1.01,777
1885-86 ...	42,564	1,85,990	57,176	3,52,859	8,174	23,195	107,914	5,62,044	11,677	5,628	17,305	39,644	17,056	56,700	...	74,005
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,56,846	20,107	1,76,953	1,93,587	1,11,662	3,05,249	..	4,82,202
Average.....	**35,398**	**1,56,953**	**48,617**	**3,02,897**	**7,585**	**21,117**	**91,600**	**4,80,967**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	28,904	1,29,801	51,837	3,22,634	8,733	24,638	89,474	4,77,073	3,390	21,094	24,484	16,643	13,989	30,632	...	55,116
1887-88 ..	28,793	1,30,785	52,328	3,27,605	8,638	24,358	89,759	4,82,748	9,461	28,062	37,523	17,959	16,252	34,211	...	71,734
1888-89 ...	30,393	1,25,657	52,311	3,31,381	7,363	19,461	90,067	4,76,499	31,540	55,326	86,866	23,504	18,030	41,534	2,220	1,30,620
1889-90 ...	30,332	1,26,110	55,565	3,50,214	7,158	19,953	93,055	4,96,277	37,071	77,664	1,14,735	17,868	7,458	25,326	3,833	1,43,894
1890-91 ...	30,236	1,23,589	56,447	3,58,658	7,083	19,802	93,766	5,02,049	42,936	87,947	1,30,883	16,428	8,712	25,140	5,857	1,61,880
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,24,398	2,70,093	3,94,491	92,402	64,441	1,56,843	11,910	5,63,244
Average.....	**29,732**	**1,27,188**	**53,697**	**3,38,099**	**7,795**	**21,642**	**91,224**	**4,86,929**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashtagram channel Division.																
1886-87 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,059	1,104	61,163	19,844	...	19,844	..	81,007
1887-88	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,37,988	996	1,38,984	22,964	...	22,964	...	1,61,948
1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,99,035	...	1,99,035	23,433	...	23,433	...	2,22,468
1889-90 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,90,277	...	1,90,277	25,479	...	25,479	..	2,15,756
1890-91 ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,47,364	...	1,47,364	16,458	...	16,458	..	1,63,822
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,34,723	2,100	7,36,823	1,08,178	...	1,08,178	...	8,45,001
Total amount spent on Irrigation Works in the Mysore District.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	**10,15,967**	**2,92,300**	**13,08,267**	**3,94,167**	**1,76,103**	**5,70,270**	**11,910**	**18,90,447**

HASSAN AND KADUR.

	Under Tanks.		Under Channels.		Other Sources.		Total Wet.		Amount spent on Irrigation Works.							
	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Original. Channels. Rs.	Original. Tanks. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Repairs. Channels. Rs.	Repairs. Tanks. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme. Rs.	Grand Total. Rs.
1880-81 ...	**81,087**	**3,94,270**	**16,731**	**97,092**	**58,234**	**1,95,660**	**156,052**	**6,87,022**	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	83,805	3,89,029	16,154	95,697	67,867	2,06,228	167,826	6,90,954	36,845	11,246	48,091	12,846	18,716	31,562	...	79,653
1882-83 ...	84,783	3,29,164	7,108	34,716	68,817	2,06,176	160,708	5,70,056	13,542	13,302	26,844	14,745	19,195	33,940	...	60,784
1883-84 ...	83,755	3,24,328	7,320	36,699	74,564	2,15,570	165,639	5,76,597	8,645	4,157	12,802	21,816	59,529	81,345	...	94,147
1884-85 ...	82,300	3,13,144	7,290	36,463	73,950	2,13,244	163,540	5,62,851	31	4,940	4,971	—72	21,558	21,485	...	26,456
1885-86 ...	83,695	3,24,110	7,610	38,187	75,885	2,17,383	167,190	5,79,680	1,822	15,428	17,250	1,664	14,022	15,686	...	32,936
Total....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	60,885	49,073	1,09,958	50,998	1,33,020	1,84,018	...	2,93,976
Average ...	**83,668**	**3,35,955**	**9,096**	**48,352**	**72,216**	**2,11,720**	**164,980**	**5,96,027**	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	..
1886-87 ...	98,834	3,84,351	14,624	79,006	78,525	2,24,556	192,083	6,87,913	4,409	64,421	68,830	7,736	26,622	34,358	..	1,03,188
1887-88 ...	99,292	3,86,691	14,149	76,262	79,069	2,27,079	192,510	6,90,032	5,531	66,747	72,278	7,079	19,200	26,279	...	98,557
1888-89 ...	100,090	3,89,464	14,350	76,765	79,593	2,28,817	194,033	6,95,046	9,358	70,048	79,406	5,854	16,543	22,397	4,439	1,06,242
1889-90 ...	101,393	3 96,511	14,814	78,807	79,422	2,28,248	195,629	7,03,566	10,694	94,110	1,04,804	6,700	18,160	24,860	5,495	1,35,159
1890-91 ...	102,036	3,99,114	14,905	80,037	79,956	2,30,088	196,897	7,09,239	18,836	99,360	1,18,196	7,421	11,909	19,330	8,019	1,45,545
Total.....	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	48,828	3,94,686	4,43,514	34,790	92,434	1,27,224	17,953	5,88,691
Average.....	**100,329**	**3,91,226**	**14,568**	**78,175**	**79,333**	**2,27,758**	**194,230**	**6,97,159**	..	...	..	....	...	...	....	...
Total amount spent on Irrigation Works	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	**1,09,713**	**4,43,759**	**5,53,472**	**85,788**	**2,25,454**	**3,11,242**	**17,953**	**8,82,667**

Karnataka State Archives (Department ...)

	Under Tanks.		Under Channels.		Other Sources.		Total Wet.		Amount spent on Irrigation Works.							
	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Original. Channels. Rs.	Original. Tanks. Rs.	Original. Total. Rs.	Repairs. Channels. Rs.	Repairs. Tanks. Rs.	Repairs. Total. Rs.	Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme. Rs.	Grand Total. Rs.
1880-81 ...	**49,338**	**2,66,661**	**9,891**	**67,755**	**9,824**	**50,199**	**69,053**	**3,84,615**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	52,167	2,66,781	10,155	68,838	9,936	50,683	72,258	3,86,302	36,845	11,162	48,007	12,846	7,393	20,239	...	68,246
1882-83 ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	13,542	13,290	26,832	14,745	8,803	23,548	...	50,380
1883 84 ..			Merged in Kadur.						8,645	4,157	12,802	21,816	18,828	40,644	...	53,446
1884-85 ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	31	3	34	—73	6,240	6,167	...	6,201
1885-86 ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	1,822	10,144	11,966	1,664	5,497	7,161	..	19,127
Total	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,885	38,756	99,641	50,998	46,761	97,759	...	1,97,400
1886-87 ...	69,232	2,77,280	9,103	51,175	18,580	60,460	96,918	3,88,915	4,409	29,417	33,826	7,736	8,243	15,979	...	49,805
1887-88 ...	68,744	2,75,021	9,094	51,123	18,563	60,436	96,401	3,86,580	5,531	37,690	43,221	7,079	10,891	17,970	...	61,191
1888-89 ...	69,736	2,79,017	9,114	51,265	18,555	60,448	97,405	3,90,730	9,358	22,383	31,741	5,854	5,559	11,413	3,717	46,871
1889-90 ...	70,560	2,83,357	9,219	51,156	18,500	60,295	98,279	3,94,808	10,694	24,122	34,816	6,700	8,979	15,679	4,365	54,860
1890-91 ...	71,076	2,84,872	9,442	53,287	18,696	60,784	99,214	3,98,943	18,836	33,934	52,770	7,421	4,533	11,954	7,191	71,915
Total	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	48,828	1,47,546	1,96,374	34,790	38,205	72,995	15,273	2,84,642
Average ...	**69,870**	**2,79,909**	**9,195**	**51,601**	**18,578**	**60,485**	**97,643**	**3,91,995**	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total Amount spent on Irrigation Works.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	**1,09,713**	**1,86,302**	**2,96,015**	**85,788**	**84,966**	**1,70,754**	**15,273**	**4,82,042**

KADUR INDEPENDENTLY.

	Under Tanks.		Under Channels.		Other Sources.		Total Wet.		Amount spent on Irrigation Works.			
	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Original. Rs.	Repairs. Rs.	Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1880-81	**31,749**	**1,27,609**	**6,840**	**29,337**	**48,410**	**1,45,461**	**86,999**	**3,02,407**	...	..	...	...
1881-82	31,638	1,22,248	5,999	23,859	57,931	1,55,545	95,568	3,04,652	84	11,323	...	11,407
1882-83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10,392	...	10,404
1883-84	Merged in Hassan and Kadur.								...	40,701	...	40,701
1884-85	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4,937	15,318	...	20,255
1885-86	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5,284	8,525	...	13,809
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,317	86,259	...	96,576
1886-87	29,602	1,07,071	5,518	27,831	60,045	1,64,096	95,165	2,98,998	35,004	18,379	...	53,383
1887-88	30,548	1,11,670	5,055	25,139	60,506	1,66,643	96,109	3,03,452	29,057	8,309	...	37,366
1888-89	30,354	1,10,447	5,236	25,500	61,038	1,68,369	96,628	3,04,316	47,665	10,984	722	59,371
1889-90	30,833	1,13,154	5,595	27,651	60,922	1,67,953	97,350	3,08,758	69,988	9,181	1,130	80,299
1890-91	30,960	1,14,242	5,463	26,710	61,260	1,69,304	97,683	3,10,296	65,426	7,376	828	73,630
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,47,140	54,229	2,680	30,40,49
Average.....	**30,460**	**1,11,317**	**5,373**	**26,574**	**60,754**	**1,67,273**	**96,587**	**3,05,164**	...	...	...	...
Tota amount spent on Irrigation Works ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	**2,57,457**	**1,40,488**	**2,680**	**4,00,625**

	Under Tanks.		Under Channels.		Other Sources.		Total Wet.		Amount spent on Irrigation Works.							
	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment, Rs.	Original. Channels. Rs.	Original. Tanks. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Repairs. Channels. Rs.	Repairs. Tanks. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme. Rs.	Grand Total. Rs.
1880-81 ...	**49,338**	**2,66,661**	**9,891**	**67,755**	**9,824**	**50,199**	**69,053**	**3,84,615**	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	52,167	2,66,781	10,155	68,838	9,936	50,683	72,258	3,86,302	36,845	11,162	48,007	12,846	7,393	20,239	...	68,246
1882-83 ...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	13,542	13,290	26,832	14,745	8,803	23,548	...	50,380
1883 84 ..			Merged in Kadur.						8,645	4,157	12,802	21,816	18,828	40,644	...	53,446
1884-85 ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	31	3	34	—73	6,240	6,167	...	6,201
1885-86 ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	1,822	10,144	11,966	1,664	5,497	7,161	..	19,127
Total	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,885	38,756	99,641	50,998	46,761	97,759	...	1,97,400
1886-87 ...	69,232	2,77,280	9,103	51,175	18,580	60,460	96,918	3,88,915	4,409	29,417	33,826	7,736	8,243	15,979	...	49,805
1887-88 ...	68,744	2,75,021	9,094	51,123	18,563	60,436	96,401	3,86,580	5,531	37,690	43,221	7,079	10,891	17,970	...	61,191
1888-89 ...	69,736	2,79,017	9,114	51,265	18,555	60,448	97,405	3,90,730	9,358	22,383	31,741	5,854	5,559	11,413	3,717	46,871
1889-90 ...	70,560	2,83,357	9,219	51,156	18,500	60,295	98,279	3,94,808	10,694	24,122	34,816	6,700	8,979	15,679	4,365	54,860
1890-91 ...	71,076	2,84,872	9,442	53,287	18,696	60,784	99,214	3,98,943	18,836	33,934	52,770	7,421	4,533	11,954	7,191	71,915
Total	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	48,828	1,47,546	1,96,374	34,790	38,205	72,995	15,273	2,84,642
Average ...	**69,870**	**2,79,909**	**9,195**	**51,601**	**18,578**	**60,485**	**97,643**	**3,91,995**	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total Amount spent on Irrigation Works.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	**1,09,713**	**1,86,302**	**2,96,015**	**85,788**	**84,966**	**1,70,754**	**15,273**	**4,82,042**

804. The statement shows that in the three Districts—Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur—*wet* cultivation has not on the whole prospered during the period of the report. The fall in Bangalore is due to the decrease under 'other sources', but a marked improvement is observed in the area under 'tanks'; in Kolar, there has been a fall under 'tanks' from acres 44,792 assessed at Rs. 2,47,598 in 1886-87 to 40,330 acres assessed at Rs. 2,24,523 in 1890-91 ; the fall in the intervening years being even more marked. Under 'channels', there is very marked improvement in the second quinquennium; under 'other sources', there is a fall. The Tumkur figures show little change for the better ; in 1887-88, there was a marked fall under "tank' revenue. The amount spent on Irrigation Works in the five years under report in the three Districts were Rs. 4,05,912, Rs. 7, 50,450 and Rs. 6,59,559, respectively. In Shimoga, although the *wet* cultivation has increased, yet the average for the period under report as compared with the previous quinquennium is a fall of about 3,000 acres, while the assessment is an increase of about Rs. 3,700. In the Districts of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldroog, the area under *wet* cultivation has increased. In Mysore and Hassan the improvement is all round, expecting as to lands under tanks in Mysore. In Chitaldroog, there is a fall under 'other sources' and in Kadur, under 'channels'. The amount spent in these Districts during the period under review is—

		Rs.
In	Shimoga	2,51,430
„	Mysore	14,08,245
„	Hassan	2,84,642
„	Chitaldroog	2,67,285
„	Kadur	3,04,049

Rajinamas and Darkhasts.

805. One great defect in the accounts dealing with this subject is that they do not distinguish between *darkhasts* for fresh lands and those for lands relinquished by occupants. It would moreover be interesting to collect statistics as to who resign the lands and why? whether from poverty, sudden or gradual, or the land from some cause or other, becoming unfit for cultivation or unremunerative. Similarly, it would be useful to know who apply whether regularly land owning classes, actual cultivators, &c., or non-agriculturists investing part of their money on land, satisfied with a fair rent from the *shikmidars*. The information is easily gathered at the time of *Jamabandi* by the Taluk Officers.

Land relinquished and taken up form 1886 to 1890 compared with the average of the previous 5 years.

806. The extent of land relinquished and taken up from the year 1886 to 1890 is given below and is compared with the average figures of the first quinquennium :—

Years.	Lands taken up by Darkhasts.						Lands relinquished by Rajinamas.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Dry.		Wet.		Garden.	
	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent Acres.	Amount. Rs.
1881-82	7,465	8,440	3,192	13,852	410	2,652	9,312	9,553	1,686	8,143	288	1,932
1882-83	18,329	20,461	3,392	16,640	942	3,749	10,510	12,196	2,450	12,593	309	1,989
1883-84	15,539	17,028	5,508	27,334	515	3,227	4,311	4,526	1,932	11,041	149	1,066
1884-85	9,267	11,185	3,109	11,939	331	1,954	8,687	14,804	3,242	12,234	193	1,432
1885-86	25,252	23,878	5,332	25,628	321	2,906	6,134	6,560	1,680	8,856	145	732
Average.....	**15,170**	**16,198**	**4,106**	**19,078**	**563**	**2,897**	**7,790**	**9,527**	**2,198**	**10,573**	**216**	**1,430**
1886-87	20,954	23,194	5,167	26,831	318	1,685	2,910	3,332	1,121	8,063	85	527
1887-88	12,327	13,403	2,422	11,461	210	1,170	6,095	7,822	4,853	25,847	192	1,151
1888-89	11,326	12,816	3,210	17,992	179	969	6,512	7,869	2,936	16,081	107	624
1889-90	11,486	14,495	3,222	18,163	181	975	3,265	4,238	2,125	12,876	67	341
1890-91	10,805	14,992	2,964	17,087	198	1,168	4,049	5,117	2,104	13,095	106	510
Average.....	**13,379**	**15,780**	**3,397**	**18,306**	**217**	**1,193**	**4,566**	**5,675**	**2,687**	**15,192**	**111**	**630**

KOLAR DISTRICT.

Years.	Lands taken up by Darkhasts.						Lands relinquished by Rajinamas.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Dry.		Wet.		Garden.	
	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.
1881-82	57	70	59	403			9,512	11,403	2,692	14,607	307	1,972
	9,145	11,924	3,473	19,849	304	1,948	12	18	44	241		
1882-83	15,858	22,389	3,870	22,085	386	3,083	12,707	15,695	2,707	15,429	317	1,852
1883-84	12,492	14,650	4,057	22,904	417	2,730	6,557	6,815	1,961	10,658	212	1,235
1884-85	7,160	7,920	989	6,802	332	15,080	6,498	6,542	2,267	12,644	169	1,282
1885-86	13,409	17,508	2,937	15,023	758	3,211	8,010	10,452	2,540	21,224	309	1,459
Average.....	**11,624**	**14,392**	**3,077**	**17,413**	**439**	**5,210**	**8,659**	**10,203**	**2,442**	**14,978**	**262**	**1,560**
1886-87	23,853	25,429	4,298	21,949	531	3,382	5,762	6,225	2,619	12,656	611	3,802
1887-88	10,106	9,918	1,831	9,762	332	1,916	4,819	5,250	2,467	12,091	362	2,193
1888-89	6,765	8,413	2,626	16,269	522	2,915	10,437	13,195	3,300	17,859	331	4,735
1889-90	9,173	10,664	3,570	18,664	496	2,973	4,784	6,249	1,598	9,049	193	1,199
1890-91	8,600	11,626	3,631	14,215	301	1,557	8,815	11,973	3,670	19,704	400	2,232
Average.....	**11,699**	**13,210**	**3,191**	**16,171**	**436**	**2,548**	**6,923**	**8,578**	**2,730**	**14,271**	**479**	**2,832**

Years.	Lands taken up by Darkhasts.						Lands relinquished by Rajinamas.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Dry.		Wet.		Garden.	
	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.
1881-82	19,637	12,995	4,554	24,018	937	4,747	20,815	13,593	3,845	18,517	1,258	6,654
1882-83	94,304	36,846	4,826	21,053	2,136	9,322	44,911	15,482	4,100	19,260	1,347	6,287
1883-84	98,987	36,891	10,683	45,954	2,176	10,824	33,392	11,234	4,207	18,362	864	4,361
1884-85	36,726	16,386	3,089	11,932	1,390	7,411	41,198	16,316	7,883	35,775	961	4,834
1885-86	102,170	44,569	8,766	32,499	3,631	15,480	40,176	12,802	2,249	9,010	897	4,275
Average.....	**70,364**	**29,537**	**6,383**	**27,091**	**2,054**	**9,556**	**36,098**	**13,885**	**4,456**	**20,184**	**1,065**	**5,282**
1886-87	77,935	35,493	7,651	34,706	1,533	7,124	13,779	4,646	3,188	13,852	429	2,271
1887-88	52,818	20,792	2,336	10,019	737	3,142	21,356	7,563	6,373	30,104	669	4,048
1888-89	28,678	13,552	5,643	24,972	901	4,836	29,407	10,563	3,857	17,072	649	3,546
1889-90	51,732	22,977	7,713	33,919	1,299	7,005	27,883	8,952	4,021	18,166	468	2,682
1890-91	32,454	13,280	3,633	16,543	654	3,124	26,428	8,667	5,150	24,036	608	3,254
Average	**48,723**	**21,218**	**5,395**	**24,031**	**1,024**	**5,046**	**23,770**	**8,078**	**4,517**	**20,646**	**564**	**3,160**

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Years.	Lands taken up by Darkhasts.						Lands relinquished by Razinamas.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Dry.		Wet.		Garden.	
	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.
1881-82	Particulars not available.											
1882-83	22,944	22,448	1,926	9,055	141	623	8,248	6,453	688	2,778	84	353
1883-84	13,551	10,350	1,380	6,613	119	323	8,271	5,007	378	1,757	24	118
1884-85	9,293	9,252	689	3,158	106	448	9,833	9,444	358	1,326	60	217
1885-86	21,012	16,205	1,781	8,213	124	456	7,013	5,677	610	2,453	58	123
Average.....	**16,700**	**14,563**	**1,444**	**6,759**	**122**	**462**	**8,341**	**6,645**	**508**	**2,078**	**56**	**202**
1886-87	19,118	12,472	889	3,499	50	170	3,844	2,727	313	1,546	27	105
1887-88	8,676	6,229	387	2,006	30	107	7,180	5,142	323	1,149	34	107
1888-89	6,014	4,528	148	589	38	112	5,567	3,943	221	725	48	97
1889-90	12,827	9,559	220	932	72	247	6,439	4,714	101	362	32	110
1890-91	8,648	6,107	209	807	29	96	5,231	3,995	307	1,004	25	47
Average.. ...	**10,936**	**7,779**	**370**	**1,566**	**43**	**146**	**5,652**	**4,104**	**253**	**957**	**33**	**93**

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Years.	Lands taken up by Darkhasts.						Lands relinquished by Razinamas.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Dry.		Wet.		Garden.	
	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.
1881-82	Particulars not available.											
1882-83												
1883-84	Hassan District was not in existence during these years.											
1884-85												
1885-86												
1886-87	14,128	12,597	3,032	11,828	358	745	3,290	2,835	1,952	7,282	168	356
1887-88	7,808	6,875	1,193	4,572	382	714	3,264	2,729	1,645	6,775	209	339
1888-89	9,263	8,359	1,884	7,343	1,574	591	3,183	2,660	847	3,099	82	183
1889-90	9,278	7,032	3,940	10,840	85	548	5,101	3,377	2,222	6,584	27	232
1890-91	10,255	9,933	1,624	6,424	787	394	2,223	2,051	6,665	2,596	29	126
Average....	**10,146**	**8,959**	**2,334**	**8,201**	**637**	**593**	**3,412**	**2,730**	**2,666**	**5,267**	**103**	**247**

Years.	Lands taken up by Darkhasts.						Lands relinquished by Razinamas.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Dry.		Wet.		Garden.	
	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.
1881-82	11,852	7,431	4,056	12,085	1,198	1,157	10,994	7,821	4,971	13,980	264	2,428
1882-83	18,093	11,512	3,220	9,748	254	1,089	9,238	5,846	6,039	16,992	115	1,217
1883-84	21,286	12,905	8,579	23,946	163	1,657	9,203	5,852	2,903	8,661	99	784
1884-85	16,064	9,497	6,960	18,978	212	1,542	12,641	9,795	2,824	8,194	326	798
1885-86	31,461	19,799	4,805	13,851	217	1,524	7,122	4,604	3,647	10,559	197	898
Average	**19,751**	**12,228**	**5,524**	**15,721**	**408**	**1,393**	**10,039**	**6,783**	**4,076**	**11,677**	**200**	**1,225**
1886-87	10,846	7,272	3,534	9,745	71	426	4,492	2,878	3,647	10,332	213	875
1887-88	8,102	5,244	3,457	9,528	100	811	6,910	4,557	4,219	12,032	133	936
1888-89	9,427	5,955	3,876	11,100	132	855	5,497	3,846	2,474	6,892	58	317
1889-90	10,012	5,981	1,882	6,046	196	720	2,427	4,684	1,267	3,631	56	215
1890-91	7,883	5,671	3,423	9,548	76	421	7,602	5,188	3,051	8,330	57	427
Average	**9,254**	**6,024**	**3,234**	**9,193**	**115**	**646**	**5,385**	**4,230**	**2,931**	**8,243**	**103**	**554**

Years.	Lands taken up by Darkhasts.						Lands relinquished by Razinamas.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Dry.		Wet.		Garden.	
	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.
1881-82	6,220	4,632	3,549	11,805	129	1,201	10,040	7,379	6,845	21,651	376	1,608
1882-83	25,640	21,311	17,737	40,862	726	2,607	8,963	6,694	5,977	14,597	196	1,257
1883-84	19,614	14,782	7,489	24,685	471	3,401	12,746	8,736	3,156	11,722	216	1,193
1884-85	19,800	12,821	7,071	17,116	966	2,618	15,563	12,500	5,829	20,978	748	1,744
1885-86	21,135	16,981	6,510	22,951	529	2,027	9,813	7,094	3,232	11,410	377	992
Average.....	**18,381**	**14,105**	**8,471**	**23,483**	**564**	**2,370**	**11,425**	**8,480**	**5,007**	**16,071**	**382**	**1,358**
1886-87	12,330	9,120	3,122	10,123	134	904	2,435	2,221	1,056	3,592	50	437
1887-88	8,566	6,217	2,390	7,575	394	1,980	3,634	2,657	1,892	5,880	98	774
1888-89	8,029	5,881	2,460	7,963	229	1,078	3,476	2,407	1,614	4,768	69	398
1889-90	13,503	12,280	2,014	7,997	1,006	571	2,215	4,883	1,119	4,137	71	148
1890-91	5,358	3,847	1,574	4,773	105	357	2,495	1,914	1,261	3,686	31	181
Average.....	**9,557**	**7,469**	**2,312**	**7,686**	**373**	**978**	**2,851**	**2,816**	**1,388**	**4,412**	**63**	**387**

Years.	Lands taken up by Darkhasts.						Lands relinquished by Razinamas.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Dry.		Wet.		Garden.	
	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.
1881—82	21,832	8,292	614	1,685	499	1,736	40,448	11,900	1,379	3,796	996	3,776
1882—83	The District was not in existence during these years.											
1883—84												
1884—85												
1885—86												
1886—87	74,105	24,137	896	2,310	723	2,839	12,561	3,173	522	1,346	215	881
1887—88	55,030	16,691	531	1,341	324	1,151	12,672	3,284	449	1,346	348	1,603
1888—89	49,587	15,525	1,377	3,548	680	2,810	19,868	5,496	447	1,206	365	1,528
1889—90	54,085	18,005	1,101	2,801	521	1,980	18,701	4,488	641	1,822	365	4,527
1890—91	35,092	9,701	523	1,352	331	1,186	20,118	5,197	699	2,065	241	1,022
Average...	**53,579**	**16,811**	**885**	**2,270**	**515**	**1,993**	**16,784**	**4,327**	**551**	**1,557**	**306**	**1,912**

807. The resignations have been almost invariably less than applications.

Particulars of demand under Land Revenue Miscellaneous.

808. The following statement gives particulars of demand under the head "Land Revenue Miscellaneous":—

Items.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Village Amarayi or Fruit trees	68,975	67,169	69,066	70,166	76,355
Collections on account of lands cultivated but not included in Jamabandi	23,352	14,521	4,720	9,555	9,487
Collection on account of concealed cultivation ...	126	...	...	810	205
Collections from Inam lands on account of Inamdars' absence	518	643	468	681	574
Fees collected on Lime-stone kilns	3,159	3,748	3,614	3,629	3,726
Additional assessment charged on land cultivated without orders	17,500	17,157	12,159	13,767	11,064
Other Items	50,085	39,421	41,549	49,246	42,890
Total...	1,63,715	1,42,660	1,31,576	1,47,854	1,44,301

809. Under the head "Other Items" in the above statement is included the amount of notice fees collected every year, of which, more hereafter.

Remissions granted.

810. The following statement particularizes the amount of remission granted during the same period with averages for the two quinquennia:—

Particulars.	1886-87	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Average for the 2nd quinquennial period.	Average for the 1st quinquennial period.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	1,67,830	60,426	91,187	51,954	69,516	**88,182·6**	**1,49,806·8**
Forest ...	965	648	16,739	3,157	857	**4,473·2**	**2,614·6**
Abkari ...	417	167	94	319	27	**204·8**	**3,907·8**
Mohatarfa ...	2,257	4,267	2,141	3,946	8,335	**4,189·2**	**3,957·4**
Miscellaneous ...	4,807	468	101	262	3,642	**1,856**	**1,032·8**
Total...	1,76,276	65,976	1,10,262	59,638	82,377	**98,905·8**	**1,61,319·4**

Arrears of Land Revenue.

811. At the end of the first quinquennium, the Land Revenue arrears stood at Rs. 25,33,854, and at the end of the second similar period, it stood at Rs. 5,98,561, which distributed among Districts was as follows:—

	Rs.
Bangalore	51,822
Kolar	1,18,667
Tumkur	42,093
Mysore...	1,87,127
Hassan...	51,042
Shimoga	77,273
Kadur	69,848
Chitaldroog	689
Total...	5,98,561

Coercive processes, amount recovered thereby and Notice fees.

812. The following statement shows by Districts the number of coercive processes issued and the amounts recovered thereby, the amount of "interest" collected on arrears of revenue and the amount realized under "Notice fees" during the ten years 1880-81 to 1890-91:—

	Bangalore.				Kolar.				Tumkur.				Mysore.			
	Number of Cases.	Amount by attachment, sale, &c.	Interest on arrears of Revenue.	Notice Fees.	Number of Cases.	Amount by attachment, sale, &c.	Interest on arrears of Revenue.	Notice Fees.	Number of Cases.	Amount by attachment, sale, &c.	Interest on arrears of Revenue.	Notice Fees.	Number of Cases.	Amount by attachment, sale, &c.	Interest on arrears of Revenue.	Notice Fees.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880—81 ...	Details not given in the old accounts.	21,720	1,105	968	Not given.	3,323	4,613	416	Not given.	22,654	1,373	No heading in the statement then in force.	Not given.	No heading in the statement.	772	1,540
1881—82 ...	Do	14,290	1,988	1,574	Do	2,583	7,611	575	Do	11,776	1,191	Do	Do	Do	895	1,857
1882—83 ...	Do	3,935	395	772	Do	9,693	6,598	854	Do	1,279	819	Do	Do	Do	994	2,482
1883—84 ...	Do	3,442	569	923	Do	2,771	3,002	534	Do	973	1,150	Do	Do	Do	2,602	3,201
1884—85 ...	Do	8,249	935	1,301	Do	1,934	4,336	850	Do	1,887	1,618	1,764	Do	Do	4,517	7,033
1885—86 ...	Do	12,142	3,003	3,910	Do	23,085	14,795	1,337	Do	1,545	1,811	1,909	Do	Do	7,088	7,320
1886—87 ...	1,683	14,675	5,361	3,509	1,116	30,964	17,654	2,581	211	1,931	4,250	2,867	404	5,866	8,176	8,973
1887—88 ..	800	13,870	4,302	3,487	1,029	24,066	12,641	2,305	162	3,240	2,693	2,085	509	7,705	6,350	6,952
1888—89 ...	1,599	13,792	3,346	2,895	729	23,230	6,534	1,608	80	3,137	1,447	1,338	440	9,917	10,015	6,319
1889—90 ...	468	8,119	3,976	3,373	243	5,974	7,146	1,901	23	928	467	937	1,177	15,052	9,066	9,453
1890—91 ...	265	4,012	1,619	1,045	388	12,573	5,576	996	10	297	1,261	978	417	3,919	6,554	6,775

	Hassan.				Shimoga.				Kadur.				Chitaldroog.			
	Number of Cases.	Amount by attachment, sale, &c.	Interest on arrears of Revenue.	Notice Fees.	Number of Cases.	Amount by attachment, sale, &c.	Interest on arrears of Revenue.	Notice Fees.	Number of Cases.	Amount by attachment, sale, &c.	Interest on arrears of Revenue.	Notice Fees.	Number of Cases.	Amount by attachment, sale, &c.	Interest on arrears of Revenue.	Notice Fees.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880—81 ...	Not given.	15,524	1,034	3,820	Not given.	3,610	680	2,886	Not given.	2,587	707	3,526	Not given.	12,463	1,124	1,866
1881—82 ...	Do	12,851	1,394	3,330	Do	3,600	485	9,165	Do	2,559	539	3,377	Do	4,138	246	894
1882—83 ...	Do	District abolished.	* 1,088	District abolished.	Do	3,535	1,214	5,124	Do	14,385	1,741	5,375	Do	District abolished.	†210	District abolished.
1883—84 ...	Do	Do	District abolished.	Do	Do	3,548	1,462	5,320	Do	26,739	3,369	5,905	Do	Do	District abolished.	Do
1884—85 ...	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	2,086	1,032	3,706	Do	No heading in the statement.	4,136	8,399	Do	Do	Do	Do
1885—86 ..	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	2,863	484	3,314	Do	Do	5,428	7,918	Do	Do	Do	Do
1886—87 ...	493	21,614	6,974	8,185	121	2,289	873	3,525	..	2,984	878	4,130	29	277	925	1,390
1887—88 ...	654	14,342	4,371	5,004	132	2,933	785	3,677	111	5,213	658	2,232	40	578	688	1,858
1888—89 ..	232	5,689	3,866	3,000	68	1,408	444	4,340	107	5,644	638	2,123	18	231	378	748
1889—90 ...	31	1,912	1,860	1,952	52	2,531	508	3,251	52	2,061	546	2,194	2	23	33	496
1890—91 ...	20	635	1,552	1,517	113	2,780	476	1,683	56	3,658	762	1,321	4	180	205	174

N. B.—The figures given under the head "Interest" are taken from the Comptroller's office. * Up to December 1882 (the date of abolition). † Up to December 1882 (the date of abolition).

813. Interest is collected on sums due only after the lapse of the last instalment or *kist*. The District in which the least number of coercive processes was issued and the least amount of interest and notice fees was collected, during the period under report, was Chitaldroog. Next in order is Tumkur, then Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan, Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar. The greatest default was in the Districts of Bangalore and Kolar, where no less than 4,815 and 3,505 processes or 34 and 24 per cent respectively of the total were issued. Easy collection in Chitaldroog is to a great extent due to very moderate rates of assessment.

Transfers.

814. The following statement shows the transfers effected by order of Court and by private contract or gift, during each of the 5 years under report :—

Tenure.	Number of Transfers.									
	By order of Court.					By private contract or gift.				
	1886—87	1887—88	1888—89	1889—90	1890—91	1886—87	1887—88	1888—89	1889—90	1890—91
Proprietary cultivators paying separately (Raiyatwar)	4,798	3,925	1,969	2,418	2,377	15,269	14,362	15,076	18,100	16,742
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common in Jodi and Kayamgutta villages ...	14	14	62	8	26	87	57	47	68	280
Holders of Revenue-free tenure paying in common in Sarvamanyam villages	...	...	...	1	...	43	71	...	1	...
Minor Inams	60	29	25	16	...	238	124	224	236	...
Total.....	4,872	3,968	2,056	2,443	2,403	15,637	14,614	15,347	18,405	17,022

Tenure.	Total Area in acres transferred.									
	By order of Court.					By private contract or gift.				
	1886—87	1887—88	1888—89	1889—90	1890—91	1886—87	1887—88	1888—89	1889—90	1890—91
Proprietary cultivators paying separately (Raiyatwar)	15,569	16,980	7,527	9,509	8,285	88,058	75,097	79,469	82,895	90,458
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common in Jodi and Kayamgutta villages ..	2,782	2,940	306	787	124	10,520	10,749	2,259	2,005	4,122
Holders of Revenue-free tenure paying in common in Sarvamanyam villages	..	...	...	3	...	1,481	819	...	14	...
Minor Inams	272	213	73	14	...	1,347	921	750	1,262	...
Total.....	18,623	20,133	7,906	10,313	8,409	1,01,406	87,586	82,478	86,176	94,580

815. The subjoined statement shows the revenue demand for each item included under the head "Mohatarfa or Assessed taxes," during the 5 years under report, as compared with 1875-76 and 1880-81 :—

Mohatarfa Demand.

	1875—76.		1880—81.		1885—86.		1886—87.		1887—88.		1888—89.		1889—90.		1890—91.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
House tax ...	147,630	1,57,000	129,602	1,14,716	181,538	1,39,279	177,825	1,44,880	191,000	1,45,295	188,861	1,46,897	187,228	1,47,872	206,673	1,39,606
Shop do ...	28,073	88,936	23,679	64,516	29,417	72,167	32,255	74,514	35,699	74,453	34,887	79,482	34,636	79,978	38,901	80,700
Loom do ...	39,835	76,029	22,684	41,025	28,047	49,492	29,029	50,269	29,984	50,279	29,981	50,923	29,547	51,170	30,809	51,547
Mill do ...	3,363	13,812	2,679	10,113	2,783	10,543	2,965	10,676	3,183	10,720	3,071	10,991	3,077	11,055	3,342	10,994
Cart do ...	15,869	31,735	11,200	22,194	17,531	33,283	21,609	38,146	26,253	42,161	26,121	45,523	27,132	47,874	31,354	47,607
Miscellaneous.	...	215	..	262	...	1,081	...	860	...	863	...	646	...	644	...	447
Total Mohatarfa.....	...	3,67,727	...	2,52,826	...	3,05,845	...	3,19,345	..	3,23,771	...	3,34,462	...	3,38,593	...	3,30,901

816. The demand amount shown is exclusive of alienation in favor of Municipalities. The number of houses paying tax amounted to 147,630 in 1875-76; it fell to 129,602 in 1880-81 owing to the large number of deaths during the famine of 1876-78 among the artizan population, who chiefly contribute to this tax. Since 1880-81, however, the number of tax-paying houses has increased, until it amounted to 206,673 in 1890-91. The decrease noticeable in the above statement under house tax in the year 1890-91 was due to the exemption claimed under Government Order No. 9591-8—Cir. 210, dated 8th March 1890, which laid down that a raiyat owning land in one village and living in another but within 5 miles from his land, should be exempted from house tax. The increase in shop tax is indicative of the growing prosperity of the trading community. The number of tax-bearing shops at the close of 1890-91 was 38,901, as compared with 28,073 in 1875-76, and 23,679 in 1880-81. There were in 1875-76, 39,835 looms paying tax to Government; their number fell to 22,684 in 1880-81. Since then, there has been progress showing increased activity in weaving industry. At the close of the period under report, there were 30,809 looms. The number of carts too has increased. It was 15,869 in 1875-76, 11,200 in 1880-81 and 31,354 in 1890-91.

Sayer.

817. The Government demand under the head "Sayer" during the 5 years under report, as compared with 1885-86, is shown below:—

	1885—86.	1886—87.	1887—88.	1888—89.	1889—90.	1890—91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Supari	3,66,682	4,16,696	4,00,156	3,97,050	4,03,736	3,75,759
Moiety from Municipality...	21,426	18,603	9,880	9,997	10,405	10,799
Miscellaneous ...	2,316	1,369	1,240	1,140	1,109	2,056
Total.....	3,90,424	4,36,668	4,11,276	4,08,187	4,15,250	3,88,614

818. The only item calling for remark is the duty on *supari*, the demand under which head fluctuates with the out-turn of the *areca catechu* crop grown in the malnad portions of the State. The gardens which produce this article pay in addition a land tax, which in the western taluks, which have all been surveyed and settled, is occasionally as high as Rs. 20 and more per acre.

Salt.

819. Salt revenue being the collection of duty on the working of earth-salt pans, chiefly in the Districts of Chitaldroog, Tumkur and Kolar, stood as follows during the period under report:—

	Rs.
1886—87	24,951
1887—88	21,755
1888—89	27,872
1889—90	29,545
1890—91	24,000

EXCISE.

Excise.

820. Excise includes "Abkari" and "Sayer."

Excise Laws.

821. The laws under which the Excise revenue is administered in this State are contained in the Opium Act I of 1878 and the Opium Rules in Government Notification No. 64, dated 4th February 1880; the Excise Act XXII of 1881 as extended to this State by Regulation III of 1885; the Act XVI of 1863 as introduced into this State by Regulation II of 1885 and Sayer Rules.

Sources of Revenue.

822. The sources of Excise revenue are Arrack, Beer, Foreign Liquors, Date Toddy, Bagani Toddy, Ganja, Opium, Arecanut, Betel-leaves, Tobacco and Cocoanut.

Central Distillery System.

823. The system which was in force in this State during the period under report was the "Guaranteed Minimum Central Distillery System." In the year 1886-87 there were two Distilleries, one near Bangalore which supplied all the Districts of the State including the Civil and Military Station, except Shimoga and Kadur, and another at Shimoga, which supplied Shimoga and Kadur Districts. From 1st April 1888, the Distillery at Shimoga was abolished, the Central Distillery near Bangalore supplying the whole of the State, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with the consent of the Resident. Under this system, the right of manufacture and wholesale vend of country spirits was disposed of together, both being granted to an approved monopolist for the whole State. The monopolist was required to manufacture in the Government Central Distillery, Bangalore, under the supervision of the Government Excise Establishment, and to guarantee to Government a minimum annual revenue. He was allowed a deduction from the duty payable by him to Government at one anna on every rupee in excess of the guaranteed revenue, and on account of wastage of liquor in transit and in his Wholesale Depôts, he was allowed a deduction of two per cent from the duty payable by him on the liquor issued from the Distillery to the Wholesale Depôts beyond the Municipal limits of the Civil and Military Station and City of Bangalore. He had to pay a wholesale license fee of Rs. 24 per annum for each Depôt, and for the use of the Distillery Buildings a rent of Rs. 150 per mensem, which was raised to Rs. 250 from 1st April 1887, in consideration of the heavy cost incurred by Government on additions and improvements to the buildings, and on improved arrangements made for securing a good water-supply.

Rates of duty.

824. The rate of duty payable to Government and the wholesale and retail prices of arrack per gallon of 20° U. P. were as follows in the year 1886-87 :—

	Duty to Government.			Wholesale Price.			Retail Price.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.
Civil and Military Station and City of Bangalore and Town of Mysore...	3	5	0	4	6	0	5	0	0
Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldroog...	2	4	0	3	6	0	4	0	0
Chikmagalur Town	3	0	0	4	6	4	5	0	0
Shimoga Town	2	12	0	4	6	4	5	0	0
Kadur District	2	4	0	3	14	0	4	8	0
Shimoga District	2	2	0	3	14	0	4	8	0

Retail License Fees.

825. Retail license fees payable to Government were fixed as follows :—

Large towns, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Chikmagalur ..	Rs. 15 per month with 4 annas in addition on each gallon sold in the month in excess of 60 gallons.
Other District Head-quarter Towns..	Rs. 10 per month with 4 annas in addition on each gallon sold in the month in excess of 40 gallons.
Taluk Kasabas	Rs. 6 per month with 4 annas in addition on each gallon sold in the month in excess of 24 gallons.
Villages	Rs. 2 per month with 4 annas in addition on each gallon sold in the month in excess of 8 gallons.

826. From 1st April 1887, the variations of rates of duty and wholesale and retail prices and the separate levy of retail license fees were abolished, the following uniform rates for the whole Mysore State being fixed instead, per gallon of 20° U. P. :—

Abolition of wholesale and retail prices, &c., and fixing of uniform rates.

Duty including Local Cess.	Wholesale Price.	Retail Price.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 5 0	4 6 4	5 0 0
	License Fee 0 2 0	
	Total.....4 8 4	

The contractor had to pay besides, wholesale license fees at Rs. 24 per annum for each Wholesale Depôt, a fee of two annas per gallon of 20° U. P. in lieu of retail license fees on all liquor issued from the Distillery to places beyond the Municipal limits of the Civil and Military Station and City of Bangalore, where the Municipal Boards levied prescribed Registration fees and surcharge, and an establishment cess of half anna per gallon on all liquor issued from the Distillery up to a maximum of 262,000 gallons per annum for the up-keep of the Distillery and supervising establishments.

827. From 1st June 1889, the following changes in the system were introduced : —(1) the dram cup was reduced by 100 minims, the Mysore gallon being now equal to 51 drams instead of 48 drams ; and (2) the rates of duty, establishment cess, gallon fee in lieu of retail license fees and wholesale and retail prices were fixed, as per particulars below, per gallon of 20° U. P.:—

Changes introduced from 1st June 1889.

	Civil and Military Station and City of Bangalore.	Rest of the Province.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Duty including Local Cess	3 5 0	3 5 0
Establishment Cess	0 1 0	0 3 2
Gallon Fee	...	0 2 0
Total to Government...	3 6 0	3 10 2
Add contractor's costs and profits ...	1 1 10	1 1 10
Wholesale price	4 7 10	4 12 0
Add Retail vendor's profit	0 13 2*	0 9 0
Retail price	5 5 0	5 5 0

* N. B.—Of this item, the retail vendors paid Re. 0—4—2 per gallon to the Municipalities on account of Registration fee and surcharge. The Bangalore rates were introduced into the Town of Mysore from 1st July 1890.

828. The Arrack Contractors during the five years under report were as per particulars below :—

Arrack Contractors.

Districts.	1886-87.	1887-88 to 1891-92.
Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldroog.	(1) Messrs. Chikmallaiya and Co. (2) Messrs. A. Narayansami Mudr. and C. Papanna and Co. (3) Messrs Arunachallam Mudr. and Co.	Messrs. C. Papanna and Co.
Kadur and Shimoga.	Messrs. Smith, C. Papanna and Co.	Messrs. C. Papanna and Co.

829. The manufacturer and wholesale vendor of country beer during the period under report was Mr. F. N. Abraham for the City of Bangalore. The duty payable by him to Govern-

Country Beer.

ment was annas two per gallon of beer removed from the Brewery to the taverns. The number of taverns in the City of Bangalore was 4, which was raised to 5 in September 1888 and to 6 in August 1889. The license fee for taverns was Rs. 15 per mensem plus Rs. 2 per hogshead on all beer sold in excess of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hogsheads a month.

Murree Brewery.

830. The Murree Brewery Company of Ootacamund, who were permitted in the year 1888 to open a wholesale and retail beer shop in the Kolar Gold Fields, kept it up. The rates of duty, &c., were the same as in Bangalore.

Foreign Liquors.

831. Under the old License rules, licenses for the sale of European liquor were granted, the fees fixed being Rs. 50 per annum for Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore and Rs. 36 for all other places in the Province. Under the revised rules published under the provisions of the Excise Act in Government Notifications Nos. 31, dated 9th May 1889 and 4, dated 3rd April 1891, Foreign Spirits and Foreign fermented liquors were defined to be such spirits or fermented liquors as were manufactured in any place in Europe, America or Australia, and imported into the Territories of Mysore after due payment of duty to the British Indian Government at the port of importation in India. The rates of license fees prescribed under these rules were—

	Rs.	
For Wholesale License	25	Per year or fraction of a year.
„ Retail License	50	
„ Hotel do	25	
„ Refreshment Room	25	

These licenses include power to sell doubled-distilled country spirits at 10° U. P. and over proof manufactured in a Government Distillery, or imported *under bond*, or any preparation of such spirits issued from the said Distillery under seal and printed label marked " Mysore Government. " The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were authorized to enter in the above license only such foreign liquors as were imported in bottles intact from Europe, America or Australia. Those bottled in India were not admitted into the licenses without the previous sanction of Government, which would be accorded on the execution by the bottlers of a guarantee on the prescribed stamp paper that such liquors were neither diluted nor adulterated with any country liquor.

Date Toddy.

832. The monopoly of the vend of Date Toddy was disposed of by sale in the Districts of Kadur and Shimoga, and by tender in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldroog. The monopoly was given away by Districts as usual. The principal conditions of the contract were that the annual contract amount should be paid by equal monthly instalments, together with the prescribed local cess of one anna on every rupee of the contract amount, on or before the 15th of the month following that for which the instalment was due, interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum being payable on all arrears outstanding on that date ; that the usual licenses for the vend of toddy should be issued by the Deputy Commissioners ; that on young immature trees, the trunks of which were less than one yard in height from the ground to the springing of the branches, should be tapped ; that the contractor would be allowed the use of the date trees growing on Government waste land for the extraction of toddy, but that he would have no claim to the trees situated in lands now, or might hereafter be occupied for cultivation or for other purposes ; and that he should sell toddy at the rates fixed by Government, which varied from $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas to 6 pies per measuring seer.

Bagani Toddy.

833. The right of drawing Toddy from Bagani (Sagopalm—*caryota urens*) trees with power to sell it to the public, was sold every year, as usual, by villages in the Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts. The right to levy taxes on the vend of Bagani

Toddy at fairs (Bailjejjori) was separately sold every year, as usual, in the Hassan and Kadur Districts.

Ganja

834. The cultivation of ganja, hemp, without permission, was prohibited. The wholesale vend of Ganja and Majum to licensed retail vendors throughout the whole Province, excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, was farmed out in the year 1886-87 to Messrs. Davy and Co., on the minimum guarantee system, the amuont guaranteed being Rs. 5,000. In the remaining years, it was farmed out to Messrs. C. Papanna and Co., the guaranteed amount being Rs. 7,000 per annum. The wholesale and retail prices of Ganja and Majum were fixed for the year 1886-87 as follows:—

		In the towns of Bangalore and Mysore.	In the rest of the Province.
Ganja	Wholesale	10 annas per seer.	9 anna per seer.
	Retail	13 do	12 do
Majum	Wholesale	4 do	4 do
	Retail	6 do	6 do

Uniform prices introduced throughout the Province in 1887.

835. From 1st April 1887, the rates of the towns of Bangalore and Mysore were introduced into the whole Province. The rates of duty payable to Government on the wholesale vend of Ganja and Majum were fixed at 6 annas and 2 annas per seer respectively. No license fee was levied for the retail vend of Ganja and Majum, except in the towns of Bangalore and Mysore, where a fee of Rs. 3 and Re. 1 per mensem respectively, was charged for each license.

Opium.

836. The cultivation of poppy was absolutely prohibited. The opium required for local consumption was obtained from the British Opium Agent at Malwa and sold to licensed vendors at the local Government Treasuries. The prescribed prices of opium were as follows:—

Price at which Government sold opium to licensed vendors.	$6\frac{1}{4}$ annas per tola or Rs. 9 per seer of 24 tolas.	6 0
Price at which licensed vendors sold it to the public	$7\frac{1}{2}$ annas per tola or Rs. 11 per seer of 24 tolas.	4 0

A fee of Rs. 9 per quarter was levied for each Vendor's license in the towns of Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Chikmagalur, and in all other stations, no fee was levied, except where the sales in any shop exceeded Rs. 6 per month, in which case, a small fee of eight annas per mensem was levied.

Sayer or Land Customs.

837. The articles which contributed to the State Revenue under this head were—(1) Arecanut, (2) Betel-leaves, (3) Tobacco and (4) Cocoanut. But the Sayer duty was levied directly on arecanut only throughout the Province, and on the remaining articles, the duty was levied in the shape of "Octroi" in certain Municipal Towns, one-half of the realizations being credited to State Revenue under "Sayer," and the other half being retained for Municipal purposes.

Direction and control of the Department.

838. The direction and control of the department which vested in the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, as "Officer in charge of the Central Excise arrangements" up to 20th April 1889, were, on that date, transferred to a separate officer who was appointed under the designation of "Excise Commissioner in Mysore," the administration of the Excise Revenue which is an important source of State Revenue, requiring the special care and attention of a separate officer. Colonel J. A. Campbell held the office from 20th April 1889 to 20th November 1889, and Mr. R. Vijayindra Rao, from 21st November 1889 to the end of the period under report. Mr. McDonnell, the present Excise Assistant Commissioner, acted in various capacities in this Department during the period under review.

Arrack.

839. The total quantity of liquor issued from the Central Distillery during the period under report was as follows :—

Issues of Arrack.

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	82,362 2	93,981 39	96,043 7	92,867 29	93,722 2
Bangalore City	39,339 46	43,626 3	47,099 42	48,703 1	50,553 16
Bangalore District	59,908 47	50,380 38	53,348 41	57,420 21	64,825 23
Kolar do	37,183 45	42,830 0	49,579 28	55,773 26	61,206 43
Tumkur do	9,617 6	8,829 42	11,406 4	11,777 6	11,489 3
Mysore do	27,304 28	27,853 6	32,041 13	33,721 4	38,900 37
Hassan do	8,160 15	8,524 6	13,910 24	17,125 4	17,974 11
Kadur do	17,995 31	21,605 20	26,244 5	31,133 7	33,309 31
Shimoga do	34,283 27	30,304 12	30,551 19	37,311 36	39,200 8
Chitaldroog do	2,262 16	11,103 40	11,372 2	10,353 8	9,666 6
Total.....	318,418 23	339,039 14	371,596 41	396,186 16	420,847 27

840. It will be seen from the above that consumption was steadily increasing, and this was due to several causes, to the adoption of a centralized system of manufacture and distribution, to the suppression of illicit distillation, to a large accession of laborers consequent upon the expansion of the Gold industry in Kolar and the extension of several important Railway and Public Works throughout the Province, to the substitution of illicit and unwholesome liquor which used to be consumed in secret, by wholesome and duty paid liquor, manufactured in the Government Central Distillery and to a rise in the wages of the laboring and artizan classes. The average rate of consumption per head of population was 3·6 drams in 1886-87; 3·9 drams in 1887-88; 4·3 drams in 1888-89; 5 drams in 1889-90 and 5·1 drams in 1890-91. This however is misleading; the whole population does not drink: the children should be excluded: the women to a large extent do not drink, there are besides the non-drinking classes: deducting these figures, the rate per head of actual consumers ought to be considerable-more than what is given above: there is however no way of arriving at the correct rate per head.

Causes for the increase of consumption.

841. The wholesale depôts and retail shops numbered 56 and 921 respectively in 1886-87; 64 and 899 in 1887-88; 69 and 931 in 1888-89; 71 and 970 in 1889-90 and 72 and 921 in 1890-91 as per particulars below :—

Wholesale Depôts and Retail shops.

District.	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Wholesale Depôts.	Retail shops.	Wholesale Depôts.	Retail shops.	Wholesale Depôts.	Retail shops.	Wholesale Depôts.	Retail shops.	Wholesale Depôts.	Retail shops.
Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	1	55	1	53	1	53	1	55	1	55
Bangalore City	1	26	1	26	1	26	1	26	1	26
Bangalore District	13	189	16	203	16	218	16	233	16	224
Kolar do	11	176	11	172	11	169	12	188	12	177
Tumkur do	4	41	4	32	4	36	5	38	5	41
Mysore do	6	62	7	65	9	77	9	67	9	79
Hassan do	3	29	4	41	5	42	5	40	5	36
Kadur do	4	68	5	86	6	96	6	96	7	86
Shimoga do	10	243	11	182	11	169	11	183	11	150
Chitaldroog do	3	32	4	39	5	45	5	44	5	47
Total.....	56	921	64	899	69	931	71	970	72	921

842. It will be seen from the above table that in the Districts of Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldroog, the number of shops was comparatively small. This is because the drinking public of those Districts chiefly consume toddy.

Revenue from Arrack.

843. The revenue from arrack under all heads, *viz.*, duty proper, license fees or gallon fee, establishment cess or cost of establishment and rent of the Distillery buildings was Rs. 9,07,100 in 1886-87; Rs. 11,51,227 in 1887-88; Rs. 12,61,763 in 1888-89; Rs. 13,93,997 in 1889-90 and Rs. 14,85,594 in 1890-91 as per particulars below:—

Districts.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil and Military Station...	2,73,001	3,11,525	3,19,015	3,08,553	3,11,485
Bangalore City ..	1,30,328	1,44,542	1,56,045	1,61,468	1,67,684
Bangalore District ...	1,50,304	2,04,628	2,17,851	2,82,853	3,17,692
Kolar do ...	91,428	1,39,066	1,60,952	1,81,098	1,98,771
Tumkur do ...	23,915	28,670	37,027	38,249	37,350
Mysore do ...	81,523	90,448	1,04,057	1,09,555	1,26,460
Hassan do ...	19,504	27,702	45,180	55,648	58,438
Kadur do ..	46,257	70,150	85,309	1,01,315	1,08,622
Shimoga do ...	84,223	98,437	99,373	1,21,570	1,27,674
Chitaldroog do ...	6,617	36,059	36,954	33,688	31,418
Total.....	9,07,100	11,51,227	12,61,763	13,93,997	14,85,594

Incidence of Arrack Revenue per head of population.

844. The incidence of Arrack revenue per head of population was Re. 0-3-5·6 in 1886-87; Re. 0-4-4·8 in 1887-88; Re. 0-4-9·8 in 1888-89; Re. 0-5-3·9 in 1889-90 and Re. 0-5-8·1 in 1890-91.

BEER.

Revenue from Beer.

845. The revenue from Beer amounted to Rs. 2,318 in 1886-87; Rs. 1,714 in 1887-88; Rs. 2,352 in 1888-89; Rs. 2,849 in 1889-90 and Rs. 3,204 in 1890-91. The increase from the year 1888-89 was due to the establishment of a wholesale and retail beer shop in the Kolar Gold Fields.

FOREIGN LIQUOR.

Revenue from Foreign Liquor.

846. The revenue from Foreign liquor shops amounted to Rs. 453 in 1887-88; Rs. 510 in 1888-89; Rs. 724 in 1889-90 and Rs. 1,087 in 1890-91, a steady increase.

TODDY.

Revenue from Date Toddy.

847. The revenue from date toddy fixed under contract, including local cess aggregated Rs. 6,53,543 in 1886-87; Rs. 7,86,583 in 1887-88; Rs. 7,86,583 in 1888-89; Rs. 7,86,584 in 1889-90 and Rs. 9,74,063 in 1890-91 as per details below:—

Districts.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	1,21,750	1,16,045	1,16,045	1,16,045	1,41,000
Kolar	40,750	57,004	57,004	57,004	78,680
Tumkur	74,526	1,24,050	1,24,050	1,24,050	1,45,000
Mysore	2,25,000	2,68,000	2,68,000	2,68,000	2,85,555
Hassan	47,100	45,000	45,000	45,000	71,550
Kadur	16,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	33,771
Shimoga	13,050	14,215	14,215	14,215	21,110
Chitaldroog	76,924	96,000	96,000	96,000	1,40,100
Local cess for the whole Province	38,443	46,269	46,269	46,270	57,297
Total.....	6,53,543	7,86,583	7,86,583	7,86,584	9,74,063

Revenue from *Bagani Toddy. (**Sago-palm Caryota Urens*).

848. The following table exhibits the amount realized by the sale of the monopoly of vend of Bagani toddy:—

Districts.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hassan	2,684	2,506	2,538	2,304	2,615
Kadur	1,591	1,564	1,653	1,549	1,287
Shimoga	3,310	4,955	3,689	3,663	6,003
Total.....	7,585	9,025	7,880	7,516	9,905

Incidence of Toddy revenue per head of population.

849. The incidence of Toddy revenue per head of population was Re. 0-2-6 in 1886-87; Re. 0-3-0 in 1887-88; Re. 0-3-0 in 1888-89; Re. 0-3-0 in 1889-90 and Re. 0-3-9 in 1890-91.

GANJA.

Wholesale and retail shops.

850. The wholesale and retail shops numbered 43 and 96 respectively in 1886-87; 43 and 96 in 1887-88; 49 and 94 in 1888-89; 52 and 89 in 1889-90 and 55 and 107 in 1890-91 as per particulars below:—

Districts.	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.
Bangalore ...	10	22	10	22	13	21	14	20	14	24
Kolar	9	14	9	14	9	16	9	14	9	18
Tumkur	2	5	2	5	4	5	5	5	5	5
Mysore	6	24	6	24	6	18	7	17	7	20
Hassan	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Kadur	4	8	4	8	5	9	5	9	5	9
Shimoga	7	16	6	16	5	17	5	17	7	23
Chitaldroog ...	1	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3
Total.....	43	96	43	96	49	94	52	89	55	107

851. The quantity of Ganja and Majum issued from wholesale shops to retail shops amounted to seers 18,753, tolas 13 in 1886-87; seers 21,606, tolas 20 in 1887-88; seers 19,023, tolas 9 in 1888-89; seers 26,854, tolas 14 in 1889-90 and seers 32,759 in 1890-91 as per details below :—

Sales to retail shops.

Districts.	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Bangalore ...	4,919	21	6,380	0	5,126	9	6,689	17	7,989	0
Kolar	1,593	0	2,219	0	2,258	0	3,858	0	4,379	0
Tumkur	310	12	632	0	545	0	979	0	1,859	0
Mysore	8,568	18	8,561	0	7,331	0	9,903	0	10,920	12
Hassan	259	10	306	0	414	0	259	0	813	0
Kadur	696	12	876	20	960	0	1,419	0	2,251	12
Shimoga	2,364	12	2,567	0	2,259	0	3,331	21	4,415	0
Chitaldroog ...	41	0	65	0	130	0	415	0	132	0
Total.....	18,753	13	21,606	20	19,023	9	26,854	14	32,759	0

852. The revenue under Ganja, including local cess, aggregated Rs. 6,529 in 1886-87; Rs. 7,715 in 1887-88; Rs. 7,465 in 1888-89; Rs. 9,780 in 1889-90 and Rs. 12,211 in 1890-91 as exhibited in the following table:—

Revenue from Ganja.

Districts.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890 91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	3,009	3,885	3,037	2,459	3,062
Kolar	996	1,366	1,360	1,424	1,608
Tumkur	194	335	341	367	697
Mysore	4,992	5,061	4,197	3,507	3,998
Hassan	162	191	260	95	304
Kadur	435	548	600	532	844
Shimoga	1,456	1,611	1,408	1,240	1,649
Chitaldroog	25	41	75	156	49
Total.....	11,269	13,088	11,278	9,780	12,211
Deduct excess sales, &c., allowed to contractors ..	4,740	5,373	3,813	*	*
Net Revenue to Government including local cess...	6,529	7,715	7,465	9,780	12,211

* *N. B.*—No excess sales were allowed to contractors in 1889-90 and 1890-91.

OPIUM.

Retail Opium Shops.

853. The retail opium shops numbered 47 in 1886-87; 48 in 1887-88; 52 in 1888-89; 48 in 1889-90 and 50 in 1890-91 as per following particulars:—

Districts.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Bangalore	12	12	12	9	11
Kolar	4	4	5	6	6
Tumkur	3	3	4	4	3
Mysore	13	13	13	13	14
Hassan	5	5	5	5	4
Kadur	3	3	4	4	4
Shimoga	4	4	4	4	4
Chitaldroog	3	4	5	3	4
Total.....	47	48	52	48	50

Revenue from Opium.

854. The revenue derived from the sales of Opium in Government Treasuries amounted to Rs. 24,236 in 1886-87; Rs. 20,482 in 1887-88; Rs. 22,725 in 1888-89; Rs. 30,294 in 1889-90 and Rs. 26,350 in 1890-91 as per details below:—

Districts.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Huzur	Treasury	5,126	
Bangalore	Details not available.	6,199	6,398	7,455	7,915
Kolar		1,743	2,000	2,742	2,671
Tumkur		888	1,089	1,115	1,092
Mysore		6,606	7,326	7,677	8,393
Hassan		1,070	1,411	1,599	1,373
Kadur		2,213	2,635	2,645	2,871
Shimoga		1,518	1,576	1,765	1,715
Chitaldroog		245	290	170	320
Total.....	24,236	20,482	22,725	30,294	26,350

SAYER.

Revenue from Sayer.

855. The Sayer revenue under all heads aggregated Rs. 4,62,388 in 1886-87; Rs. 4,28,217 in 1887-88; Rs. 4,26,484 in 1888-89; Rs. 4,16,081 in 1889-90 and Rs. 3,88,606 in 1890-91, as per following particulars:—

Districts.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	13,177	5,351	4,982	4,716	5,470
Kolar	363	410	275	129	37
Tumkur	43,152	47,941	47,197	53,509	59,021
Mysore	6,257	5,791	4,952	4,940	6,712
Hassan	3,850	3,038	3,266	4,232	5,507
Kadur	1,08,266	1,03,868	1,03,442	98,609	89,793
Shimoga	2,81,384	2,54,222	2,56,301	2,42,791	2,14,134
Chitaldroog	5,939	7,596	6,069	7,155	7,932
Total.....	4,62,388	4,28,217	4,26,484	4,16,081	3,88,606

Gross Receipts.

856. The main item of Sayer Revenue is Supari (Arecanut) and the two Districts of Kadur and Shimoga contributed 84 per cent of the total receipts under this head in 1886-87; 84 in 1887-88; 85 in 1888-89; 82 in 1889-90 and 78 in 1890-91.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

857. The financial results under all Excise heads were as per details below:—

Excise heads.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arrack	9,07,100	11,51,227	12,61,763	13,93,997	14,85,594
Beer	2,318	1,714	2,352	2,849	3,204
Foreign Liquor	...	453	510	724	1,087
Date Toddy...	6,53,543	7,86,583	7,86,533	7,86,584	9,74,064
Bagani do	7,585	9,025	7,880	7,516	9,905
Ganja	6,529	7,715	7,465	9,780	12,211
Opium	24,236	20,482	22,725	30,294	26,350
Miscellaneous	1,454	8,713	6,230	50,672	16,122
Total.....	16,02,765	19,85,912	20,95,508	22,82,416	25,28,537
Sayer	4,62,388	4,28,217	4,26,484	4,16,081	3,88,606
Grand Total.....	20,65,153	24,14,129	25,21,992	26,98,497	29,17,143

858. The gross amounts of charges and disbursements of the Excise (Abkari and Sayer) Department aggregated Rs. 3,50,901 in 1886-87; Rs. 4,05,084 in 1887-88; Rs. 4,23,006 in 1888-89; Rs. 4,41,943 in 1889-90 and Rs. 4,63,736 in 1890-91 as per particulars below:—

Expenditure.

Items	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90	1890-91
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allowance to Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore ...	...	1,200	1,227	...	...
Salary of Excise Commissioner	...	...	...	13,159	14,400
Do Assistant Commissioner	...	3,720	4,020	6,720	6,720
Office Establishment	14,979	4,535	4,781	8,617	11,541
Distillery Establishment		13,898	14,153	21,709	23,526
Executive Staff					
Payments to Civil and Military Station.. ...	3,04,241	3,31,659	3,39,245	3,31,097	3,38,285
Payments to Inamdar	2,974	4,104	4,297	5,744	6,110
Cost of opium	8,722	9,278	15,896	10,398	14,804
Discount or refund to contractors	6,355	18,447	23,444	26,849	29,586
Miscellaneous	792	1,547	1,847	3,921	3,971
Bonus to Excise Staff	...	3,378	...	...	...
Total Abkari.....	3,38,063	3,91,766	4,08,910	4,28,214	4,48,943
Cost of Sayer Establishment	12,838	13,318	14,096	13,729	14,793
Grand Total.....	3,50,901	4,05,084	4,23,006	4,41,943	4,63,736

859. The aforesaid details show that the net Abkari and Sayer revenue, after deducting all charges, was as per particulars below:—

Surplus.

Years.	Net Abkari Revenue.	Net Sayer Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	12,64,702	4,49,550
1887-88	15,94,146	4,14,899
1888-89	16,86,598	4,12,388
1889-90	18,54,202	4,02,352
1890-91	20,79,594	3,73,813

MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF EXCISE REVENUE.

860. The inspection of wholesale depôts and retail shops was regularly carried out in all the Districts during the period under report. The following table exhibits the number of cases reported and the number of persons convicted during the last three years of the period under report, the information for the first two years not being available:—

Inspection of Depots and shops.

Districts.	1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91.		
	No. of cases reported.	No. of persons concerned.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of cases reported.	No. of persons concerned	No. of persons convicted.	No. of cases reported.	No. of presons concerned.	No. of persons convicted.
Bangalore	52	69	66	35	45	43	68	74	44
Kolar	20	24	18	42	42	40	18	27	17
Tumkur	19	21	20	73	73	34	30	50	18
Mysore	15	16	14	16	18	13	29	41	25
Hassan	16	16	12	19	20	18	18	27	9
Kadur	3	3	3	30	35	30	50	55	48
Shimoga	44	52	37	28	62	43	40	43	20
Chiteldroog	25	41	24	24	42	35	12	15	12
Total.....	194	242	194	267	337	256	265	332	193

861. Of the above, the number of cases detected and persons convicted under illicit distillation was as follows :—

Illicit distillation.

District.	1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Kolar	...	..	1	1	...	...
Kadur	...	...	9	22	19	29
Shimoga	...	...	6	28	20	32
Total.....	...	...	16	51	39	61

862. Cases of illicit distillation, though comparatively few, have been increasing, showing thereby better detection.

STAMPS.

The kind of stamps issued for use in Mysore.

863. The stamps manufactured and issued by the Mysore State were as before,

(1) *Judicial*.—Court fee Labels and Papers (adhesive labels up to the denomination of Rs. 6 and papers of values from Rs. 10, as marginally noted)

and

(2) *Non-Judicial*—comprising (*a*) Stamp papers for engrossing documents, (*b*) one anna Receipt adhesive labels, (*c*) Transfer stamps, (*d*) Foreign bill labels and (*e*) Notarial stamps, as noted in the margin.

Court fee labels comprising 11 values; Annas 1, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12. Rs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6.

Court fee papers comprising 19 values; Rupees 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95 and 100.

Stamp papers comprising 59 values; Annas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 15. Rupees 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2¼, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 7, 7½, 8, 9, 10, 12, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 17½, 18, 20, 21, 22, 22½, 24, 25, 27½, 28, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 57½, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95 and 100.

Transfer Stamps comprising 11 values; Annas 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 12. Rupees 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Foreign bill labels comprising 11 values. Annas 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12. Rupees 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8.

Stamps manufactured at Madras are counterstamped at the Superintendent's Office, Mysore.

864. These stamps as before were mostly manufactured at the Madras Stamp Superintendent's Office, by bicolor impression with approved die plates and on water marked papers supplied by the Government, the papers being counterstamped at the Mysore Stamp Superintendent's Office before issue for use.

865. Two kinds of water marked papers, one for stamp papers and the other for adhesive labels, were obtained direct from England, specially manufactured for the Government.

866. The following figures exhibit the supply and expenditure of water marked papers for the period under report :—

Supply and expenditure of water marked papers.

FOR STAMP PAPERS.

Year.	The previous years' Balance.	The Receipts in the year.	The Total.	The number issued for impressing.
1886-87	99,899	424,500	524,399	362,399
1887-88	162,000	282,134	444,134	399,000
1888-89	45,134	498,537	543,671	321,521
1889-90	222,150	532,740	754,890	476,497
1890-91	278,393	421,575	699,968	516,000

FOR ADHESIVE LABELS.

Year.	The previous years' Balance.	The Receipts in the year.	The Total.	The number issued for impressing.
1886-87	...	...	...	...
1887-88	...	127,500	127,500	10,000
1888-89	117,500	...	117,500	37,500
1889-90	80,000	...	80,000	35,000
1890-91	45,000	...	45,000	29,000

867. The stock at the beginning, the receipts and issues of manufactured Stamps, Judicial and Non-Judicial, during each of the years under report were:—

Particulars as to stock issues of Judicial and Non-Judicial Stamps.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Year.	Court Fee Papers.							
	The previous years' Balance.		The Receipts in the year.		The Total.		The Issues.	
	No	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1886-87 ...	15,506	7,09,785	3,050	30,500	18,556	7,40,285	5,339	1,45,750
1887-88 ...	13,217	5,94,535	2,800	99,590	16,017	6,94,035	3,470	75,430
1888-89 ...	12,542	6,18,355	1,300	40,000	13,842	6,58,355	3,240	88,075
1889-90 ...	9,601	5,60,205	3,250	85,500	12,851	6,45,705	3,532	94,850
1890-91 ...	9,319	5,50,855	3,230	45,200	12,549	5,96,055	3,085	60,875

Year.	Court Fee Stamps.							
	The previous years' Balance.		The Receipts in the year.		The Total.		The Issues.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1886-87 ...	407,239	224,428	149,076	1,28,018	556,315	3,52,446	392,633	2,21,319
1887-88 ...	163,682	1,31,127	401,742	2,10,564	565,424	3,41,691	408,992	2,22,416
1888-89 ...	156,432	1,19,275	504,108	3,36,519	660,540	4,55,794	477,422	2,79,881
1889-90 ...	182,992	1,75,854	535,050	2,60,604	718,042	4,36,458	409,950	2,22,796
1890-91 ...	308,092	2,13,662	396,018	1,93,501	704,110	4,07,163	553,576	2,68,944

NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Year.	Stamp Papers.							
	The previous year's Balance.		The Receipts in the year.		The Total.		The Issues.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1886—87 ...	198,355	13,30,529	358,898	2,43,898	557,253	15,74,427	408,767	2,59,704
1887—88 ...	148,486	13,14,723	411,041	1,77,302	559,527	14,92,025	355,062	1,75,337
1888—89 ...	204,128	13,16,577	290,529	1,49,864	494,657	14,66,441	398,723	2,46,764
1889—90 ...	95,552	12,19,492	505,306	2,24,456	600,858	14,43,948	462,003	3,07,972
1890—91 ...	138,524	11,35,500	523,747	3,88,999	662,271	15,24,499	501,993	2,45,969

Year.	Receipt Labels.							
	The previous year's Balance.		The Receipts in the year.		The Total.		The Issues.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1886—87 ..	75,440	4,715	288,000	18,000	363,440	22,715	226,670	14,166
1887—88 ...	136,770	8,548	96,000	6,000	232,770	14,548	222,960	13,935
1888—89 ...	9,810	613	360,030	22,502	369,840	23,115	266,910	16,682
1889—90 ...	102,930	6,133	263,370	16,461	366,300	22,894	262,290	16,393
1890—91 ...	104,010	6,501	210,000	13,125	314,010	19,626	256,981	16,061

Year.	Transfer Stamps.							
	The previous year's Balance.		The Receipts in the year.		The Total.		The Issues.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1886—87 ...	458,846	7,00,573	121	30	458,967	7,00,603	23,529	33,284
1887—88 ...	435,438	6,61,319	33,239	24,710	468,677	6,86,029	180	142
1888—89 ...	468,497	6,85,886	...	...	468,497	6,85,886	256	275
1889—90 ...	468,241	6,85,612	...	...	468,241	6,85,612	316	234
1890—91 ...	467,925	6,85,378	...	...	467,925	6,85,378	...	...

NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS.—*Concluded.*

Year.	Foreign Bill Labels.							
	The previous year's Balance.		The Receipts in the year.		The Total.		The Issues.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1886—87 ...	27,273	37,053	...	...	27,273	37,053	11	23
1887—88 ...	27,262	37,030	1,138	1,213	28,400	38,243	100	18
1888—89 ...	28,300	38,224	...	...	28,300	38,224	...	...
1889—90 ...	28,300	38,224	...	...	28,300	38,224	...	...
1890—91 ...	28,300	38,224	..	...	28,300	38,224	1	8

Year.	Notarial Stamps.							
	The previous year's Balance.		The Receipts in the year.		The Total.		The Issues.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1886—87 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887—88 ...	540	540	...	...	540	540	19	19
1888—89 ...	521	521	...	...	521	521	36	36
1889—90 ...	485	485	...	...	485	485	36	36
1890—91 ...	449	449	...	...	449	449	37	37

868. Stamps destroyed, being damaged and unfit for issue, for the same period were:—

Stamps destroyed.

Year.	Received from the Districts.		Found in the Stamp Superintendent's office.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
1886—87	...	...	23,955	46,648
1887—88	3,388	17,540	342	361
1888—89	7	1	1,509	10,319
1889—90	197	343	331	476
1890—91	114	72	145	158

869. The following statements exhibit the results of the sales of stamps and duty levied on documents impressed with stamp in the Stamp Superintendent's Office:—

Value of sale of stamps and the amount of duty recovered on documents impressed in the Stamp Superintendent's Office.

STAMP SALES—(*for the Province*).

Year.	Judicial Stamps.		General Stamps.		Receipt Stamps.		Transfer Stamps.		Foreign Stamps.		Notarial Stamps.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1886—87 ...	383,363	3,00,941	322,353	1,59,032	168,007	10,500	2	1	32	7	...	...
1887—88 ...	406,745	3,06,868	350,343	1,74,921	164,041	10,252	...	..	40	11	..	...
1888—89 ...	424,295	3,26,528	392,037	1,90,527	185,595	11,600	6	2	...	...	...	...
1889—90 ...	430,927	3,34,870	405,694	2,00,993	214,195	13,388	1	1	2	1	...	...
1890—91 ...	431,141	3,39,220	394,628	2,07,745	191,139	11,948	...	..	...	...	...	...

Duty paid on documents at the Stamp Superintendent's Office.

Year.	Contract Deeds.	Bills of Exchange.	Mining Leases.	Cheques.	Bank and share Certificates.	Deeds.	Debenture Bonds.	Trasfer Stamps.	Total.
1886—87	272	120	16,278	..	...	143	55	...	16,868
1887—88	110	89	128	112	...	339	..	5	783
1888—89	365	45	120	560	8,640	260	..	...	9,990
1889—90	20	26	13,304	1,020	6,025	7	...	...	20,402
1890—91	4	48	1,427	1,119	...	206	...	...	2,804

870. The following statement shows the proportion, in which the Judicial and Non-Judicial Stamps contributed to the Stamp Revenue of the State:—

Proportion of Stamp Revenue derived from Judicial and Non-Judicial stamps.

Year.	Percentage contributed by—	
	Judicial Stamps	Non-Judicial Stamps.
1886—87	60·56	39·44
1887—88	60·96	39·04
1888—89	60·18	39·82
1889—90	58·63	41·37
1890—91	59·03	40·97

871. Mysore, among other Districts, as a rule, has taken the lead in its share of contribution to the Stamp Revenue of the Province.

Income and Stamps.

872. The income and expenditure under Stamps for each of the years under report are shown in the following statement:—

Receipts.	1886—87	1887—88	1888—89	1889—90	1890—91
JUDICIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of Court fee stamps ...	3,00,941	3,06,869	3,26,528	3,34,869	3,39,220
Recoveries on account of pauper suits (*a*).	2,223	2,482	1,147	452	3,553
Miscellaneous (*a*) ...	168	338	1,189	1,455	...
NON-JUDICIAL.					
Sale of General stamps ...	1,59,032	1,74,920	1,90,527	2,00,993	2,07,745
Do One anna Receipt labels ...	10,500	10,252	11,600	12,338	11,948
Do Transfer labels ...	1	..	2	1	...
Do Foreign bill labels ...	7	11	..	...	...
Do Notarial stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...
Duty, &c., recovered at Stamp Office ...	16,867	783	9,991	20,402	2,804
Penalties ...	10,053	10,636	10,950	11,089	17,481
Miscellaneous ...	17,917	2,078	6,147	12,105	741
Total.....	5,17,709	5,08,369	5,58,081	5,94,754	5,83,492

Expenditure.	1886—87	1887—88	1888—89	1889—90	1890—91
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Office Establishment in Bangalore Stamp Superintendent's Office ...	535	502	470	733	729
Madras Establishment ..	435	480	480	480	480
Paid for water marked papers ...	3,835	2,555	3,792	4,850	3,598
Paid for manufacturing Stamps ...	1,588	1,043	1,187	2,706	1,111
Contingencies ...	8,542	1,954	462		817
Refunds (*b*) ...	3,991	3,961	4,240	5,565	5,360
Discount on sales ...	7,583	8,252	8,860	9,369	10,101
Pay of salaried vendors ...	2,937	3,154	3,264	3,059	3,111
Total.....	29,446	21,901	(*c*) 22,755	26,762	25,307

(*a*) Shown under Law and Justice in Comptroller's Accounts.
(*b*) Shown separately as Refunds, &c., and not brought under 'Stamps' in Comptroller's Accounts.
(*c*) This is exclusive of Rs. 3,016 which is the share of the charges debitable on account of the Superintendent of Stamps.

873. It will be seen from the above that while there has been a satisfactory increase in receipts, the expenditure at the end of the period stood at a lower figure than at the beginning of it. It however shows a small increase from the year 1887-88 and this is due to larger sums of discount paid on increased sales.

874. The revenue contributed by each District for the period is shown below :—

Year.	Mysore.	Bangalore.	Shimoga.	Kolar.	Hassan.	Tumkur.	Kadur.	Chital-droog.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	1,46,762	1,30,753	60,754	42,665	38,796	31,854	30,774	18,482	5,00,840
1887-88	1,53,501	1,16,499	59,287	45,340	41,848	34,178	33,467	23,464	5,07,584
1888-89	1,67,001	1,26,506	65,820	45,376	45,835	35,932	40,565	25,050	5,52,085
1889-90	1,67,456	1,42,088	66,659	51,554	46,948	37,177	38,607	23,863	5,74,352
1890-91	1,70,985	1,44,807	63,572	51,777	49,821	40,132	36,653	22,941	5,80,688

875. The Huzur Treasury continued to remit the stamps, &c., on indent to the Districts and Local Depôts, and these supplied the demands of Taluks and branch depôts.

876. There was no change in the system of vend: it was carried on by salaried and commissioned vendors, stamps of Rs. 50 and upwards being however sold by ex-officio vendors. The number of vendors was as follows :—

Stamp Vendors.

Year.	Salaried Vendors.	Those remunerated by discount on sales.
1886-87	12	193
1887-88	13	189
1888-89	13	209
1889-90	12	221
1890-91	11	234

877. The following table compares the Stamp Revenue with Civil Suits and Registration :—

Year.	Judicial Stamps.	Non-Judicial Stamps.	Civil Suits.		Registration.	
	Value.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	2,88,889	1,99,373	15,788	16,98,310	20,717	77,41,727
1887-88	3,09,689	1,98,680	16,761	17,38,647	22,318	60,24,761
1888-89	3,32,289	2,29,787	16,814	17,94,942	25,045	64,41,367
1889-90	3,36,776	2,57,978	17,055	19,00,090	25,837	87,08,590
1890-91	3,42,773	2,40,719	18,089	29,68,801	30,118	76,62,935

FINANCE.

878. *Receipts.*—The receipts for the ten years preceding the famine years of 1876-78 were as follow :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1866-67 ...	92,20,079	1871-72	1,06,21,937
1867-68 ...	1,11,98,321	1872-73	1,09,96,692
1868-69 ...	1,08,78,272	1873-74	1,09,53,268
1869-70 ...	92,57,694	1874-75	1,19,33,833
1870-71 ...	91,97,042	1875-76	1,10,54,194

giving on annual average of Rs. **1,05,31,133.**

879. Receipts during the famine years were Rs. 82,50,796 and Rs. 69,45,044, or an average of Rs. **75,97,920**; in the subsequent years, till the year of Rendition, receipts were—

	Rs.
1878-79...	1,20,99,121
1879-80...	1,08,57,548
1880-81...	1,03,00,939

or an annual average of Rs. **1,10,85,869.**

880. From the year of Rendition, the figures were as follow :—

Year.	Ordinary Revenue.	Railway.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881—82	1,06,82,084	1,68,907	1,08,50,991
1882—83	1,03,50,070	2,99,983	1,06,50,053
1883—84	1,06,35,579	3,11,429	1,09,47,008
1884—85	1,00,70,975	3,78,126	1,04,49,101
1885—86	1,14,30,753	4,43,021	1,18,73,774
1886—87	1,27,58,508	1,13,468	1,28,71,976
1887—88	1,29,76,276	2,78,250	1,32,54,526
1888—89	1,32,20,088	69,629	1,32,89,717
1889—90	1,42,94,283	1,79,574	1,44,73,857
1890—91	1,45,08,506	1,32,749	1,46,41,255
Average.....	**1,20,92,712**	**2,37,513**	**1,23,30,225**

881. The income and expenditure of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore which were credited in the accounts of His Highness the Maharaja's Treasury till 1884-85, were, from that date, excluded under the orders of the Government of India from the State accounts.

Exclusion of the income and expenditure of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore from State accounts from 1884-85.

882. In the year 1890-91, the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,46,41,255, a sum never before known in any other year and the highest up to that year. The principal causes that led to this increase were uniformly good seasons, timely and fairly adequate rains, very large outlay on productive irrigation works, progress of Revenue Survey and Settlement, general prosperity of the raiyat which led to yearly increase in the occupied area, new items of revenue and improved method of Excise administration.

Causes for the increase of Revenue.

883. With the receipts, increased the disbursements; figures under this head for the years 1866-67 to 1890-91 are given below.

Disbursements.

	Years.	Ordinary.	Railway.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10 years preceding the famine.	1866—67	98,10,931	...	...
	1867—68	1,05,19,022	...	...
	1868—69	1,16,69,132	...	...
	1869—70	1,07,52,749	...	...
	1870—71	1,02,14,953	...	...
	1871—72	1,01,91,060	...	...
	1872—73	1,01,31,148	...	...
	1873—74	1,03,13,560	...	...
	1874—75	1,03,64,062	...	...
	1875—76	1,13,41,935	...	...
	Annual Average.....	**1,05,30,855**	...	...

	Years.	Ordinary.	Railway.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Famine years.	1876—77 ...	1,23,14,195	...	1,23,14,195	
	1877—78 ...	1,61,00,216	1,56,033	1,62,56,249	
	Annual Average.....	**1,42,07,205**	**78,016**	**1,42,85,222**	
Till Rendition.	1878—79 ...	1,26,38,679	2,05,133	1,28,43,812	
	1879—80 ...	1,06,02,325	5,46,695	1,11,49,020	
	1880—81 ...	1,04,10,055	15,64,988	1,19,75,043	
	Annual Average.....	**1,12,17,019**	**7,72,272**	**1,19,89,291**	
Native Administration.	1881—82 ..	1,03,33,516	15,99,639	1,19,33,155	
	1882—83 ...	1,02,75,110	13,37,237	1,16,12,347	
	1883—84 ...	1,01,39,513	9,46,089	1,10,85,602	
	1884—85 ...	99,66,248(*a*)	5,86,848	1,05,53,096	
	1885—86 ...	1,01,20,110(*b*)	6,43,881	1,07,63,991	
	1886—87 ...	1,09,09,153	1,15,486	1,10,24,639	
	1887—88 ...	1,13,98,591	3,81,566	1,17,80,157	
	1888—89 ...	1,17,40,723	3,65,039	1,21,05,762	
	1889—90 ...	1,22,97,517	7,00,750	1,29,98,267	
	1890—91 ...	1,27,12,819	6,63,804	1,33,76,623	
	Annual Average	**1,09,89,330**	**7,34,033**	**1,17,23,363**	

(*a*) Includes Rs. 10,647, disbursements made in that year on account of charges of C & M Station for 1883-84.
(*b*) Do Rs. 3,143, do do do do

884. The items of receipts in 1890-91 are compared below with those of 1880-81, the year of Rendition :—

Receipts in 1890-91 compared with those of 1880-81.

	1880-81.	1890-91.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	72,13,346	87,12,705	**+14,99,359**
Receipts from Gold Mines	...	3,05,566	**+3,05,566**
Forests	6,80,693	14,46,012	**+7,65,319**
Abkari or Excise	9,40,748	20,28,076	**+10,87,328**
Mohatarfa	2,70,528	3,38,063	**+67,535**
Sayer	3,30,887	3,88,586	**+57,699**
Salt	24,143	22,489	—1,654
Stamp	4,67,882	5,79,936	**+1,12,054**
Registration	46,690	66,529	**+19,839**
Mint	225	26	—199
Post Office	51,861	...	—51,861
Stationery and Printing	7,230	4,838	—2,392
Law and Justice	94,900	71,173	—23,727
Police	5,530	3,567	—1,963
Education	35,435	43,632	**+8,197**
Medical	1,102	6,286	**+5,184**
Minor Departments	7,764	40,214	**+32,450**
Interest on arrears of revenue, &c. ...	12,953	25,938	**+12,985**
Miscellaneous	80,154	83,852	**+3,698**
Mysore Local Force	5,757	324	—5,433
Public Works	10,693	16,687	**+5,994**
Profit on Surplus Investment account ...	...	3,24,007	**+3,24,007**
Total... ..	1,02,88,521	1,45,08,506	**+42,19,985**
Mysore State Railway	12,418	1,32,749	**+1,20,331**
Grand Total.....	1,03,00,939	1,46,41,255	**+43,40,316**

835. The net increase is Rs. 43,40,316, of which 15 lakhs were under Land Revenue, 3 lakhs under Gold Mines, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under Forests, $10\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs under Excise, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under Profits on Surplus Investments, 1 lakh under Stamps and $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under Railway, in fact, under almost all the items, with the exception of the very minor items of Post Office, Law and Justice, Salt, Mint, Stationery and Printing, Police and Mysore Local Force.

Details of increase and decrease.

886. The figures in the statement of expenditure (para 383 *supra*) will show that in the years 1882-83 to 1885-86, the expenditure was reduced to an appreciable extent; this was considered necessary to provide the State with funds for the construction of Railways, the importance of which was brought into prominent notice by the disastrous events of 1876-78. In addition to this retrenchment, a 5 Per Cent Debenture loan of 20 lakhs of rupees was floated in 1882.

Expenditure reduced to provide funds for railway in the years 1882 to 1886.

887. During the first quinquennial period of the Native Administration, the expenditure—both Capital and Revenue—on "Railways" in all aggregated Rs. 51,13,694. Negotiations to transfer the Railway to foreign capitalists commenced in 1885, and the line then existing of 140 miles, from Mysore to Gubbi, changed hands on 1st July 1886. The arrangement, as detailed under section Railway, gave considerable financial relief to Government, and enabled it to utilize the funds thus set free for improving the several branches of service and for providing for larger expenditure under ordinary Public Works, especially in the Irrigation Branch.

Financial relief obtained by the transfer of the State Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

888. The items under disbursements of the year 1890-91 are compared below with those of 1880-81:—

Disbursements of 1890-91 compared with those of 1880-81.

	1880—81.	1890—91.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Payments on account of Railway and Famine Loans ...	4,00,000	5,00,770	**+1,00,770**
Land Revenue exclusive of the remuneration of Village Servants	12,64,548	11,72,832	—91,716
Remuneration of Village Servants and compensation ...	1,98,222	5,41,313	**+3,43,091**
Forests	2,23,774	6,28,914	**+4,05,140**
Abkari or Excise	61,438	60,273	—1,165
Post Office	1,59,264	3,437	—1,55,827
Administration	3,59,444	3,59,656	**+212**
Palace Charges	9,07,285	13,00,000	**+3,92,715**
Law and Justice	6,17,378	4,34,334	—1,83,044
Police	5,32,930	6,24,011	**+91,081**
Education	1,62,441	3,02,729	**+1,40,288**
Medical	1,58,241	1,96,590	**+38,349**
Public Works	10,69,991	19,90,629	**+9,20,638**
Surplus Investment Account...	...	21,982	**+21,982**
State Railway	15,64,988	6,63,804	—9,01,184
Other Charges	3,50,192	6,44,484	**+2,94,292**
Mysore Local Force	7,54,382	7,55,837	**+1,455**
Stamps	13,639	19,948	**+6,309**
Registration	25,445	32,201	**+6,756**
Muzarayi	2,74,780	2,82,559	**+7,779**
Allowances and assignments under Treaties and Engagements	25,62,382	25,50,129	—12,753
Pensions	3,13,779	2,90,191	—23,588
Total.....	1,19,75,043	1,33,76,623	**+14,01,580**

889. The net increase in disbursements is Rs. 14,01,580. The items in which there was increased expenditure, were 3½ lakhs under Remuneration of Village Servants, due to the progress of Survey Settlement, 1 lakh under Police, 4 lakhs under Forest, owing to extensive fuel and sandal plantation operations, to the adoption of improved methods in the conservancy of State Forests and to the recent entertainment of an establishment for the Elephant Khedda operations, 4 lakhs under Palace, due to the increase in the Civil List, 1½ lakhs under Education, ¼ of a lakh under Medical, 9¼ lakhs under Public Works, 3 lakhs under Other Charges, due chiefly to refund account and 1 lakh under Loans. There was less expenditure incurred of 1 lakh under Land Revenue, 1¾ lakhs under Law and Justice, all due to retrenchments and employment of Native, that is comparatively cheaper agency in the administration, in lieu of the more highly paid European agency, 1½ lakhs under Anche or Post Office, due to its amalgamation with the Imperial Post and ¼ of a lakh under Pensions and 9 lakhs under Railway.

Details as to increase or decrease.

890. The Native Administration began with a surplus balance of Rs. 24,07,438 on 1st April 1881, which, with the surplus accumulations of the subsequent years, stood on 1st April 1886 at Rs. 32,65,955, and on 1st April 1891, at Rs. 1,04,76,056.

Surplus Balance.

891. The actual realizations under the several Budget heads during each of the five years under report are compared in the following statement, with those of 1880-81-and 1885-86, the close of the first quinquennial period :—

Realizations.

Heads of Receipts.	1880-81.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	72,13,346	76,41,241	87,09,602	85,13,879	83,96,337	89,21,826	87,12,705
Receipts from Gold Mines	...	38,867	51,248	33,433	1,08,526	1,96,638	3,05,566
Forests	6,80,693	8,83,098	9,98,364	10,08,417	11,35,393	13,68,866	14,46,012
Abkari or Excise ..	9,40,748	11,68,722	11,78,165	14,94,522	15,99,615	17,62,566	20,28,076
Mohatarfa (assessed taxes)	2,70,528	2,94,927	3,35,104	3,40,181	3,29,559	3,58,115	3,38,063
Sayer (Customs) ...	3,30,887	3,91,139	4,36,340	4,12,462	4,07,568	4,16,081	3,88,583
Salt	24,143	21,623	26,107	20,723	27,391	33,808	22,489
Stamps	4,67,882	4,80,479	5,15,326	5,05,550	5,55,746	5,92,847	5,79,936
Registration ...	46,690	50,459	56,014	53,823	59,605	64,916	66,529
Mint	225	77,936	1,482	4,932	...	211	26
Post Office ...	51,861	65,303	68,008	74,300	76,206	2,132	...
Stationery and Printing...	7,230	5,052	12,357	4,541	6,903	4,267	4,838
Law and Justice ...	94,900	63,970	49,983	70,038	64,698	73,541	71,173
Police	5,530	3,586	3,879	4,004	4,105	3,857	3,567
Education ...	35,435	24,322	23,588	23,911	26,159	33,194	43,632
Medical... ...	1,102	2,348	3,015	12,190	3,522	8,739	6,286
Minor Departments ...	7,764	75,452	85,748	67,467	56,645	52,732	40,214
Interest on arrears of revenue... ...	12,953	33,734	46,217	33,358	29,003	36,868	25,938
Miscellaneous ...	80,154	72,953	59,255	76,944	74,807	68,857	83,852
Mysore Local Force ...	5,757	149	5	83	...	633	324
Profit on Mysore State Railway Loan ...	...	21,539	...	...	...	..	...
Public Works ...	10,693	13,854	12,994	13,671	20,150	15,792	16,687
Profit on Surplus Investment Accounts ...	...	...	85,707	2,07,847	2,38,150	2,77,803	3,24,007
Total.....	1,02,88,521	1,14,30,753	1,27,58,508	1,29,76,276	1,32,20,088	1,42,94,283	1,45,03,503
Mysore State Railway ...	12,418	4,43,021	1,13,468	2,78,250	69,629	1,79,574	1,24,987 * 7,762
Total.....	1,03,00,939	1,18,73,774	1,28,71,976	1,32,54,526	1,32,89,717	1,44,73,857	1,46,41,255

* Refund of the amount spent on preliminary survey of the Mysore-Nanjangud line.

892. The increase in the Land Revenue represents extended cultivation and collection of heavy arrears, which at the time of the Rendition stood as high as Rs. 20,09,925. The smaller figures in the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 show the reduction of the arrears to a considerable extent. In 1889-90, the arrears of previous years amounted to 8½ lakhs: it is gratifying to note that actual increase of Land Revenue due to additional land brought under cultivation was generally noticeable year after year.

Increase in Land Revenue accounted for.

893. The total receipts from the Gold Mining Industry increased from about Rs. 38,800 in 1885-86 to about Rs. 3,05,000 in 1890-91, when the royalty alone on the gold extracted aggregated Rs. 2,34,341. The Mysore Gold Mining Company continued to take the lead as the largest contributor to this source of State revenue, and next to it, come the Urigam and the Nundydroog. During 1890-91, deposits by lease holders amounted to Rs. 3,000, besides 7,500 shares of 1 £ each; premium on tenders for land taken up for mining purposes amounted to Rs. 68,225, while there were no credits under prospecting license fees.

Revenue from Gold Mines.

894. Under "Forests" are included the sale proceeds of timber and sandalwood, the value of wood fuel and sleepers supplied to Southern Mahratta Railway Company and the receipts from Khedda operations. The demand for sandal, which prior to 1885-86 was low, increased in that year, and since then, has been steadily improving year by year. The realization from this source was Rs. 6,48,348 in 1886-87, Rs. 6,68,213 in 1887-88, Rs. 5,97,970 in 1888-89 due to smaller sales in consequence of smaller demand, Rs. 8,82,031 in 1889-90 and Rs. 9,37,730 in 1890-91. The revenue from timber increased from Rs. 1,63,005 in 1886-87 to Rs. 2,32,920 in 1890-91. The Khedda operations of 1889-90 were conducted on a large scale and two catches of elephants were made, which realized a little over half a lakh.

Revenue from Forests.

895. Excise rose from about 11½ lakhs in 1885-86 to 20¼ lakhs in 1890-91. The increase was partly due to the adoption of an improved system of centralized control, the suppression of illicit distillation, the enhancement of duty and to a great extent to increased consumption, the drinking classes especially of the low castes, earning higher wages than before.

Increase in Excise revenue.

896. The Mohatarfa or assessed taxes increased from Rs. 2,94,927 in 1885-86 to Rs. 3,38,063 in 1890-91. The revenue from Sayer or customs was stationary, on the whole, during the period under report. It averaged a little above 4 lakhs per annum, except in 1890-91, when it fell to about Rs. 3,88,030, owing to short *supari* crop.

Revenue from Mohatarfa and Sayer.

897. The revenue from Salt, which is of the nature of a land tax, depends upon the number of applications annually received to work the pans and is a fluctuating item: the manufacture is under great restrictions, in compliance with the wishes of the British Government.

Salt revenue.

898. The receipts from the sale of General Stamp papers and labels increased from Rs. 1,64,000 in 1885-86 to Rs. 2,19,000 in 1890-91 and that from Court Fee Stamps, from Rs. 3,00,000 to Rs. 3,39,000 in the same period. The sudden increase in this item in the years 1888-89 to 1890-91 was due to fees of high amounts collected on Gold Mining Leases.

Receipts from Stamps.

899. The Anche or the Provincial Post was transferred to the Imperial Postal Department on grounds of public utility on 1st April 1889, and the revenue from this branch of administration, consequently, disappeared from that year.

Anche.

900. Profit on surplus investment account represents interest on the invested surplus as well as on current deposit in the Bank of Madras. This is a new item from 1886-87 only.

Profit on surplus investment.

901. The fluctuations in the other items of revenue call for no special remark.

902. The following is a comparative statement of the expenditure of the five years under report and those of 1880-81 and 1885-86 :—

Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure.	1880-81.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Interest on Debt—	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Famine Loan—							
1. Payments towards interest.	4,00,000	4,00,000	3,06,411	22,759	7,669	...	...
2. Do towards principal.			93,589	3,77,241	1,91,735	...	...
(b) Mysore Railway Loan—							
1. Payments towards the Railway Loan Debenture Fund ...	...	...	...	...	2,00,596	4,00,000	4,00,000
2. Payment towards Interest	...	94,793	96,955	93,850	97,986	1,11,907	1,00,770
Interest on other accounts ...	31,803	40,976	46,660	51,429	52,919	57,503	58,666
Refunds	25,466	41,614	66,543	47,284	46,029	66,014	3,33,988
Land Revenue—							
Gross Land Revenue Charges	14,62,770	13,12,970	15,99,682	16,14,793	15,60,991	17,14,296	17,14,145
Deduct share chargeable to Law and Justice and Police	...	...	3,75,829	3,80,412	3,82,149	3,83,235	3,93,139
Balance charged to Land Revenue	14,62,770	13,12,970	12,23,853	12,34,381	11,78,842	13,31,061	13,21,006
Forests	2,23,774	2,26,070	3,20,687	3,97,529	4,56,778	5,14,821	6,28,914
Abkari (Excise)	61,438	15,576	16,123	28,591	26,865	55,213	60,273
Sayer (Customs)	18,077	13,632	12,839	13,837	14,096	13,729	14,427
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamps	13,639	15,524	25,455	17,867	21,545	21,197	19,948
Registration	25,445	26,672	25,532	25,842	28,967	29,563	32,201
Mint	127	77,912	5,065	7,007	...	155	26
Post Office	1,59,264	1,26,755	1,29,422	1,35,676	1,36,920	16,664	3,437
Administration	3,59,444	2,74,235	3,06,417	2,70,641	2,78,575	3,08,113	3,59,656
Palace Charges	9,07,285	10,00,000	13,00,000	13,00,000	13,00,000	13,00,000	13,00,000
Law and Justice including Jails—							
Law and Justice charges proper.	6,17,378	4,23,272	4,20,440	4,15,280	4,20,341	4,24,520	4,34,334
Add share of Land Revenue charges debitable to Law and Justice	...	...	3,24,849	3,29,099	3,29,554	3,30,849	3,39,279
Total Law and Justice.....	6,17,378	4,23,272	7,45,289	7,44,379	7,49,895	7,55,369	7,73,613
Police—							
Police charges proper ...	5,32,930	5,04,555	4,86,012	5,29,088	5,43,440	5,70,415	6,24,011
Add share of Land Revenue charges debitable to Police.	...	...	50,980	51,313	52,594	52,386	53,860
Total Police.....	5,32,930	5,04,555	5,36,992	5,80,401	5,96,034	6,22,801	6,77,871
Education	1,62,441	1,56,429	1,75,610	1,78,172	1,80,920	2,61,770	3,02,729
Muzarayi	2,74,780	2,96,819	2,83,601	2,78,932	2,81,964	2,78,663	2,82,559
Medical	1,58,241	1,47,945	1,45,954	1,64,221	1,89,685	1,75,406	1,96,590
Minor Departments ...	97,954	1,20,934	97,485	75,724	83,365	1,04,141	1,11,523
Furlough allowances to Officers..	26,148	5,725	1,064	8,403	10,005	1,078	5,591
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	25,62,882	25,52,630	25,51,901	25,54,020	25,51,622	25,50,640	25,50,129
Pensions	3,13,779	2,56,561	2,44,110	2,51,789	2,40,937	2,67,873	2,90,191
Miscellaneous	1,45,990	1,17,541	1,21,262	2,23,961	79,478	97,968	1,20,263
Mysore Local Force ...	7,54,382	7,35,100	7,37,234	7,17,875	7,28,658	7,36,266	7,55,837
Profit or Loss on Mysore Railway Loan	...	428	...	...	...	...	...
Famine Relief (old charges) ...	4,627	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works	10,69,991	11,32,299	12,71,132	15,79,906	19,82,076	21,91,404	19,90,629
Profit or Loss on Mysore Surplus Investment Account	...	...	21,968	16,874	26,562	28,198	21,982
Total.....	1,04,10,055	1,01,16,967	1,09,09,153	1,13,98,591	1,17,40,723	1,22,97,517	1,27,12,819
vil & Military Station Charges ...	...	(a) 3,143	...	...	...	..	...
Total including C. & M. Station.....	1,04,10,055	1,01,20,110	1,09,09,153	1,13,98,591	1,17,40,723	1,22,97,517	1,27,12,819
ysore State Railway	15,64,988	6,43,881	1,15,486	3,81,566	3,65,039	7,00,750	6,63,804
Grand Total.....	1,19,75,043	1,07,63,991	1,10,24,639	1,17,80,157	1,21,05,762	1,29,98,267	1,33,76,623

(a) Disbursements made on account of charges for 1833-84.

903. The famine debt of 80 lakhs of rupees due to the British Government carried interest at 4 per cent and was redeemable by 41 annual payments of 4 lakhs and a 42nd payment of Rs. 13,876—15—3 on 31st December 1922. The loan, from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, of £1,200,000 enabled Mysore to discharge the famine debt 34 years earlier; on 31st July 1886, out of the proceeds of the above loan, Rs. 68,60,508 were credited towards it, and the subsequent payments of 4 lakhs of rupees in each of the years 1886-87 and 1887-88, and of Rs. 1,99,404 in 1888-89 discharged the entire balance. In the place of the famine debt discharged as above, there is now the debt of £1,200,000 due to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Repayment of famine loan of 80 lakhs.

904. A fund was formed for the redemption of the Local Railway loan of 20 lakhs, and the first payment of Rs. 2,00,596, which is the difference between 4 lakhs (the amount which was usually paid towards the famine debt) and Rs. 1,99,404 (*vide* preceding para) actually paid towards it, was made in December 1888. The fund amounted at the close of 1890-91 to Rs. 10,28,463. The debt is payable in 1902. The interest on the debt is annually rupees one lakh.

Arrangement made for the redemption of the Railway Loan of 20 lakhs.

905. Interest on other accounts consisted of payments made on account of interest due on Savings Bank deposits during the period; the deposits and the amounts paid towards interest respectively increased from Rs. 10,68,546 and Rs. 40,976 in 1885-86 to Rs. 17,21,009 and Rs. 58,666 at the close of 1890-91. The steady increase in the transaction in spite of low rate of interest offered ($3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per annum) indicates general prosperity of the people. The establishment of Imperial Postal Savings Bank does not appear to have affected the operations of the Mysore Institution.

Savings Bank Account.

906. Under the head Land Revenue, there was an increase of nearly Rs. 2,80,000 in 1886-87, as compared with 1885-86, due to the disbursement to Village officials as their remuneration, of about 2 lakhs more than in the previous year and to the increased charges consequent upon the reconstitution of the two Districts of Hassan and Chitaldroog. In 1887-88, there was again an increase of more than Rs. 22,000 in the amount paid to Village officers, while Deputy Commissioners and Taluk establishments cost Rs. 17,000 more than in the previous year; but this was slightly counterbalanced by the saving of Rs. 28,000 under Revenue Survey, which is also included under Land Revenue charges. The fall of Rs. 54,000 in 1888-89 is explained (1) by a decrease in the expenditure of about Rs. 21,000 under "Revenue Survey", owing to the transfer of the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Cowie to the Madras Government and those of one European Officer and a Measuring Establishment to Coorg for 8 months during the year; (2) by a decrease of about Rs. 26,000 under remuneration to Village servants, owing to larger sum than usual having been left undistributed at the end of the year and (3) by a decrease of about Rs. 13,000 under Malnad land inam payments. The increase in 1889-90 chiefly occurred under remuneration to Village officers. About Rs 1,90,000 had been left unpaid in the previous year, and owing to the extension of the Survey Settlement, the new sanctions of the year amounetd to Rs. 40,000, while at the same time, a larger proportion than usual was disbursed during the year. The return of the Survey Establishment from Coorg also helped to raise total debits of the year. The charges during 1890-91 remained about the same as in the previous year.

Variations in Land Revenue Charges.

907. The charges under "Forest" have yearly increased, and the increase was due to extensive conservation of large forest tracts and the expansion of planting operations, to the strengthening and improving of the Forest service and the formation of the Khedda Department in 1888-89.

"Forests."

908. Under Abkari or Excise, increase was due to revision of establishment, appointment of an Excise Commissioner and increase of pay to the subordinate staff, measures all adopted for the improvement of Abkari revenue.

Excise.

909. The increased expenditure in 1886-87 of about Rs. 10,000 under Stamps was due to the purchase of dies for printing Court fee labels, their supply by the Government of India having ceased then. In 1888-89 and 1889-90, a large quantity of water marked paper was bought for Rs. 12,099.

Stamps.

910. In 1886-87 the Office of the Inspector General of Registration was amalgamated with that of the Legislative Secretary; hence a decrease in the disbursement of that year; during 1888-89, the establishment of the Inspector General's Office was strengthened and the pay of the Sub-Registrar of Bangalore increased, while during the next two years, the increase was chiefly due to larger sums (in proportion to the increased receipts) paid as commission to Sub-Registrars.

Registration.

911. The increased expenditure under Anche in the years 1886-87, 1887-88 and 1888-89 was due to the increase in the pay of the Anche Bakshi and to the opening of new Anche offices and the appointment of Village Peons in all the Taluks of Mysore. This department was transferred on 1st April 1889 to the Imperial Government. The expenditure in 1889-90 and 1890-91 was for the winding up of the work of the abolished department.

Anche.

912. The amount shown under Mint during 1886-87 and 1887-88 represented the nominal value of old Mysore uncurrent coins, withdrawn from circulation and debited to cash balance.

Mint.

913. Under "Administration" are included the salaries of the Dewan, State Councillors and Secretaries together with their establishments, the Comptroller and his Office, the Huzur Treasury, Government Press, Stationery, &c. Of the increase observed under this head during 1886-87, about Rs. 12,000 represented the increase in the salaries of Secretaries, due to those of the Legislative, Under and Private Secretaries having been charged in the accounts throughout the year; whereas in the previous year, the Legislative Secretary's appointment was created in the month of January 1886, and the Under-Secretary's full pay was not drawn by the Officiating Officer. An expenditure of Rs. 19,000 was incurred in connection with the tour of His Highness during the latter part of 1885-86 and charged in the accounts of 1886-87. There was a decrease in the charges due to the retirement of Mr. Hudson, late Comptroller, and the transfer of the supernumeraries in the Dewan's Office, but this was counterbalanced by the excess expenditure incurred in other branches, especially Stationery and Printing. The pay of Sanitary Engineer was debited to the Public Works Department during the latter part of 1886-87, and that of the Darbar Bakshi, charged to the Civil List from 1887-88. These changes account for the decrease of expenditure in 1887-88. The slight increase which occurred in 1888-89 was chiefly due to the Dewan's pay having been raised to Rs. 5,000 with effect from 1st September 1888. The increase in 1889-90 was due to the Dewan having drawn his increased salary throughout the year instead of for only 6 months as in the previous year, to the payment of the arrears of allowance due to the deceased Councillor Mr. P. Krishna Rao, to the purchase of crockery for the Government House at Mysore at a cost of Rs. 3,500 and an excess expenditure of about Rs. 7,000 under Stationery and Printing, caused by the increase in the cost of Piece Work Establishment and greater expenditure of stationery. During 1890-91, the Dewan was on privilege leave for 3 months, and the allowance paid to the Officer officiating for him amounted to Rs. 9,000. The establishments of Government Houses in Mysore and elsewhere were strengthened at an extra cost of Rs. 3,000, while the cost of carriages and horses ordered to be maintained for the use of His Highness' distinguished visitors and the expenses for entertaining guests, &c., amounted to Rs. 34,000 more than in the previous year. There was also a small increase of Rs. 6,000 under the sub-head "Stationery" and "Press" owing to the purchase of stationery and Press materials, which cost Rs. 43,815 against Rs. 37,759 in 1889-90. All these items contributed to raise the charges incurred during 1890-91 by about Rs. 52,000.

Administration.

914. In accordance with the arrangement made at the time of the Renditio an increase of 3 lakhs of rupees per annum was ma

Civil List.

in the Civil List from 1886-87, so that the annu allotment on account of His Highness' Civil List wa during the period under report, Rs. 13,00,000 as against Rs. 10,00,000 for ea year of the previous quinquennial period.

915. The net charges under Law and Justice do not show any considerab variations, except in 1890-91, when it was F

Law and Justice.

4,34,000 as compared with Rs. 4,23,000 in 1885-8 The principal items which contributed towards t increase were the creation of a new Sub-Judge's Court at Mysore in 1886, of Railway Magistrate's Court in 1889, of a new Civil and Sessions Court and Additional Munsiff's Court at Bangalore and of a Gold Mines Magistrat Court at the Kolar Gold Fields in 1890. But this increased expenditure was ho ever slightly counterbalanced by the abolition of the Additional Munsiff's Court Mysore in 1886-87 and the appointment of a Native Chief Judge in succession Mr. C. G. Plumer, retired in 1890.

916. The re-organization of the Police Department under a new scheme pass in March 1887 accounts for the increased expen

Police.

ture shown under that head for 1887-88. In 188 89, the increase occurred chiefly in the cost of t rural Police force, owing to the raising of the pay of the Dafadars generall while that in 1889-90 was mainly due to the deputation of a number of men fr the rural Police for Railway work and the formation of Reserve Police at Bangal and Shimoga. In 1890-91, the Mysore Municipality was relieved of the cost the Town Police, amounting to Rs. 26,000, and the State Revenue was charg with it.

917. The expenditure on Education has been very steadily increasing. the close of 1890-91, it was very nearly double wl

Education.

it was in 1885-86; almost all the items such as pay of the Education Secretary, of Inspectors, Prin pals of Colleges and the Head Masters and Masters of Schools and Colleg Grants-in-aid and the appointment of a Superintendent to the Girls' Schools, ha contributed to the increase.

918. The increase observed under Medical during each of the years un report was mainly under new Dispensaries and H

Medical.

pitals and the consequent increase both in the numl of Hospital Assistants and Assistant Surgeons, as w as in the value of Europe and country medicines supplied.

919. The fall under the head Minor Departments observed in 1886-87 a 1887-88 was due to the abolition of the Topographi

Minor Departments.

Survey Department, the survey of the Province h ing been completed and to the reductions effected in the Amrut Mahal Departme The charges however increased in 1889-90 and 1890-91 owing (1) to the enhan expenditure in the Archæological Department due to the appointment of a Direc and strengthening of that Department, (2) to the creation of the Census Departm in July 1890, (3) to the charge of Rs. 22,841 incurred on account of the Agricultu and Industrial Exhibition held at Mysore in 1888 and lastly to the increased exp diture on account of Agricultural experiments.

920. Under Miscellaneous are included, among other items, a moiety of charges on account of His Highness' tour in North

Miscellaneous.

India amounting to Rs. 75,032, donation to the In colonial Institute, London, amounting to Rs. 50,000 and charges on account of reception of His Royal Highness the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, amou ing to Rs. 33,553. In the Military Department, there was an increase of ab Rs. 20,000 during the period, due chiefly to the revision in the scale of salaries the Regimentdar, Risaldar and other Officers and to the addition of the recruit and training establishments, the Savar and Barr Forces.

921. The charges under Public Works Department increased yearly as plained under section Public Works.

Public Works Department.

922. Other items of expenditure call for no special remarks.

Railway.

923. Under section Railway is detailed the past history of the State line and the conditions on which it was transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, from whom the State borrowed the sum of Rs. 1,63,82,801 in 1886.

924. The following statement exhibits the yearly receipts and payments credited under Railway during the period under report:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	1,13,468	2,78,250	69,629	1,79,574	*1,32,749
Payments	1,15,486	3,81,566	3,65,039	7,00,750	6,63,804

* of which Rs. 7,762 was the amount of refund as cost of the Preliminary Survey of the Mysore-Nanjangud Line.

925. In the above statement, the amount shown as receipts for 1886-87 represents the earnings of the railway under the management of the State during the 3 months previous to the transfer, and those for the remaining years represent the $\frac{3}{4}$ share of the net earnings paid by the Company. The guaranteed interest paid to the Company under the terms of the contract amounted to Rs. 3,46,120 in 1887-88, Rs. 3,65,039 in 1888-89, Rs. 6,98,391 in 1889-90 and Rs. 6,10,176 in 1890-91. During the 3 months of the State's management in 1886-87, the expenditure aggregated Rs. 69,403, and a sum of Rs. 37,662 was expended by the Darbar during 1886-87 and 1887-88 towards the capital expenditure on the Tumkur and Gubbi lines. The expenditure on the Bangalore-Hindupur Railway line amounted to Rs. 55,189 and that on survey to Rs. 43,867 during the period under report.

Public Debt.

926. Under the head Public Debt are included all debts due by or due to the State and also all transactions in the Treasury connected with funds which do not form part of the State Revenue. The following comparative statement exhibits the state of this account, as it stood at the end of the year 1885-86 and 1890-91:—

	Balance remaining at the end of 1885-86.		Balance remaining at the end of 1890-91.	
	Credits.	Debits.	Credits.	Debits.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Personal estate of His Highness the Maharaja ...	81,234	...	3,98,361	...
Famine Loan from the Government of India ...	76,60,283	...	...	...
Mysore Railway 5 Per Cent Loan of 1882 ...	20,00,000	...	20,00,000	...
Shares in the Maharaja Spinning Company, Limited...	...	25,000	...	25,000
Shares in the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton Mills Company, Limited	...	10,000	...	15,100
Public Works Remittances, (being on account of transactions between Civil and Public Works Departments)	2,86,228	...	2,86,149	..
Public Works Suspense Accounts	1,72,153	...	1,65,746	...
Railway Remittances (being on account of transactions between Civil and Railway Departments)...	12,086	..	7,449	...
Railway Suspense Accounts	...	2,75,565	...	2,69,613
Local Funds (one anna cess for Local purposes) ...	3	...	...	1,080
District Funds	4,02,604	...	5,78,573	...

	Balance remaining at the end of 1885-86.		Balance remaining at the end of 1890-91.	
	Credits.	Debits.	Credits.	Debits.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Village School Fund	1,23,843	...	2,26,095	...
Local Funds General	2,36,718	...	2,97,628	...
District Irrigation Cess Funds	2,03,959	...	1,77,379	...
Municipal Funds	2,20,106	...	2,06,601	...
Miscellaneous Funds	2,08,972	59,607	2,15,963	84,662
Revenue Deposits	2,23,129	..	4,87,739	...
Judicial Deposits	48,747	...	92,893	...
Mysore Government Savings Bank Deposits ...	10,68,546	...	17,21,009	...
Advances	2,490	5,15,374	6,880	8,60,973
Local Loans	...	44,298	...	3,30,849
Local Remittances	1,38,190	13,369	3,05,993	16,941
Her Majesty's Treasury	10,271	...	58,469	...
Mysore Railway Loan Debenture Repayment Fund ..	...	...	10,28,463	...
Investment on account of Mysore Railway Loan Debenture Repayment Fund	...	...	..	10,24,500
Miscellaneous Investments	...	...	...	50,000
Payments to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on cheques	...	...	...	118
Civil and Military Station Surplus Revenue account...	...	...	43,913	...
Total.....	1,30,99,562	9,43,213	83,05,303	26,78,837

927. The following statement shows the cash balance at credit of the State at the end of each year of the period under report :—

Cash Balance.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Balance in Treasuries on 31st March	65,23,511	54,74,885	58,75,502	60,77,802	81,39,064
Do with Public Works and Railway Departments ...	16,228	27,376	39,312	49,851	42,211
Investment in Government Promissory Notes.	17,37,400	37,84,400	49,32,600	58,87,700	58,85,200
Cash in Banks	32	32	32	32	...
Do Transit	...	3,42,817	8,780	...	36,050
Total.....	82,77,171	96,29,510	1,08,56,226	1,20,15,385	1,41,20,525

928. The general financial results of the Administration during the period under report are shown below :—

General Financial Results.

	Rs.
Surplus on 1st April 1886	32,65,955
Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure during the 5 years 1886-87 to 1890-91	72,10,101
Total Surplus on 1st April 1891...	1,04,76,056

929. Against this surplus is the Mysore Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs of rupees contracted in 1882 and the Railway debt of £ 1,200,000 contracted in 1886.

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN PROVINCIAL.

District Funds.

District Fund Circles.

930. There were, as in the previous 5 years, 9 District Fund Circles, one in each of the 8 Districts and the other in the French Rocks Sub-Division of the Mysore District. Each circle was administered, as before, by a Board presided over by its highest revenue officer and consisting of 7 non-official members—6 landed proprietors and 1 Inamdar elected by the holders of alienated villages in the circle—and of ex-officio members, composed of the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, Civil Surgeon and all the Amildars of the Taluks in the circle.

Strength of Committees at the close of the period under report.

931. At the end of the period under review, Committees were brought up very nearly to the prescribed strength, as particularized in the following statement:—

Circles.	*Ex-officio* Members.	Non-official Members.	Total.
Bangalore	13	7	20
Kolar	15	7	22
Tumkur	12	7	19
Mysore	12	7	19
French Rocks	8	7	15
Hassan	12	7	19
Shimoga	13	7	20
Kadur	8	7	15
Chitaldroog	11	7	18
Total.....	104	63	167

Meetings of the Boards.

932. The minimum prescribed number of meetings in the year, exclusive of business meetings, is 4: in no circle, however, the Boards met so often and the defect was pointed out by Government in their Proceedings, dated 23rd September 1892, No. 4720-43—L. F. 193-92, and the Boards were warned to meet oftener.

Receipts and Expenditure.

933. The receipts and expenditure of the 5 years ending 31st March 1891 as compared with those of the previous 5 years are given in the following abstract statement:—

Receipts.	1881—82 to 1885—86.	1886—87 to 1890—91.	Expenditure.	1881—82 to 1885—86.	1886—87 to 1890—91.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ferry collections ...	...	47,391	*Public Works*—		
76 per cent of Local Cess...	19,22,761	23,45,678	(1) Original works ...	4,20,525	8,99,607
Sale and fines of stray cattle	1,30,296	1,60,320	(2) Repairs ...	10,41,096	11,90,790
Grants from Local Funds			(3) Establishment		
General ...	1,44,000	3,41,712	Tools ...	4,07,483	4,81,325
Do from Public Works.	68,961	11,500			
Miscellaneous ...	40,929	4,603	*Civil Charges*—		
Loan recovered from Municipalities ..	...	14,649	Dispensaries ...	40,745	1,00,130
			Travellers Bungalows and		
Total Income.....	23,06,947	29,25,853	Musafarkhanas ...	30,956	38,190
			Miscellaneous ...	32,963	39,786
Opening Balance on 1st April 1881 and on 1st April 1886 ...	69,425	4,02,604	Total.....	19,73,768	27,49,828
			Closing Balance... ..	4,02,604	5,78,629
Total including Balance...	23,76,372	33,28,457	Grand Total.....	23,76,372	33,28,457

934. This amounted to Rs. 23,45,678 against Rs. 19,22,761 realized in the preceding five years. The increase was due to the better collections of Land Revenue, &c., on which the cess is collected at 1 anna per rupee.

76 per cent of Local Cess.

935. The next item of revenue showing marked increase was the amount allotted by Government from Local Funds General as grants-in-aid. The increase under this head is more apparent than real, as the grants made by Government to supplement the District Funds from time to time have all been brought to account in the Comptroller's Office during 1889-90.

Grants-in-aid from L. F. General.

	Rs.
Past 5 years ...	1,44,000
Present 5 years...	3,41,712
Difference	+1,97,712

936. The other items of receipt call for no special remarks. The sum of Rs. 14,649 was the repayment of the debt by the Kolar and Mysore Municipalities advanced to them by their respective District Boards out of the District Funds.

937. Works were as before executed by P. W. D.; the amount expended during the 5 years under review was Rs. 25,71,722 against Rs. 18,69,104 in the preceding 5 years. Some of the principal original works executed on which more than Rs. 10,000 were expended are given hereunder:—

Public Works.

1. Opening out Koppa-Tirthahalli road.
2. Bridging the Kumadvati river at Gabbur.
3. Constructing a bridge over Warda river on Sagar-Siralkoppa road.
4. Constructing bridges and drains on Siralkopa-Hangal road.
5. Completing Chikmagalur-Yedahalli road.
6. Improving and bridging the Banavar-Sakrepatna road.
7. Metalling Kolar, Malur, Hosur Railway feeder.
8. Completing Holalkere-Hosdurga road.
9. Bridging the Sulakerehalla.
10. Completing Hunsur-Yedatore road.
11. Improving Sagarkatte-Ramnathpur road.

938. The details of civil charges are given below:—

Civil Charges.

	1886—87.	1887—88.	1888—89.	1889—90.	1890—91.	Total.	Total for the previous quinquennium.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pay of Statistical Clerk ...	1,676	1,746	1,626	1,710	1,720	8,478	...
2. Third class Travellers' Bungalows and Musafarkhanas ...	6,933	7,349	7,516	7,835	8,557	38,190	30,956
3. Dispensary charges	12,376	15,461	20,497	23,116	28,680	1,00,130	40,745
4. Medical Scholarships ...	448	854	1,676	2,510	2,810	8,298	...
5. Vaccination Establishments ...	69	274	628	699	709	2,379	...
6. Sanitary Charges	115	84	298	339	533	1,369	...
7. Travelling allowance to Dasara Representatives	2,317	4,249	2,652	333	...	9,551	...
8. Refunds	21	130	57	1,009	64	1,281	...
9. Miscellaneous	1,438	1,635	3,993	1,029	335	8,430	32,963
Total.....	25,393	31,782	38,943	38,580	43,408	1,78,106	1,04,664

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939. The chief items of increase were under Dispensaries and Medical Scholarships and Sanitary Charges.

Dispensary Charges.

940. Increase is due to 39 Local Fund Dispensaries newly opened during the five years ending 31st March 1891.

Medical Scholarships.

941. Scholarships held during the period in question by students undergoing training in the Madras Medical College for the grade of Hospital Assistants amounted to Rs. 8,298.

942. Vaccination calls for no remark.

943. Dasara Representatives were allowed travelling allowance for their journeys, to and from Mysore, to be present at the Dasara meetings; it was subsequently discontinued at the express request of the members themselves. Hence the absence of any expenditure in 1890-91; the small amount shown in the accounts of 1889-90, was the sum paid in adjustment of the claim of the year 1888-89.

944. The first and second class Travellers' Bungalows were, as usual, maintained from the Provincial funds.

945. The District Board Administration, it must be confessed, is a failure, to a great part due to the inefficiency of the rules under which the Boards are constituted; a Regulation is under preparation.

VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Population.

946. The total population of the Province of Mysore (excluding the Assigned tract) according to the Census of 1891 was 4,843,523, *viz.*, 2,433,262 males + 2,410,261 females, showing an increase of 750,875 over the Census of 1881, when the population was 4,092,648 or 2,038,865 males and 2,053,783 females.

Births.

947. The following table shows the number of births with their ratio per mille of the population during the five years under report :—

Years.	Total number of births registered.	Ratio of births per mille of population.
1886	90,708	18·7
1887	93,120	19·2
1888	97,982	20·2
1889	86,364	17·9
1890	82,524	17·0

948. It will be seen from the above that the total number of births was the greatest in the year 1888 and the lowest in 1890. The diminution in the number of births registered in 1890 was probably due to the general unhealthiness of the year and the prevalence of influenza throughout the State.

949. The ratio of males born to every 100 females was 105·18, 103·24, 105·76, 103·57 and 105·05, respectively, during the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

950. In the statement below is given the number of deaths registered with their ratios to the population during the five years :—

Deaths.

Years.	Number of deaths registered.	Ratio of deaths per mille of population.
1886	70,324	14·5
1887	76,074	15·7
1888	70,791	14·8
1889	74,618	15·4
1890	85,007	17·7

951. During the year 1890, the number of deaths registered was the largest, and this was due to the prevalence of influenza throughout the State. The excess of births over deaths was 4·2, 3·5, 5·6, 2·5 respectively, during the years 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, while in 1890, the deaths exceeded by ·7 per mille.

952. The various causes of deaths are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Various causes of deaths classified.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Cholera	10	832	1,015	1,590	1,326
Small-pox	4,175	6,608	5,654	5,242	4,233
Fevers	39,891	42,668	37,609	41,656	55,102
Bowel-complaints	5,844	5,448	5,861	5,765	5,361
Injuries	961	987	1,060	1,013	977
All other causes	19,443	19,531	19,592	19,352	18,008
Total.....	70,324	76,074	70,791	74,618	85,007

953. As remarked in the last quinquennial report, the largest number of deaths was from fever, being over 50 per cent of the total ; but under this head, many diseases other than fever which are accompanied by febrile symptoms are classed. The number of deaths from cholera was highest (1,590) in 1889 and lowest (10) in 1886.

Fever.

954. The highest number of deaths from small-pox during the period under report occurred in 1887, when it reached 6,608 or 8·68 per cent of deaths from all causes or 1·36 per mille of population. In the other years too, the mortality, though less, was nevertheless very high.

Small-pox.

955. Next to fever comes that from "All other causes," and that from "Bowel-complaints" usually comes third on the list.

956. Cholera visited every District to a greater or less extent. Medical relief was afforded as quickly as possible on the report of any outbreak, and medicines with instructions for use were distributed, wherever required or whenever they were asked for.

Cholera.

957. As regards the disease, the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Mysore Government observes.—"The Mysore State is in one respect unfortunately "situated, as, in addition to the custom of the people of the Province themselves "of visiting distant shrines and holy places, and having several of these places within "their own limits to which visitors resort from outside, it is also highway, through "which devotees from North and South Canara and Dharwar pass to and from "Tirupati, Srirangam, Conjivaram, &c., from some of which places, the disease "has, on almost all occasions, during the time I have been the Senior Medical "Officer of the Province, been introduced, the exceptions being when it was im-"ported a few times from the Canara country or when it occurred at Nanjangud on

"Jatra occasions without any clear history of its importation from outside." With a view to prevent the spread of cholera by infection, the Government, on the recommendation of the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, sanctioned the construction of quarantine camps and Chattrams at important stations along the lines of railway, *viz.*, Bowringpet, Bangalore, Mysore and Birur, for the purpose of affording travellers and pilgrims accommodation close by and passing them to their destinations, whether within or beyond the Province, with as little delay as possible, and thereby preventing them wandering into towns in search of food and shelter and possibly introducing cholera or other communicable disease.

Influenza.

958. In 1890, influenza in an epidemic form prevailed in Mysore, as in other parts of India; deaths from influenza and other fevers numbered in all 55,102 in 1890.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

959. The Department is under the management of the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with Government.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

960. The institutions are of 3 classes. The first are large Hospitals with departments for out-patients attached, the second are dispensaries with two or more wards for in-patients and the third are exclusively for out-patients. Of late, however, accommodation is being provided as fast as funds admit of it, for 2 or 3 in-patients in connection with each Dispensary.

Their number.

961. At the close of the period under report, there were 94 institutions in all, of which 3 were of the 1st class, 6 of the 2nd class and 85 of the 3rd class (including 4 Special Hospitals and 3 Jail Hospitals.)

Original Works, Medical.

962. Dispensaries and Medical accommodation cost Rs. 1,42,000 as shown below :—

	Rs.
1886-87	15,489
1887-88	25,841
1888-89	34,287
1889-90	29,679
1890-91	37,098

963. During the five years under report, about 30 Dispensaries were constructed from the annual allotment of Rs. 30,000 to 35,000 set aside from each year's Public Works grant to meet demands under this head,

964. The following table shows the number of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Province during each of the 5 years under report :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
1st Class	3	3	3	3	3
2nd do	6	6	6	6	6
3rd do	47	57	75	80	85
Total.....	56	66	84	89	94

1st Class Hospitals.

965. It will be seen from the above that the institutions have been progressively increasing year by year. The three 1st Class Hospitals are the General Hospital at Mysore, St. Martha's Hospital at Bangalore and the Civil Hospital at Shimoga.

966. In the month of August 1887, the Town Hospital and Dispensary a Bangalore was amalgamated with St. Martha's Hos pital.

Amalgamation of the Town Hospital, Bangalore, with St. Martha's Hospital.

967. The 2nd Class Institutions are located at the District Head-quarters o Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Kadur, Chitaldroog anc Settihalli. The 3rd Class Institutions or Local Func Dispensaries are, with a few exceptions, all located a the Head-quarter towns of the other Taluks, and the remainder are at other importan towns or villages in the Taluks other than the Head-quarters.

Location of 2nd and 3rd Class Dispensaries.

968. The subjoined table shows the distribution of Hospitals and Dispensaries by Districts at the enc of 1890:—

Hospitals and Dispensaries distributed by Districts.

Districts.	Number of Taluks and Sub-Taluks.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.
Bangalore	10	16
Kolar	11	11
Tumkur	11	11
Mysore	13	19
Hassan	8	8
Shimoga	9	11
Kadur	6	9
Chitaldroog	8	9
Total.....	76	94

969. The undermentioned abstract shows the number of patients treated i Hospitals and Dispensaries during the period unde report:—

Patients treated.

Years.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	In-door patients. Percentage of— Men.	Women.	Children.	Out-door patients. Percentage of— Men.	Women.	Children.
1886	1,930	282,075	284,005	64·40	27·41	8·19	52·44	19·52	28·04
1887	2,629	316,572	319,201	65·27	28·45	6·28	51·51	19·45	29·04
1888	2,766	371,289	374,055	61·46	29·90	8·64	50·70	19·66	29·64
1889	3,768	461,835	465,603	59·42	33·84	6·74	49·86	19·72	30·42
1890	4,143	491,250	495,393	63 67	27·93	8·40	49·88	19·75	30·37

970. It will be seen from the above that the total number of patients treate in the Hospitals and Dispensaries during the period under report has been steadily in creasing year by year, and this is attributable partly to the increase in the numbe of Dispensaries opened and partly to the increasing popularity of these institutions.

971. The following statement divides the patients into their various nationalities :—

Patients according to their nationalities.

Years.	Total Number treated.	Nationalities.			Remarks.
		Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
1886	284,005	178,002	80,240	25,763	
1887	319,201	207,039	86,830	25,332	
1888	374,055	251,310	93,468	29,277	
1889	465,603	305,856	119,389	40,358	
1890	495,393	312,874	136,190	46,329	

972. The proportion the numbers bear to their respective population is as follows :—

Proportion of patients of respective nationalities to their population.

Years.	Hindu percentage.		Muhammadan percentage.		Other percentage.		Remarks.
	As per Census of 1881.	As per Census of 1891.	As per Census of 1881.	As per Census of 1891.	As per Census of 1881.	As per Census of 1891.	
1886	4·7	3·8	40·0	31·7	87·7	49·9	
1887	5·2	4·4	43·3	34·3	86·2	49·1	
1888	6·3	5·4	46·6	36·9	99·6	56·8	
1889	7·7	6·5	59·5	47·1	137·4	78·3	
1890	7·9	6·7	67·9	53·8	157·7	89·9	

973. It will be seen from the above statement that the percentage in the case of "Muhammadans" and "Others" rises in some years as high as 54 and 90 with reference to the Census figures of 1891, and with reference to the figures of 1881, as high as 67 and 157. These figures cannot be accepted as correct without further investigation. The Senior Surgeon's remark that there must be an error in the classification of men under "Other Castes" is probably correct : the high percentage under "Muhammadans" is explained by the fact that they are less prejudiced against English treatment.

974. The average daily sick of in-patients, the average daily attendance of out-patients and the percentage of deaths on the total number of in-patients are shown in the following table :—

Average daily sick of in-patients and daily attendance of out-patients.

Years.	Average daily number of in-patients.	Average daily Attendance of out-patients.	Percentage of death on the total number of in-patients.
1886	123·02	2,071·96	10·10
1887	123·41	2,376·52	8·56
1888	140·43	2,893·09	7·85
1889	139·65	3,177·60	5·79
1890	137·00	3,337·34	5·99

975. The following table shows the number of cases of the diseases treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Province during the past five years :—

Diseases treated in Hospitals and Dispensaries.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Cholera	1	394	364	617	47
Small-pox	43	84	127	126	14
Fevers	51,732	56,680	54,380	60,620	71,01
Dysentery and diarrhœa	11,338	11,273	15,558	18,630	18,00
Rheumatic affections	11,213	14,900	18,723	21,537	20,02
Respiratory diseases	12,697	16,829	19,099	26,559	32,70
Venerial	4,505	5,384	6,963	6,490	6,82
Eye	29,201	28,146	27,216	49,032	44,59
Skin	24,423	26,882	35,789	43,369	48,50
Injuries	12,713	15,542	20,173	25,243	26,32
Other diseases	126,134	143,087	175,660	213,380	226,78
Total.....	284,005	319,201	374,055	465,603	495,39

976. The following table shows the number of surgical operations performe during the years under report :—

Surgical Operations performed.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	189(
Major Operations	104	151	219	224	334
Minor Operations	4,409	6,191	8,697	10,475	10,53
Total.....	4,513	6,342	8,916	10,699	10,87

977. The following statement shows the costs of Hospitals and Dispensaries as well as the different sources from which they were derived, with the amount under each head and the percentage thereof to the total amount for each of the years 1886-90 :—

Years.	Total amount from Government.		Total amount from Municipality.		Total amount from Local Funds.		Amount received from private subscription.		Total amount of income
	Amount.	Percentage to the total amount.	Amount.	Percentage to the total amount.	Amount.	Percentage to the total amount.	Amount.	Percentage to the total amount.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1886	54,675	78·16	5,091	7·28	10,182	14·56	...	...	69,9
1887	62,763	77·34	6,131	7·55	12,261	15·11	...	...	81,1
1888	76,235	75·34	8,292	8·20	16,534	16·39	71	·07	1,01,1
1889	79,577	73·43	9,569	8·83	19,139	17·66	84	·08	1,08,3
1890	86,795	71·18	11,702	9·60	23,404	19·20	28	·02	1,21,9

Special Institutions.

978. The Special Institutions in the Province are—

I. The Lunatic Asylum at Bangalore.

II. The Leper Asylum at do

III. The Maternity Hospital at do

IV. Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital, Mysore.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

General Results.

979. The general results of the working of the institution for the five years under report are shown in the following table :—

Years.	Remaining at the beginning of the year.	Admitted.	Re-admitted.	Total Population.	Discharged.					Died.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Daily average Strength.
					Cured.	Transferred to friends.		Otherwise.	Total.			
						Improved.	Not improved.					
1886 ...	158	58	...	216	9	17	2	1	29	10	177	168
1887 ...	177	49	...	226	14	17	1	...	32	13	181	180
1888 ..	181	56	..	237	29	13	...	3	45	10	182	184
1889 ...	182	42	10	234	13	2	2	...	17	37	180	177
1890 ...	180	48	8	236	13	5	1	...	19	28	189	181

980. With the exception of 1886 and 1887, the total number treated in the Asylum has not varied much.

981. The percentage of females to the total number admitted was 27·31 in 1886, 23·40 in 1887, 23·20 in 1888, 23·92 in 1889 and 26·6 in 1890.

982. The numbers under the head "Discharged" are liable to vary from year to year, according to the condition of the patients on admission, and the mortality is liable to be influenced by the accumulation of old cases. The highest mortality was in 1889, and it was due to cholera, which prevailed in the town immediately outside the walls of the Asylum and which caused 23 out of the total of 37 deaths. The principal causes of mortality in 1890 were diarrhœa and general dropsy. During this year, there were 118 admissions to Hospital from influenza, with 2 deaths. A large percentage of those admitted to the Asylum are in very bad general health, because of neglect or mismanagement or both, and this doubtless influences unfavorably their prospects of regaining a sound condition, either mental or physical and favors a high death rate.

Usual fortnightly amusements and refreshments continued.

983. The usual fortnightly amusements and refreshments have been continued, and the majority of the inmates enjoy them much and are doubtless benefited by them.

Work done by inmates of the Asylum.

984. The work of the inmates of the Asylum consists of grinding ragi, cleaning rice, spinning, cooking and sweeping, for females, and gardening, weaving cumblies and cloth, cleaning and beating out wool, &c., for the males.

Criminal Lunatics.

985. The number of criminal lunatics admitted during the period under report was 24 and the number that remained in the Asylum at the close of the year 1890 was 26. Of these, 19 were under-trial prisoners, 3 confined for life and 4 confined after acquittal.

Statistics regarding them.

986. The following statement gives particulars:—

Years	Remained.			Admitted.			Total.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining.		
										Sent to Magistrates to undergo trial.			Returned to friends.								
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1886 ...	15	2	17	3	...	3	18	2	20	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	17	2	19
1887 ...	17	2	19	5	..	5	22	2	24	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	21	2	23
1888 ...	21	2	23	4	...	4	25	2	27	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	21	2	23
1889 ...	21	2	23	5	2	7	26	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	23	3	26
1890 ...	23	3	26	4	1	5	27	4	31	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	3	23	3	26

Treatment of them the same as other lunatics.

987. The criminals are dressed differently from the other lunatics, to admit of easy recognition; but in other respects, they are treated in the same way, and their behaviour and condition are almost the same.

Types of insanity prevalent among lunatics.

988. The following table shows the various types of insanity which existed amongst the lunatics during the past five years:—

Years.	Among the number admitted.							Recoveries.				Of the number remaining.						
	Mania epileptic.	Mania acuta.	Mania longa.	Dementia acuta.	Dementia longa.	Melancholia.	Mono Mania.	Mania acuta.	Mania longa.	Dementia acuta.	Dementia longa.	Mono Mania.	Mania acuta.	Mania longa.	Mania with epilepsy.	Dementia acuta.	Dementia longa	Melancholia.	Mono Mania.
1886	...	20	8	27	3	...	...	11	4	13	1	...	48	47	6	62	9	3	2
1887	1	9	8	27	3	1	...	12	3	15	2	...	43	49	7	66	10	4	2
1888	1	22	3	23	5	1	1	17	5	18	5	...	45	46	6	67	12	3	3
1889	3	13	6	19	9	1	1	7	2	4	3	1	41	41	6	70	18	2	2
1890	1	18	5	19	12	1	...	8	3	6	2	...	44	39	7	67	27	3	2

989. The cause of insanity is not ascertainable in the majority of admissions, owing to their previous history not being known.

Percentage of the insane to the total population.

990. The percentage of the insane on the entire population was ·058 in 1871, ·018 in 1881 and ·022 in 1891.

991. The total cost of the institution during each of the five years under report is noted below :—

Cost.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1886	13,680	1	3
1887	14,724	2	6
1888	14,455	3	10
1889	15,272	1	9
1890	15,423	6	8

992. The increase of expenditure in 1889 over the previous years was due to the prevalence of cholera, when the patients had to be moved out into camp.

993. The above figures include the cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. A sum amounting to Rs. 17,879—6—6 for the up-keep of these from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1891, was recovered from the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and credited to Darbar.

Cost of maintenance of lunatics of the Civil and Military Station.

994. The number of lunatics of the Civil and Military Station that remained at the close of 1890, was as follows :—

Number of persons at the close of 1890.

Males	15
Females	9
Total.....	24

LEPER ASYLUM.

995. The following table shows the strength of the Asylum with daily average number :—

Strength.

	Number at the beginning of the year.	Number received during the year.	Number discharged at their own request.	Number left without permission.	Number died.	Average daily attendance.
1886	32	10	4	...	5	33·67
1887	33	14	8	...	4	34·64
1888	35	10	10	...	6	35·16
1889	29	10	7	...	7	28·18
1890	25	11	5	...	9	23·94

996. Residence in the Asylum is optional, so that the poor come and go as long as they can move about without great discomfort ; but finally, when they become disabled and helpless, they remain to die.

Residence in the Asylum optional.

997. As regards treatment, the most that can be said is that life is made as tolerable for them as possible, special or distressing symptoms are treated as best as possible, but in no case, can it be said that anything approaching a cure has been effected, even though the progress of the disease has been slowed in many, or temporarily arrested in some, and the general health of nearly all improved, by attention to personal and general hygiene, good food, good housing, regular hours and the interdiction of irregular or vicious habits and practices. Many die from uncontrollable fluxes such as, diarrhœa and dysentery due to implication of the gastrointestinal mucus tract, to general debility and to ulcerations, affecting the mouth, throat and trachea. Gurjon and wood oils and other medicaments have

Treatment adopted.

been used with benefit in some cases. In 1889, in addition to ordinary measure four male and two female lepers were treated with a remedy called "Hoang Nan reported by the French Catholic Missionaries in Tonquin to be almost a speci in leprosy. A good supply of the medicine was procured from Paris, the directio were carefully carried out, and the treatment was continued for nine months, whe it was given up as useless, as no improvement resulted from it in any case, whil it caused considerable discomfort to the poor people. On careful enquiry into t nature of the drugs used, it practically resolved itself into treatment with arsen and brucine, an alkaloid closely akin to strychnine. The treatment recommend so strongly by Professor Unna of Hamburg with ichthyol and resorcin, has also be tried during the year, but with no appreciable benefit.

998. The cost of the institution was as follows:—

Cost.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1886	2,588	14	9
1887	2,661	7	9
1888	2,327	4	10
1889	2,419	0	1
1890	2,387	2	9

999. The above include the cost of maintaining the lepers of the Civil a Military Station, Bangalore, which from 1st Ap 1884 to 31st March 1891 amounted to Rs. 6,372——3 and was recovered from the Assistant Resident Mysore, and credited to the Darbar.

Cost of the Civil and Military Station lepers.

1000. The Royal Leper Commission visited the Asylum on 1st January 189

Visit of the Royal Leper Commission.

1001. The number of lepers of the Civil and Military Station that remain at the close of 1890 was 8 (4 males and 4 females).

No. at the close of 1890.

The Maternity Hospital at Bangalore and Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital at Mysore.

1002. Both these institutions were opened in 1880.

Both these opened in 1880.

1003. The subjoined table shows the number treated at these institutic during the five years under report:—

Numbers treated.

Year.	Maternity and Hospital for women and children, Bangalore.								Her Highness the Maharani's Female Hospital at Mysore.							
	In-patients.					Out-patients.			In-patients.					Out-patients.		
	No. treated.			Number dead.	Percentage of deaths to admissions.	Labor cases	Other cases.	Daily average attendance.	No. treated.			Number dead.	Percentage of deaths to admissions.	Labor cases.	Other cases.	Daily average attendance.
	Labor cases.	Other cases.	Average daily sick.						Labor cases.	Other cases.	Daily average sick.					
1883 ...	135	2	11·41	7	5·1	16	7,357	17·78	35	67	3·33	7	6·86	28	6,062	...
1887 ...	133	24	7·11	7	4·4	...	2,929	16·98	73	78	5·10	6	3·98	13	6,141	40
1888 ...	171	19	9·03	4	2·0	9	3,038	18·86	77	115	6·75	7	3·64	..	11,314	68
1889 ...	194	76	6·01	13	4·8	18	5,460	41·32	102	157	7·15	5	2·09	...	15,105	83
1890 ...	248	75	8·75	12	3·7	11	3,477	25·00	81	159	7·20	9	3·75	...	17,233	95

1004. From the above, it will be seen that there has been fair progress, even if it has not been as rapid as could be wished. It must however be understood that hospitals of this class take a longer time to establish themselves amongst the people and gain their confidence and appreciation and be freely resorted to than the ordinary General Hospital, because of caste prejudices and the greater conservatism which exists amongst the women than in the men in India. In 1887, two lady Doctors were put in charge of these hospitals. One of these is still in service and very popular, the other left after a stay of about 2 years, and arrangements are being made to replace her.

Native Midwives.

1005. Government are supplying qualified Native midwives to the Taluks as fast as they can be procured. 11 Native midwives are already employed in the Province and more are being trained at the Lying-in-Hospital, Madras, some by the State and some by the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and training classes are being formed at the Maternities at Bangalore and Mysore.

1006. The people in the rural parts are very desirous of having qualified midwives within reach, and there is no doubt that as soon as they are provided, they will do much good, directly by assisting in an intelligent manner, and indirectly by advising and urging the people in cases beyond their competence to deal with, to procure other assistance. It is to delay in cases of the latter kind and to the mischievous treatment by incompetent "Dhaees" that so much mortality, in the case of parturient women outside as well as in the cases of many brought to Hospital in a moribund condition, is due.

No. employed.

1007. The following statement shows the number of midwives employed in the State during the years 1886-90 :—

Years.	No.
1886	4
1887	5
1888	6
1889	9
1890	11

Although there were only 11 up to the year 1890, yet their number has rapidly increased in subsequent years. There are at present (1893) 35 nurses and midwives employed throughout the Province, besides about a dozen pupils under training in Madras, Bangalore and Mysore.

Cost.

1008. The subjoined table shows the cost incurred on account of these institutions during each of the five years under report :—

Years.	Maternity Hospital, Bangalore.	H. H. the Maharani's Hospital, Mysore.
	Rs.	Rs.
1886	4,826	4,290
1887	4,484	4,539
1888	4,937	5,821
1889	5,138	6,306
1890	5,180	6,245

SANITATION.

Nature of the Sanitary Improvements effected.

1009. Most of the improvements under this head have been confined to the principal towns of the Province and consist of the deepening and sinking of wells, improving and conserving the water-supply from tank and reservoirs,

constructing drains and latrines, opening and widening of streets, providing dust-bins and improving the lighting, in addition to the removal of filth and rubbish.

General.

1010. The customs and habits of the people form an obstacle difficult to contend with. They object, as a rule, to resort to specially constructed latrines, and frequent instead, the banks or dry beds of rivers or streams or margin of tanks or open reservoirs for purposes of nature, which render it impossible, in most cases, to protect the water-supply from pollution, or they, especially females, use domestic privies, *viz.*, deep pits in the back yards of their houses, which contaminate the air they breathe and pollute the water of adjacent wells.

1011. The rural population who constitute about 95 per cent of the total, deserve more attention than they have received up to this in sanitary matters. But in regard to them, matters are improving, as District Officers and their subordinates pay more attention to sanitation, and understand it better than in former years, and with the numerous Local Fund Dispensaries, with Native doctors in charge of them who go about in times of sickness, urgent sanitary wants are brought to notice and receive attention.

Municipal Expenditure on Sanitary works.

1012. The following table shows the amount expended on works of sanitary nature in the Municipal Towns of Bangalore and Mysore and other Minor Municipalities during the five years under report ;—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore Town	60,353	42,021	44,923	48,966	45,242
Mysore Town	19,214	19,122	1,06,438	31,346	9,960
Minor Municipalities	33,338	99,049	32,289	81,350	83,583

General.

Re-organization of the Medical Service.

1013. In 1884 there was a re-organization of the Mysore Medical Service, and all the Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants of the Madras Service were gradually returned. The places of the former were taken by local officers styled Assistant Surgeons, and Hospital Assistants were recruited for the local service to fill the vacancies so produced and to take charge of the Local Fund Dispensaries, which were being gradually opened throughout the Province. In 1887, the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeon was introduced.

1014. The Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons with the exception of Miss Govindarajulu, who holds the qualification of "Medical Practitioner" are all graduates in medicine of the Madras University or Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery of the Madras or Bombay Universities and have been educated at either of these places by means of scholarships granted by the Mysore Government or at their own expense.

Appointment of Sanitary Commissioner.

1015. Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel McGann, Senior Surgeon to Government, was also appointed *Ex-officio* Sanitary Commissioner in 1887.

1016. There was a Medical School in the Mysore Province for some years for the training of Hospital Assistants, but previous to its establishment in 1881, and subsequent to its abolition in 1886, the Hospital Assistants were and have been trained at the Madras Medical College, on stipends granted by the Mysore Government, or at their own private expense.

Strength of the Medical Service.

1017. The following statement shows the strength of the Medical Service of the Mysore State for the years 1886 to 1890, both inclusive:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Senior Surgeon with executive and administrative duties	1	1	1	1	1
Covenanted Civil Surgeons	1	1	1	1	1
Local Civil Surgeons	2	2	2	2	2
Assistant Surgeons	5	9	10	11	10
Honorary Assistant Surgeons	1	1	1	1	...
Sub-Assistant Surgeons	...	...	2	1	4
Civil Apothecaries	3	...	...	...	...
Hospital Assistants (all grades)	78	84	105	108	111
Total.....	91	98	122	125	129

Chemical Examiner.

1018. The duties of the Chemical Examiner are performed by the Civil Surgeon, Mysore, who receives a special allowance for them.

Work done by the Chemical Examiner.

1019. The following table gives an approximate idea of the work performed during the past 5 years under report:—

	Number of articles sent for examination.	Suspected cases of poisoning.	Number in which arsenic was found.	Datura.	Other poisons.	Cases in which no poison was found.	Blood stains.	Rape.	Abortion.	Arrack.	Water analyses.	References disposed of.	Total.	Percentage of real to suspected cases.
1886	230	64	20	1	3	40	9	1	2	2	...	10	88	40·30
1887	142	39	12	1	...	26	10	...	...	1	3	9	61	38·10
1888	140	46	21	2	8	15	3	2	4	1	...	6	62	64·87
1889	182	35	12	1	10	12	10	4	4	3	3	12	71	65·70
1890	177	42	12	2	5	23	15	...	5	1	4	14	81	45·00

Arsenic, the poison most frequently used.

1020. It will be observed from the above that arsenic is the poison most frequently used. It is procurable in every bazaar without let or hinderance, and the people are perfectly conversant with its poisonous properties, and it is a question whether some restriction should not be placed over the sale of this poison.

VACCINATION.

Supervising agency and the appointment of Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

1021. This Department which was under the management of the principal Medical Officer of the Province, consisted in 1881 of 7 1st Class Taluk Vaccinators on Rs. 15, 34 2nd Class on Rs. 12, and 45 3rd Class on Rs. 10 per mensem, respectively, exclusive of 3 Municipal Vacci-

nators in Bangalore, two in Mysore, &c. Each Taluk Vaccinator was required to vaccinate a minimum of 100 cases a month, failing which a proportionate deduction was made from his pay. The supervising agencies were the District Medical Officers, Deputy Commissioners of Districts with the Hospital Assistants attached to their camps, Amildars and Hospital Assistants in charge of Local Fund Dispensaries in the towns or villages where they were located. This method of supervision having been found inadequate, eight Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination were appointed, one to each District in 1886 and 1887, whose sole duties have been to watch and check the work of the Vaccinators.

Department placed under the supervision of Deputy Commissioners.

1022. The above method of working the Department was not found to be successful. Vaccinators were constantly detected in submitting false returns; there were good reasons to believe that inferior lymph was largely used the enormous mortality from small-pox continued unabated and the returns of the Deputy Inspectors for 1886, 1887 and 1888 clearly proved that a much smaller percentage of the people was protected than one would be warranted in believing, if the returns of the Vaccinators had been correct and reliable for the past 20 or 25 years. To remedy this and with a view to enlisting the active co-operation of the Revenue Officers and their subordinates throughout the Province, the Department was placed under the Deputy Commissioners of different Districts, under the guidance and with the assistance of the Chief Medical Officer, at the commencement of the official year 1889-90, and the result remains to be seen.

Abolition of the system of exacting a minimum of 100 cases a month.

1023. The system of exacting a minimum of 100 cases a month from each Vaccinator was abolished, as it was alleged and probably with some truth, that it conduced to the submission of false returns by Vaccinators, with a view to enabling them to draw full pay.

Results of the change.

1024. The result of the total change has been a serious decrease in the numbers reported as vaccinated and successful for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91, without any certainty that the quality of the work has been improved.

Vaccine Institute established to the manufacture of lanoline paste.

1025. The two great difficulties in carrying out efficient general vaccination are, as stated above, with reference to small-pox, (*a*) getting children for vaccination and (*b*) keeping up an abundant supply of good lymph. As to the latter, it is in fair way of being obviated, as the Government have recently sanctioned the establishment of a Vaccine Institute, where lymph from the calf is made into a paste by mixing it with anhydrous lanoline (known as Surgeon Major King's process), which keeps well and can be distributed in any quantity.

Working staff trained in the use of the paste.

1026. All the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination in the Province have been trained in the use of this lanoline paste, and they in turn, have trained the Vaccinators.

Staff.

1027. The Department consists of 3 classes of subordinates, *viz.*:—

1st class	on pay of	Rs.	15	per mensem.
2nd	do	„	12	do
3rd	do	„	10	do

1028. Each Taluk or Sub-Taluk is provided with a Vaccinator and in some cases, two, where the area of the Taluk is very large; but it may be fairly said that one Vaccinator is not sufficient for any one Taluk.

1029. The number of Vaccinators employed during the year 1890-91 was 86 (1st Class 7, 2nd Class 34 and 3rd Class 45) against 85 in 1885-86.

1030. The Municipalities of Bangalore, Mysore and Seringapatam have their own Vaccinators, three Vaccinators (2 males and 1 female) being employed for the Bangalore Municipality, 2 for the Mysore Town and 1 for Seringapatam.

1031. The work done by the Vaccinators during the five years under report is shown in the subjoined table :—

Work done by Vaccinators.

	Number vaccinated.			Number successful.			Percentage of successful cases.	
	Primary.	Re-vaccinated.	Total.	Primary.	Re-vaccinated.	Total.	Primary.	Re-vaccinated.
1886—87 ...	99,764	800	100,564	77,358	590	77,948	77·54	73·75
1887—88 ...	99,717	663	100,380	75,636	551	76,187	75·85	83·10
1888—89 ...	99,333	578	99,911	77,226	406	77,632	77·75	70·25
1889—90 ...	72,587	720	73,307	60,710	547	61,257	83·61	75·97
1890—91 ...	68,732	687	69,419	57,617	554	58,171	83·83	80·64

1032. The above figures show that the total number vaccinated has been diminishing year by year, as stated above.

1033. The average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator was 1,183·10 in 1886-87, 1,153·79 in 1887-88, 1,148·40 in 1888-89, 823·67 in 1889-90 and 754·55 in 1890-91. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of the population during the five years under report was on an average 16·68.

Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.

Number of children vaccinated.

1034. The number of children under one year old vaccinated during the five years under report, is given below :—

1886—87	16,722
1887—88	14,496
1888—89	13,852
1889—90	9,750
1890—91	8,513

1035. The following table shows the work done by Medical subordinates attached to Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Province during the five years under report :—

Work done by Medical subordinates attached to Hospitals and Dispensaries.

	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.
1886—87	2,156	1,876 or 87·01 per cent.
1887—88	3,099	2,447 or 78·96 do
1888—89	4,136	3,283 or 79·37 do
1889—90	5,254	4,276 or 81·38 do
1890—91	5,060	4,177 or 82·54 do

1036. The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated b Municipal Vaccinators of Bangalore and Myso cluding Seringapatam :—

Work done by Municipal Vaccinators.

Years.	Number vaccinated.	Numbe successfu
1886—87	2,056	1,98
1887—88	2,069	1,96
1888—89	2,891	2,70
1889—90	5,044	4,76
1890—91	3,791	3,61

1037. The figures for 1886-87 and 1887-88 show the work done by Vaccinators of the Bangalore Municipality, whilst those of the subsequent include the work of the Bangalore, Mysore and Seringapatam Vaccinators.

1038. The cost incurred by the Municipalities is shown below :—

Cost incurred by Municipalities.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1886-87	345	10	0
1887-88	394	4	10
1888-89	448	15	2
1889-90	753	0	0
1890-91	880	2	1

1039. Since the appointment of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, the mon returns of Taluk Vaccinators, which were being mitted to the Senior Surgeon after verification by Village authorities and countersigned by the Amil are now sent to the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, with a view to enable t to compile District returns and to facilitate the check of each Vaccinator's w when they go out on inspection duty. A list of children vaccinated by each V cinator is also left with the Patel or Headman of each Village.

Monthly returns of work now submitted to Deputy Inspectors.

1040. The following table shows the Vaccination inspection work done Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination:—

Inspection work done by Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination.

	Total number of children inspected.	Number bearing successful marks of vaccination.	Number of unprotected cases.	Number bearing small-pox marks.	Percentage of successful cases to total number inspected.	Percentage of unprotected cases to total number inspected.	Percentage of cases bearing small-pox [illegible]
1886-87	24,202	10,747	11,289	2,166	44·40	46·65	8
1887-88	89,729	35,799	35,227	18,703	39·89	39·26	20
1888-89	101,623	31,140	37,164	33,319	30·64	36·57	32
1889-90	103,369	29,410	35,257	38,702	28·45	34·11	37
1890-91	149,149	47,069	46,945	55,135	31·56	31·48	36

1041. In the following table is shown the Vaccination inspection work done by Medical subordinates in charge of Dispensaries in the Province :—

Inspection work done by Medical subordinates in charge of Dispensaries.

	Total number of children inspected.	Number bearing successful marks of vaccination.	Number of unprotected cases.	Number bearing small-pox marks.	Percentage of successful cases to total inspected.	Percentage of unprotected cases to total number inspected.	Percentage of cases bearing small-pox marks to total vaccinated.
1886—87	10,019	4,052	3,724	2,243	40·44	37·17	22·39
1887—88	10,123	4,568	2,343	3,212	45·13	23·14	31·73
1888—89	14,445	5,903	4,719	3,823	40·86	32·67	26·47
1889—90	23,870	13,657	4,828	5,385	57·21	20·24	22·55
1890—91	19,003	9,322	3,817	5,864	49·06	20·08	30·86

1042. From the above table, it will be seen that the percentages recorded by the Hospital Assistants are more favorable than those returned by the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, which is probably due to the latter having visited and inspected more remote places, where vaccination is more backward than in the Kasaba towns and villages adjoining; but even if the mean of the two be taken, it cannot be accepted as satisfactory, either as regards the evidence of work done up to date or protection afforded to the people against small-pox in the future.

Results.

1043. The cost of the department during the period under report is shown in the following statement:—

Cost.

Years,	Cost,		
	Rs.	As	P.
1886—87	13,518	5	10
1887—88	15,680	10	9
1888—89	17,813	4	1
1889—90	17,754	9	1
1890—91	17,929	2	6

1044. The decrease in expenditure during the year 1886-87 is due to there having been only four Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, while in the following year their number was increased, so that each District had one officer for itself.

1045. The number of deaths from small-pox was 4,175 in 1886-87, 6,608 in 1887-88, 5,654 in 1888-89, 5,242 in 1889-90 and 4,233 in 1890-91.

Deaths from Small-pox.

EMIGRATION TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN COLONIES.

1046 The District Magistrate of Bangalore registers the emigrants brought in by recruiting agents licensed by the Protector of Emigrants in Madras.

Registry of Emigrants.

1047. The emigration agents in Mysore were Messrs. Parry & Co. for Natal and Mr. J. G. Couran for Mauritius. There were but two licensed recruiters, one for each of the agents mentioned above, during the period under report.

Emigration Agents.

1048. No information is forthcoming as to the recruiting tracts, but following statement, the emigrants registered d the period are distributed among the several Dis of which they were the natives:—

Emigrants distributed by Districts.

Years.	Number of emigrants belonging to Her Majesty's Territories.	Number belonging to the Mysore Province.								
		Bangalore.	Mysore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Chitaldroog.	Hassan.	Kadur.	Shimoga.	Total.
1886—87...	86	32	13	9	6	...	2	1	1	64
1887—88...	44	8	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	15
1888—89...	33	7	6	2	6	...	2	...	1	24
1889—90...	56	16	6	4	3	...	...	1	...	30
1890—91...	50	17	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	25
Total.....	269	80	32	19	17	1	5	2	2	158

1049. It will be seen from the statement that more than 50 per cent of emigrants were those who were born in the B Territory, but whether at the time of recruiting, were permanent settlers in the Native State or aimless wanderers, it is impossible to say.

More than 50 per cent of the Emigrants belong to British Territory.

1050. Of the 427 emigrants registered, no less than 367 were males and rest females, a large proportion of whom were pa

Sex and caste of Emigrants.

1051. The figures in the margin give the number of such registrations d the five years under report as compared with tho the previous 5 years.

Statistics of the present and previous quinquennium compared.

Years.		No.
1881-82	...	133
1882-83	...	234
1883-84	...	190
1884-85	...	243
1885-86	...	16
	Total.....816	

1886-87 to Mauritius and Natal	150
1887-88 to Natal	59
1888-89 to do and Guadeloupe	57
1889-90 to Natal	86
1890-91 to do and Mauritius...	75
Total.....427	

1052. The large falling off in the number of emigrants is due to the registe of coolies to Mauritius having been stopped at request of the Emigration Agent from January 1 till July 1890, when it was re-commenced, average age of emigrants is reported to be 26.

Explanation for the falling off during the present period.

1053. Recruiting to Mauritius is carried on from March to November w that for Natal, all the year round, except in the mo of July, August and September. No informa regarding mortality among the emigrants, the number who may have retur to Mysore and the wealth they may have brought with them is forthcoming.

Season for recruitment.

1054. Emigration to coffee estates in Mysore and to the neighbouring plant Districts of British India is quite popular, but th are no statistics showing the number of emigra or any other information regarding them.

Emigration to coffee estates in Mysore, &c.

VII. INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

General and Statistical Summary.

1055. During the period under report, Mr. L. Rice, C. I. E., continued to be at the head of the Education Department till the 25th April 1890, when Mr. H. J. Bhabha, M. A., Head Master, Maharaja's College, Mysore, was appointed Secretary to Government in the Education Department, and Mr. Rice was relieved of Educational work to enable him to devote his attention solely to Archæology. Mr. Rice's connection with the Education Department of Mysore was long and honorable, he having first joined the Department in February 1860 as Principal of the then High School, Bangalore. His services in the cause of education are contemporaneous with the growth and history of the Department.

Number and Strength of Institutions.

1056. The following table exhibits the number and strength of the various Educational Institutions in the Province, exclusive of those in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, which forms the Assigned Tract under British administration :—

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.							Number of Pupils.						
	Last year of the first quinquennium.	Present Quinquennium.						Last year of the first quinquennium.	Present Quinquennium.					
	1885—86	1886—87	1887—88	1888—89	1889—90	1890—91	1891—92	1885—86	1886—87	1887—88	1888—89	1889—90	1890—91	1891—92
I Public Institutions—														
(a) Departmental* ...	1,021	1,101	1,137	1,251	1,258	1,410		35,119	39,403	43,846	48,879	53,712	59,722	
(b) Municipal ..	Included under departmental.				2	2		Included under departmental.				750	776	
(c) Aided ...	127	167	196	209	156	156		8,121	9,456	10,527	10,961	10,994	11,004	
(d) Unaided conforming to departmental standards ...	...	...	...	...	25	28		...	...	...	...	1,045	1,468	
Total.....	1,148	1,268	1,333	1,460	1,441	1,596		43,240	48,859	54,373	59,840	66,501	72,970	
II. Private Institutions.	1,089	1,134	1,125	1,205	1,248	1,814		14,290	14,459	15,257	16,278	16,196	23,457	
Grand Total.....	2,237	2,402	2,458	2,665	2,689	3,410		57,530	63,318	69,630	76,118	82,697	96,427	

* A *Public* Institution is one in which the course of study conforms to the standards prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or by the University, and which either is inspected by the Department or presents pupils at the public examinations held by the Department or by the University. All other institutions are *Private*.

Classification of schools revised in 1889-90.

1057. In the report on Public Instruction for 1889-90, all schools were for the first time classified in conformity with the rules laid down by the Government of India. When a school had more than one department of instruction, it was counted as only one institution and classed under the head to which the highest department of the school belonged. At the end of the first quinquennium, the number of institutions showed an increase of 101 or 9·6 per cent, and the number of scholars, an increase of 114 or ·2 per cent. At the end of the second quinquennium, the increase in the number of institutions was 328, which was a little more than 20 per cent. In reality, however, if the number of Schools in 1885-86 is calculated according to the new mode of classification, the increase in the number of schools in 1890-91 was 613, which was about 62 per cent. The increase in the number of scholars was 29,730 or a little more than 68 per cent. The actual number of Public Institutions during 1888-89 according to the new mode of classification was 1,241 and not 1,460, as given in the above tabular statement and the Public Instruction Report for that year. There was, therefore, instead of a decrease of 19 schools in 1889-90, an actual increase of 200 Public Institutions in that year. If, however, the 25 unaided institutions which were included for the first time in 1889-90 under the head of Public Institutions are excluded, the increase was 175.

Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.

1058. According to the Census Returns of 1891, there were in Mysore 364,973 boys and 361,020 girls or a total of 725,993 children of school-going age calculated at the usual rate of 15 per cent of the total population. Of these, on the 31st March 1891, there were 86,402 boys and 10,025 girls or a total of 96,427 children under instruction in all the public and private institutions, giving a percentage of 13·28 of the total school-going population. Taken separately, the percentage of boys under instruction was 23·65 and that of girls 2·78. At the end of the previous quinquennium, the percentages were respectively 16·07 and 1·42.

Total number of boys and girls under instruction in each year of the period.

1059. The following table gives the total number of boys and girls in Public Institutions in each of the years of the quinquennium under report:—

Years.	Boys.	Girls.
1886—87	43,715	5,144
1887—88	48,572	5,801
1888—89	53,770	6,070
1889—90	60,657	5,844
1890—91	66,064	6,906

Classification according to race or creed.

1060. The following table classifies the pupils of Public Institutions by race or creed:—

Race or Creed.	Years.					
	1886—87	1887—88	1888—89	1889—90	1890—91	
Hindus	42,435	47,787	52,985	58,440	63,178	
Muhammadans	5,694	5,710	5,960	6,518	8,033	
Native Christians	620	742	822	928	897	
Europeans or Eurasians ..	92	125	61	109	133	
Parsis	7	8	3	4	4	
Others	11	1	9	*502	725	* Race not known.
Total... ...	48,859	54,373	59,840	66,501	72,970	

1061. The Report on Public Instruction for 1890-91 gives the distribution of pupils by race in greater detail for that year in the following tabular form :—

Distribution of pupils by race for 1890-91.

	1890—91.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Europeans and Eurasians	78	55	133	
Native Christians	608	289	897	
Muhammadans	7,346	687	8,033	
Parsis	4	...	4	
HINDUS.				
Brahmins	15,608	3,554	19,162	
Kshatriyas	1,179	137	1,316	
Vaishyas	2,241	401	2,642	
Lingayets	11,123	1,241	12,364	
Jains	526	94	620	
Sudras	23,250	3,440	26,690	
Low Castes	349	35	384	
Others	633	92	725	
Total.....	62,945	10,025	72,970	

Boys.	54,276	Hindus.
Girls.	8,902	
	63,178	

1062. For the year 1890-91 the percentage of Brahmin pupils to the total school-going population of that race was 74·87, that of other Hindus was 9·65, that of Native Christians was 26·47 and that of Muhammadans was 29·45.

1063. The following table gives the average number of square miles to each village provided with one or more public institutions in 1890-91 :—

Average number of square miles to each village provided with schools in 1890-91.

District.	Area in square miles.	Number of Villages provided with one or more Public Institutions.	Average number of square miles to each Village with one or more Public Institutions.
Bangalore	2,493	208	12
Kolar	2,993	192	16
Mysore	4,636	236	20
Tumkur	4,093	141	29
Shimoga	3,986	136	29
Hassan	2,576	90	29
Chitaldroog	3,994	108	37
Kadur	2,636	60	44

1064. The following table shows the distribution in 1890-91 of pupils Public schools according to the languages studied :-

Pupils distributed according to language studied in 1890-91.

Languages.	Boys.	Girls.	Tota
I. English	6,000	600	6,6(
II. Classical Languages—			
(1) Latin	9	...	
(2) Arabic or Persian	963	25	9(
(3) Sanskrit	2,899	832	3,7:
Total	3,871	857	4,7
III. Vernaculars—			
(1) Kannada	54,518	9,193	63,7
(2) Hindustani	4,980	677	5,6
(3) Tamil	368	54	4
(4) Telugu	300	...	3
(5) Mahratti	31	...	
Total.....	60,197	9,924	70,1

1065. The following table gives the number of institutions and of schol according to the standard of instruction in all Pul institutions :—

Number of Institutions and Scholars according to the standard of instruction.

	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91	
	No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Institutions.	
Collegiate Education ..	3	301	5	415	5	466	5	445	5	
School Education General-										
Secondary Schools for boys ...	166	4,111	180	4,290	202	4,545	216	19,786	212	20
Do for girls ...	16	209	16	287	19	251	17	2,468	18	2
Primary schools for boys.	1,028	39,953	1,069	44,699	1,170	49,499	1,143	39,924	1,227	42
Do for girls ...	48	3,616	56	4,017	58	4,643	55	3,337	79	4
Special Education ...	7	669	7	665	6	436	5	541	55	2
Total.....	1,268	48,859	1,333	54,373	1,460	59,840	1,441	66,501	1,596	72

1066. The sudden increase under pupils in the Secondary schools in the year 1889-90 and the marked decrease under Primary is only nominal; the following paragraph, extract from the "Annual report on Public Instruction" for that year, explains the change:—

Change made in 1889-90 in the classification of Secondary and Primary Schools.

"Hitherto it has been the practice to break up a composite school having" "Secondary and Primary departments or having Middle and Primary departments" "into 2 schools each with separate figures showing the number on the roll. But" "this practice of breaking up a composite school into 2 schools was disapproved of" "by the Government of India upon the report of the Sub-Committee appointed in" "1882 for the revision of the annual Statistical Returns of Education. It was" "ruled by the Supreme Government that a High School with Middle and Primary" "departments should be shown only as a Secondary school, as also a Middle school" "with a Primary department, both in the classification of schools and the tables of" "expenditure. This rule has been adopted in Bombay and Madras since 1883 and" "is now adopted for Mysore in compiling the figures of the above table for the" "year under report. In accordance with this rule, all Taluk schools and Aided" "schools having Middle and Primary Departments are shown as Secondary schools." "On this account, the number of boys in Secondary schools has suddenly increased" "from 4,545 to 19,786 and that in Primary schools has fallen from 49,499 to" "39,924; also the number of girls in Secondary schools has risen from 251 to 2,468" "and the number in Primary schools fallen from 4,643 to 3,337".

1067. Under the head of Special Education, the sudden increase in the number of institutions and pupils for 1890-91 is due to the fact that Sanskrit schools which in former years, were classed under institutions for General Education, were in that year brought under the head of Special Education.

Sanskrit Schools transferred to head' Special Education in 1890-91.

1068. *Financial Statistics.*—The receipts under the head of Education are shown in the following table:—

Receipts.

Receipts.	1886—87.	1887—88.	1888—89.	1889—90.	1890—91.	1885—86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School fees	27,432	30,168	35,668	35,521	39,581	23,339
Book sales	11,301	11,811	15,677	17,734	21,192	11,071
Share of Local Fund collections	1,64,885	1,67,553	1,70,190	1,76,536	1,92,572	1,47,928
Municipal Contributions ...	13,580	14,869	17,249	6,998	19,365	9,194
Total.....	2,17,198	2,24,401	2,38,784	2,36,789	2,72,710	1,91,532

1069. The increase in the proceeds from the sale of books is worthy of note and is due chiefly to the spread of Vernacular education in the Province. The allotment from the Local Funds has increased from year to year with the revenues of the State. The increase in Municipal contributions towards the cost of education in the first three years of the quinquennium is due to the opening of new English schools in Taluk Stations. The sudden decrease in the receipts from Municipal funds to Rs. 6,998 in 1889-90 from Rs. 17,249 in the previous year is due to the transfer in that year of the grants of the aided schools in the City of Bangalore, which were till then paid by the Bangalore Municipality to the State Funds. The increase of the Municipal contributions from Rs. 6,998 to Rs. 19,365 in 1890-91 is due to the fact that the grants-in-aid of certain schools in the City of Mysore were transferred from the State Funds to the Municipal Funds.

1070. The following table shows the total expenditure on education from Public Funds:—

Expenditure.

Expenditure.	1886—87.	1887—88.	1888—89.	1889—90.	1890—91.	1885—86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Funds ...	1,47,572	1,55,585	1,72,434	2,72,277	3,41,939	1,52,906
Local Funds... ...	1,46,768	1,63,228	1,68,312	1,37,550	1,65,400	1,41,178
Municipal Funds ...	19,960	21,078	24,149	15,812	29,638	12,104
Total.....	3,14,300	3,39,891	3,64,895	4,25,639	5,36,977	3,06,188

1071. It will be observed that there was a steady increase in the expenditure on education from the several sources indicated in the table. The sudden rise in the Provincial Funds expenditure from Rs. 1,72,434 in 1888-89 to Rs. 2,72,277 in 1889-90 is accounted for by the fact that in the latter year the charges of the Taluk Schools were transferred from the Local to the Provincial Funds. There was at the same time a decrease in the expenditure under Local Funds from Rs. 1,68,312 to Rs. 1,37,556. The increase of expenditure from the former funds from Rs. 2,72,277 in 1889-90 to Rs. 3,41,939 in 1890-91 is due to the inclusion of Rs. 44,175 spent by the Public Works Department from its Budget on Educational Buildings. The remainder of the increase during the past quinquennium falls under the Educational Budget, and is due to the improvements which have taken place in the department during the period, such as the grading of certain of the higher officers of the department, the appointment of a Superintendent for Government Girls' Schools, of a Curator for the Government Book Depot, the opening of new schools, the extension of the system of grants-in aid of schools, the strengthening of the teaching staff in existing schools and the granting of periodical increments to Head Masters and Assistant Masters of Colleges and High Schools.

1072. The following table shows the amounts paid as grants-in-aid during the five years:—

Grants-in-aid.

Years.	Amount.		Total.	Remarks.
	State Funds.	Municipal Funds.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1886—87	28,594	9,074	37,668	
1887—88	37,025	11,060	48,085	
1888—89	* 47,346	11,770	59,116	* Including a building grant of Rs. 6,300.
1889—90	60,039	1,180	61,219	
1890—91	57,651	11,048	68,699	
Total.....	2,30,655	44,132	2,7 4,787	
Amount paid in the previous quinquennium.	1,04,294	35,051	1,39,345	

Controlling Agencies.

1073. The Education Secretary performed the duties of Director of Public Instruction as well. The regular work of inspection continued to be performed by Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Deputy Inspectors, as in the previous quinquennium. There were four Deputy Inspectors for the four circles and eleven Sub-Deputy Inspectors, who worked under the Deputy Inspectors.

Collegiate Education.

1074. During the quinquennium under report, there were three English Colleges, the Central College at Bangalore being a first grade College, and the other two, the Maharaja's College at Mysore and the Shimoga College, being second grade Colleges. There were also two Sanskrit Colleges, one at Mysore and the other at Bangalore. In the early part of 1887, a Society under the name of *Karnataka Bhashojjivini Sabha* was formed at Mysore for the revival and promotion of Kannada Language and Literature, and a College was established for the promotion of these objects. Mr. J. Cook, M. A., continued to be the Principal of the Central College and Mr. A. J. King, B. A., continued to be the Head Master of the Shimoga College. Mr. H. J. Bhabha, M. A., Head Master of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, was appointed Education Secretary with effect from the 25th April 1890. Mr. J. Weir, M. A., took his place at the Maharaja's College. Mr. R. H. Piggot, M. A., Language Professor of the Central College, died on the 31st October 1889, and Mr. J. G. Tait, M. A., was appointed in his stead. The foundation stone of a new building for the Maharaja's College at Mysore was graciously laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, K. G., K. P., on the 29th November 1889 on the occasion of his visit to Mysore. The construction of a new Lecture Hall and Laboratory for the Central College, Bangalore, was sanctioned in 1890-91. The building is still under construction. All Colleges and High Schools were provided with a Library, a Laboratory and a Gymnastic teacher. The Central College was equipped with a complete set of apparatus for the teaching of Physical Science up to the standard of the B. A. Degree Examination. In the beginning of 1890, two grades of superior Educational officers on Rs. 700 to 1,000 and Rs. 400 to 700, respectively, were formed, and two officers were placed in the First Grade and three in the Second.

Results of the B. A. Degree Examination.

1075. The following table gives the number of candidates that passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination from the Central College, Bangalore, during the five years under report, in the Language and Optional Branches.

Branch.	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		Total number of Candidates passed.	Total number of Graduates in Arts for the previous quinquennium.
	No. of Candidates passed.	Percentage passed.	No. of Candidates passed.	Percentage passed.	No. of Candidates passed.	Percentage passed.	No. of Candidates passed.	Percentage passed.	No. of Candidates passed.	Percentage passed.		
Language ...	24	Not known.	16	30·13	20	41·66	22	56·4	15	60	97	33
Physical Science ...	8		17	64·28	16	65·51	8	38·4	13	60	62	
Mathematics ...	...		1		3		2		2		8	

The results of the F. A. Examination.

1076. The results of the F. A. Examination are shown in the following table. The Maharaja's College shows the largest percentage of successful candidates, next comes the Shimoga College, and lastly the Central College.

Name of College.	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		Total number passed.
	Number passed.	Percentage of passes to those that appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes to those that appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes to those that appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes to those that appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes to those that appeared.	
Central College, Bangalore ...	20	40·0	14	18·66	15	18·29	24	36·9	22	31·32	95
Maharaja's College, Mysore ...	20	62·5	22	73·3	19	37·25	10	25·0	14	50·0	85
Shimoga College	3	33·3	3	33·3	1	10·0	5	41·6	4	25·0	16
Total.....	43	...	39	...	35	...	39	...	40	...	196
	Total number for the previous quinquennium...145										

No. of Secondary Schools.

1077. *Secondary Education.*—The following table gives the compar between the numbers of Secondary Schools in 188 and 1890-91, which include both High and Mi Schools. In 1885-86, there were eight Government High Schools, of which were at the Head-quarters of the Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldroog, Kadur and Ha Districts, and three were attached to the three Colleges at Bangalore, Mysore Shimoga. There were also two Aided High Schools maintained by the Wesl Mission in Mysore and Bangalore, and one Aided High School maintained by London Mission at Bangalore. In addition to these eleven High Schools, there in 1890-91 a Municipal High School at Chikballapur and an Unaided I School called the Theological High School at Bangalore.

		Boys' Schools.								Girls' Schools.						T
		Depart-mental.		Board.		Aided.		Unaided.		Depart-mental.		Aided.		Unaided.		
		English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	
1885-86	High ...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
	Middle.	16	91	1	...	1	25	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	
1890-91	High ...	9	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Middle.	28	144	1	1	10	13	1	...	...	5	5	7	1	...	
										Increase...					..	

No. of pupils therein.

1078. In 1890-91, the total number of pupils in the thirteen English I Schools was 2,991, and the total number of pup the forty English Middle Schools for boys was 2,

and that in the six English Middle Schools for girls was 399. In the same year, the number of boys was 15,098 and the number of girls 2,094 in the Vernacular Middle Schools.

Changes introduced.

1079. In 1889-90, the Middle and Primary classes of the Shimoga College from the Lower IV downwards were formed into a separate school and placed under the management of the Municipality. In 1890-91, the Upper IV class in the Maharaja's College, Mysore, was abolished. In the same year an annual grant of Rs. 50 for reference books was given to each of the District High Schools. Kannada and Hindustani Munshis were provided for them, and in other ways also, the staffs of the High Schools were considerably improved, so that at present there is no High School, which has not on its staff at least three graduates.

Cost of Taluk Schools transferred to Provincial Funds in 1889-90.

1080. In 1880-81, the cost of the Taluk Vernacular Schools amounting to Rs. 47,700 was transferred from Provincial to Local Funds, with a view to relieve the former funds, which had suffered considerable diminution after the famine. But from 1889-90, the charges of the Taluk Schools which amounted in that year to Rs. 71,500 were debited to the Provincial Funds, so that the Local Funds assigned to education, forming 24 per cent of the total collections derived from a cess of one anna in the rupee on the land assessment, customs, excise and other similar sources of revenue could be entirely spent on Village Schools. The collections amounted to Rs. 1,38,158 in 1880-81, but increased with the growing prosperity of the State to Rs. 1,92,572 in 1890-91.

Local Examinations for pupils and teachers.

1081. The Mysore Local Examinations for the pupils and for the teachers of Vernacular Schools were held for the first time in February 1887. The management was entrusted to a Committee, and the examinations have been recognized as qualifying for certain grades of the Public Service. The examinations furnished a definite aim for the education imparted in Middle Vernacular Schools, and in the absence of special arrangements for training masters, they were also useful in determining the qualifications of Vernacular School Masters. In 1890-91, one in 11 Taluk Branch Schools and 1 in 3 Taluk Schools successfully prepared candidates for these examinations.

Results of different Secondary Examinations.

1082. The following tabular statement gives the results of the different examinations for the Secondary Schools held during the five years from 1886-87 to 1890-91.

Name of Examination.	Number of successful Candidates.					Total.	Total for the previous quinquennium.	Increase or Decrease.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.			
Matriculation ...	142	115	124	*103	127	611	498	+ 113
Madras Middle School ...	191	203	241	131	403	1,169	717	+ 452
Local Pupils' Examination.	37	81	160	85	104	467	...	...
Local Teachers' Examination	...	4	5	14	7	30	...	...

* Does not include 9 students that passed by private study

1083. *Primary Education.*—The following table compares the number of Primary Schools and pupils in them in 1885-86 and 1890-91.

No. of Schools and pupils.

Year.	English.		Vernacular.		Total number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils.
	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.		
1885-86	...	...	985	37,299	985	37,299
1890-91	7	170	1,220	42,558	1,227	42,728
				Increase...	242	5,429

1084. As in the past, the various Taluk Branch and Hobli Schools served a useful function as dispensers of elementary education, especially among the rural classes, and as feeders to schools above them.

Night Schools.

1085. Three night schools were established during the period under report and received grantsin-aid from Municipal or State funds. These schools were attended mostly by the labouring and industrial classes who were unable to attend the day schools. There were 214 pupils in these schools on the 31st March 1891. There was also a private night school at Nanjangud in connection with the Taluk School with 50 pupils.

Training Schools.

1086. *Special Instruction.*—A training Department for female teachers was maintained at the Maharani's Girls' School at Mysore, during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91. There were 39 students in 1889-90 and 48 in 1890-91. It is too early to pronounce an opinion upon the class.

Industrial Schools.

1087. An Industrial School was opened in 1887-88 in connection with the Hassan High School. Carpentry, Blacksmiths' work and Rattan-work were taught in it. There were two Industrial Schools unaided by Government, one at Hassan in connection with the Wesleyan Mission Orphanage and the other at Bangalore. The Wesleyan Mission at Tumkur maintained Work-shops and a farm in connection with its Orphanage. The Methodist Episcopal Mission at Kolar maintained an Industrial Department.

Scholarships for Professional and Technical Education.

1088. The system of granting to distinguished Mysore students scholarships tenable at the Professional Colleges in British India continued to provide well trained men for the Public Works, Medical and Forest Departments of the State. In 1890-91 there were 59 Mysore students under training in the various professional Institutions of British India. The following table shows in what Colleges the scholarships were held and what was the amount spent upon them in 1890-91:—

Scholarships held at—	Number of Scholars.	Rate of monthly Scholarships.	Amount spent during the year.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Poona College of Science	7	25	1,944	
Madras Medical College	10	25	3,860	
	1	12½		
Bombay Grant Medical College	1	25		
Bombay Veterinary College	1	25	233	
Madras School of Arts	1	25	297	
Dehra Dun Forest School	5	40	2,730	
Madras Medical College Hospital Assistants' classes...	24	10	2,765	Paid from the District Funds.
Pre-collegiate classes in local Hospitals for the Hospital Assistant's grade	9	9		
Total.....	59	196½	11,829	

Sanskrit Schools.

1089. The number of Sanskrit schools increased from 13 in 1880-81 and 19 in 1885-86 to 44 in 1890-91. Two of them were of the grade of colleges, three were large schools and the rest are small ones, which taught Sanskrit on the old indigenous methods. The Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysore continued to perform the part of an examining body towards the smaller schools and awarded certificates and prizes to the successful students. In the year 1886, a sahukar named Ganji Narasimhaiya provided the Sadvidyasala at Mysore with a building at a cost of Rs 20,000.

Number and Strength of Girls' Schools.

1090. *Female Education.*—In 1885-86, there were 12 Middle schools and 43 Primary schools for girls with a total strength of 3,554 pupils. There were besides 1,189 girls in boys' schools, giving a total strength of 4,743. In 1890-91, there were 18 Middle and 79 Primary schools for girls with a total strength of 3844 pupils. Besides the pupils of Girls' schools there were 3,133 girls reading in boys' schools and 48 girls in the Training Department of the Maharani's Girls' School, giving a grand total of 10,025 girls. The following table gives the figures for each year of the quinquennium :—

Years.	Number of Girls.	Percentage of increase over the number of the previous year.
1886-87	5,144	8·4
1887-88	5,801	12·8
1888-89	6,070	4·6
1889-90	8,057	32·7
1890-91	10,025	24·4

The Maharani's Girls' School.

1091. The Maharani's Girls' School at Mysore continued to take the lead and set the fashion in female education. It was honored with a visit from His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin in November 1886, when a distribution of prizes took place. The following quotation from the Viceroy's reply to one of the addresses presented at Mysore, bears valuable testimony to the impression produced on his mind by the progress of education in that Institution and in Mysore generally.

"I am very glad that you have touched upon the question of education, as it gives me an opportunity of expressing in as earnest and as strong language as I can command the extraordinary pleasure I have experienced in seeing on every side such manifest signs of the deep interest with which that subject is regarded in this State as well as the liberal and intelligent energy with which its development is being prosecuted. When I passed along what I imagine must have been a quarter of a mile of street, lined on either side with rows eight or ten deep of the youth of the country congregated under their respective teachers, I felt that you were laying broad and deep for all time to come the foundations of a prosperous future. But great as has been my satisfaction at all these proofs of the progress made in the matter of general education, I was still more pleased by a sight which I imagine is not to be seen in any other part of India and that is the appearance of rows and rows of young ladies belonging to high caste families assembled together under the same admirable system, and enjoying as far as I can understand, as extensive opportunities of acquiring knowledge, of enlarging their experience, and of strengthening their understandings as could be found in any of the most advanced cities of Europe."

1092. 1888-89 the Maharani's Girls' School was provided with an additional commodious building. In the same year, an English lady was appointed as Lady Superintendent.

1093. In 1886-87, the *Bangalore Government Girls' School* was placed the Municipality, and a special committee was appointed for its management. *Arya Balika Patasala,* Bangalore, and the *Empress Girls' School at Tumkur*, taken over by Government from 1st January 1891. Zenana or Home e tion classes were maintained in connection with the Maharani's Girls' Sch Mysore and the Empress Girls' School at Tumkur. The course of instructi the Zenana classes consisted of Kannada and Sanskrit literature combined some religious teaching.

The Education of Special Classes.

1094. There were in 1890-91, four schools for Europeans and Eurasians Muhammadan Boys' schools and 8 Muhamı Girls' schools. There were also 7 schools for th castes in the Province, two of which were main by Government, the rest being grant-in-aid schools. In 1890-91, the total n of Muhammadans studying in all Institutions, Public and Private, was 10,185. total number receiving education in Public schools was 8,033. Of these, were boys and 687 were girls. In 1885-86, there were 4,713 Muhammadan of whom 3,771 were in Public and 942 were in Private Institutions.

Muhammadan and Pallegar Scholarships.

1095. In 1887 the Government established 24 scholarships for the encou ment of higher education among Muhammada the same number for the benefit of the me of Pallegar families, and of the sons of other imp State pensioners. All these scholarships have been availed of, and they are much to promote education among important classes of the community, tha hitherto been indifferent to education.

Preparation and Distribution of School books.

1096. The Central Book Depôt at Head-quarters supplied all the schoo books and furniture. The Depôt had been und charge of a Manager for 11 years until 189 Curator's place having been abolished in 1879 many abuses had crept into the internal working during this period, the Dep again placed under the charge of a Curator in July 1890. The system of ac was revised, and new account books arranged on a better plan were introduced Hobli Masters were not permitted to have books on credit. The Sub-Deputy In ors were relieved of the work of selling books to the village schools and k accounts with the village masters, the saving effected by stopping the c allowances to the Sub-Deputy Inspectors being utilized for the purpose of gi small commission to the village masters purchasing books from the Branch and also to the Branch Depôt keepers. In 1890-91, there were 75 Branch which were amply sufficient for the needs of all the schools in the State.

New Text Books.

1097. A new edition entirely re-written of Bhuvivarane was published, text books for the special use of girls were pri Mysore in connection with the Maharani's School. Other text books for use in Vernacular schools were under preparat the close of the period under report.

Publications.

1098. *Literature and the Press.*—The following figures indicate the acti the Press during the five years under review :—

Years.	No, of Publications.
1886	117
1887	110
1888	128
1889	120
1890	193

1099. The average number of publications for the quinquennium under was 134; the average number for the previous quinquennium was 85. The bull publications related to religion and language. In 1889-90, Vedantacharya's Sandesa, an old Sanskrit poem, was published for the first time. It relates marriage of Rama and Sita and is written on the plan of Meghasandesa of K An important work on Kannada Grammar written in 1604 called Sabdanusasa published in 1891. It is the most authoritative grammar of old Kannada.

1100. The following table gives the number of publications classified according to their language :—

Publications classified according to language.

Language.	Number of Books.					Total.	Total for the first quinquennium.
	1886.	1887	1888.	1889.	1890.		
I. English or other European Languages ...	1	1	...	1	...	3	1
II. The Vernacular Languages spoken in the Province—							
(1) Kannada	64	63	70	84	139	420	244
(2) Telugu	1	2	2	...	4	9	16
(3) Tamil	...	1	...	...	1	2	2
(4) Hindustani	4	...	...	1	1	6	1
III. Sanskrit	29	19	30	22	36	136	105
IV. More than one Language—							
(1) English and Kannada ...	1	...	3	...	1	5	
(2) English, Kannada and Hindustani	1	..	...	...	...	1	
(3) English and Sanskrit ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	
(4) English, Kannada, Telugu, Tamil and Hindustani ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	
(5) Sanskrit and Kannada ...	13	20	20	9	10	72	54
(6) Sanskrit and Prakrit ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
(7) Sanskrit and Tamil ...	2	1	1	...	...	4	
(8) Sanskrit and Telugu ..	...	2	...	...	...	2	
(9) Sanskrit, Kannada and Telugu ..	...	...	1	1	..	2	
(10) Kannada, Tamil, Telugu and Mahrati	...	...	...	1	...	1	
(11) Arabic and Hindustani ...	1	...	..	...	...	1	
Total.....	117	110	128	120	193	668	423

1101. The following table gives the number of registered publications under the heads of original works, re-publications and translations :—

Publications classified according to their nature.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Total.
I. Original Works	33	93	92	63	101	382
II. Re-publications	79	11	32	49	78	249
III. Translations...	5	6	4	8	14	37
Total.....	117	110	128	120	193	668

1102. The Superintendent Government Printing is also *Ex-officio* Curator, Government Library, and the work of registering books under Act XXV of 1867 and securing copy-rights under Act XX of 1847 is done in his Office. The following statement shows the Financial results for the period :—

Years.	Number of books registered.	Expenditure (Price of 3 copies of books registered).			Receipts (copy-right fees).
		Rs.	A.	P.	
1886-87	122	283	3	0	100
1887-88	107	316	8	9	88
1888-89	125	220	8	0	84
1889-90	128	131	2	6	74
1890-91	202	253	5	0	90

VIII. ARCHÆOLOGY.

Arrangements made for Archæological work.

1103. In April 1886, Mr. Rice was appointed Director of Archæological Researches, in addition to the charge he already held of the Education Department ; in 1890, however, he was relieved of the latter charge, to give him full time to devote to the early completion of the Archæological Survey. He has been given establishment, which at the end of 1890-91 stood as follows :—

3 Manager and writers.
3 Pandits.
3 Photographer and Photolithographi c printers.
1 Draughtsman and Surveyor.
16 Printers, Compositors and Proof Readers in Government Press.
8 Servants,

costing annually about Rs. 8,000.

Epigraphy.

1104. Of the progress made up to July 1891, it may be stated that 6 out of the 8 Districts were, with the exception of two or three Taluks, fully explored, as well as a few Taluks in a seventh District. Altogether 51 Taluks out of 66 were surveyed. The number of inscriptions examined and copied *in situ* was about 7,000.

1105. The strictly Archæological works published, in addition to those of Literature to be noticed further on, were the following, illustrated with facsimiles and drawings of various kinds.

1106. *Coorg Inscriptions* including all the inscriptions in that country, which was previously under the same charge as Mysore. This work received the thanks of the Government of India.

1107. *Inscriptions at Sravana Belgola*, the chief seat of the Jains in the South. This work excited much interest, and was favorably noticed by orientalists and the press, both in England and on the continent as well as in India.

1108. *A volume of the Inscriptions of the Mysore District* was well advanced towards publication and will be ready for issue before long. For the printing of the inscriptions in the remaining Districts, arrangements have been made, since the period at which this Report ends, with various presses in Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore and Madras. Six Districts have thus been provided for.

1109. Of the value of inscriptions found, it is impossible in a few words to give any adequate account. They will not only add very greatly to the previously existing knowledge of the history of Mysore and the south, but in many instances, have opened up completely new chapters in the memorials of the past. The entire records of the Ganga Dynasty, which played so important a part in Mysore for about a thousand years, may be described as a perfectly new revelation. The

connection of the great Râshtrakûta line with this country has been greatly elucidated. The birth place of the Hoysaḷa kings has been identified, and their history traced out in great detail. Many particulars of the highest importance have been gathered regarding the Choḷas. Of the Pallava and Noḷamba, Châlukya, Kadamba, Mahâvali or Bâna, Kalachurya and other ancient lines, much original information of great value has been acquired, as well as of the more modern dynasties of Vijayanagar and Mysore. The unique discovery more recently made, of the Edicts of Asoka, has invested the survey with special importance in the eyes of all Orientalists and carried our history as far back as to the 3rd century B. C.

1110. A representative collection of cast away stone inscriptions was forwarded to Mysore to be placed in a Hall of Inscriptions, the formation of which in the new Victoria Jubilee Institute had been sanctioned. To these may be added some copper inscriptions and impressions of such as cannot be removed to the spot.

Numismatics.

1111. In connection with coins, the principal report was on a find of Roman coins near Bangalore, the first of the kind within the Mysore Territories. They proved to be silver *denarii* of the time of the early Roman emperors and embraced 10 types, belonging to the reigns of Augustus, Tiberius Caligula and Claudius. The dates represented by the coins extended from 21 B. C. to 51 A. D.

Sculpture and Architecture.

1112. One of the principal discoveries was that of the Facade of the Chandragupta basti at Sravana Beḷgoḷa, hitherto hid in pitch darkness and probably never before seen by a European. It consists of two perforated stone screens, one on each side of the central doorway containing 90 minutely sculptured scenes from the lives of Bhadrabahu and Chandragupta.

Literature.

1113. Under this head, the publication was completed of the great standard work on grammar, called *Karnâtaka S'abdânus'âsanam* by Bhaṭṭâkalanka Dêva, with its two commentaries, the whole standing to Kannada in the same relation that Pânini and the Mahâbhâshya stand to Sanskrit. The work has been received with great favor by prominent Sanskrit scholars in Germany and Austria as well as other parts, and will, it is hoped, place the study of the language on a more scientific basis. Advantage was taken of its publication to include in the introduction, a general review of the literature of Karnâtaka, embodying all the information, which has now been obtained on the subject, the whole being far more full and complete than any such review hitherto published. In addition to this work, the two prominent Jaina poems, namely, the *Pampa Bhârata* and the *Pampa Râmâyana*, have been completed, the latter being a revised edition and adopted as a text-book for the higher Madras University Examinations. These publications, together with Nâgavarma's *Karnâtaka Bhâshâ Bhûshaṇam*, previously issued, form the nucleus of a Bibliotheca Karnataka. To it may be added some thirty or more valuable works, many previously unknown, which have been copied from the original manuscripts and will be placed in the Oriental Library established in the Victoria Jubilee Institute at Mysore. Some of the works thus brought to notice are being published either by Government or by private agency.

1114. Of the Sanskrit manuscripts acquired, perhaps those of greatest interest are such as are connected with the grammar of S'akaṭâyana, hitherto virtually inaccessible to scholars.

Conservation of Ancient Manuscripts.

1115. Steps have been taken to preserve certain ancient monuments of importance from damage. At Sravana Beḷgoḷa, a stone railing of suitable design has been erected round the unique Bhadrabâhu inscription, and at the same place an iron latticed window has been inserted in the wall in front of Chandragupta basti, to allow of the sculptured screen previously referred to being viewed from the outside, without exposing it to injury. More recently, the Muzarayi Department has been formed, which arranges for proper attention to the ancient temple buildings.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Christian Missions working in the State.

1116. Christian Missions working in the State are :—

I. The Roman Catholic Mission.

II. The Wesleyan Mission.

III. The London Mission.

1117. Brief report of their operations are given below.

1118. *The Roman Catholic Mission.*—During the period under report, the most important event was the proclamation of the Heirarchy in St. Patricks Cathedral on the 25th January 1887; the Catholics in this country had hitherto been under Vicar Apostolics, deriving their authority immediately from the Pope; they would be hereafter governed by duly established Bishops. By its establishment, the ranks or orders of the Sacred Ministry are properly regulated, and the Sees of the Bishops permanently fixed. The interesting ceremony pertaining to the proclamation of the Heirarchy was under the presidency of His Excellency the Pope's Delegate Mgr. Agliardi, Arch-bishop of Cæsarea, assisted by Mgr. Ayuti and Mgr. Zaleski, when the following prelates were present :—

Proclamation of the Heirarchy.

The Arch-bishops of Madras, Pondicherry and Verapoly and the Bishops of Bangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Mangalore, Quilon, Hyderabad and Vizagapatam.

1119. By the Heirarchy, the Right Revd. Dr. S. Coadou assumed the title of Vicar Apostolic of Mysore. His Lordship died on the 14th September 1890, and his successor is the Right Revd. Dr. E. L. Kleiner, who is assisted by 14 European and 7 Native priests and 40 Catechists.

1120. The Province is divided into 10 Districts, with Head-quarters at Mysore, the Petta of Bangalore, Shimoga, Settihalli, Chikmagalur, Kolar, Chikballapur, Gnakunta, Ganjam and Coodeloor. There are 66 Churches and Chapels, and 18 Vernacular Schools, frequented by 642 children.

Number of Districts.

1121. The Catholic population as per Census of 1871 was 18,257; in 1881 the returns showed 20,510; in 1891 the figure was 26,518 divided under the following heads :—

Catholic Population.

Heads.	In 1871.	In 1881.	In 1891.
Europeans	977	939	1,419
Eurasians	937	1,081	1,757
Natives	16,343	18,490	23,342
Total.....	18,257	20,510	26,518

1122. There were 3 farms maintained by the Mission for the benefit of the orphans, *viz.*, one at Shimoga, and the other two at Tattekoppa and Siluvepura in the Taluks of Kankanhalli and Nelamangala of the Bangalore District. Of these, the one at Shimoga was abolished owing, it is stated, to the unhealthiness of the climate and the orphans therein were transferred to the other two farms.

Farms for Orphans.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For Tattekoppa ...	843	6	10
„ Siluvepura ...	428	7	3
Total ...	1,271	14	1

1123. The extent of the farm at Tattekoppa is not known, while that of the other is 333 acres, paying to Government in all an annual assessment of Rs. 1,271-14-1 as shown in the margin.

1124. The grown up boys and girls married and settled as agriculturists in the newly formed villages close to the farms were 183, and the numbers that remained in the farms at the end of 1890-91 were 136 male and female both included. The contribution from the Mysore State is annually Rs. 45.

Conversions.

1125. Conversions to the Catholic Church are shown below:—

Years.	Non-Catholics.	Non-Christians.	Total.
1886	167	22	189
1887	17	362	379
1888	14	273	287
1889	22	215	237
1890	21	172	193

Chapels.

1126. New Chapels erected were ten; this added to the previous number of Chapels makes the total 80.

Sisters of St. Joseph of Tarbes.

1127. The Community of Sisters of St. Joseph of Tarbes continue to render valuable services to the patients in the Bowring and Mysore Hospitals.

St Martha's Hospital at Bangalore.

1128. St. Martha's Hospital at Bangalore owes its existence to the zealous exertions of the Lady Superior of the Congregation of the Good Shepherd in Bangalore and is a general Hospital for the Petta of Bangalore and its environs. It is within easy reach of the City population, and the daily average number of patients (in and out-door) that were treated in the Hospital is noted below :—

Years.	In-door.	Out-door.
1887	11·7	154·4
1888	25·2	165·7
1889	28·8	168·6
1890	26·2	132·7

1129. The contribution from the State annually was Rs. 3,600 and the Medical Staff of the State was in charge of treatment, while the nuns of the Convent undertook the nursing of the patients.

Convent School at Mysore.

1130. At the Capital (Mysore), the School attached to the Convent has been fairly progressing. The number of students (Europeans and Natives including a few Hindus also) on the roll during the period under review was :—

Years.	Europeans.	Natives.
1886—87... ...	15	51
1887—88	23	54
1888—89... ...	24	52
1889—90... ...	27	66
1890—91... ...	22	58

Number of European pupils that passed.

1131. The number of passed students is given below :—

Years.	No. sent up.	No. passed.	What Examination.
1886—87... ...	...	...	...
1887—88... ...	6	...	Special Primary.
1888—89... ...	4	...	Middle School.
1889—90... ...	2	...	1 Middle School, 1 Special Upper Primary.
1890—91... ...	1	1	Higher Grade.

N. B.—Only Europeans were sent up for the examination.

1132. The nuns of the Convent continued to give instruction to the Cast Students in the Maharani Girls' School in Mysore i English, Music and Needle-work.

Instruction in music, &c., given by nuns in the Maharani's School, Mysore.

1133. The English School at Mysore for boys has also been progressing. is managed by a staff of 7 teachers with a Christia Brother at the head, and the attendance is, on an ave age, 160. Many of the pupils passed the late Middle School or the recent Low Secondary Examination, and in due course, they will be prepared for the Matr culation of the University. The number sent up wa 25, while the number passed was 12, as shown in th margin. The building was very much enlarged latel Attached to it, is a Boarding School for Native Cas boys, whose number at present is 25.

English School at Mysore.

Years.	Number sent up.	Number passed.
1887—88	... 8	1
1888—89	... 5	2
1889—90	... 8	6
1890—91	... 4	3
Total.....	25	12

1134. *The Wesleyan Mission.*—The Wesleyan Mission had, during the fi years under review, 8 principal and 28 subordina stations. Bangalore, Tumkur, Gubbi, Mysore, Hassa Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Chitaldroog form the principal stations. The Sub-st tions were Channapatna, Closepet, Dodballapur, Nelamangala, Kolar Gold Field Maddagiri, Sira, Tyamagondlu, Kunigal, Nagamangala, Yedatore, Hunsur, Frenc Rocks, Mandya, Nanjangud, Chamrajnagar, Holé-Narsipur, Channarayapatna, Belu Arsikere, Tiptur, Banawar, Tarikere, Honnali, Shikarpur, Sagar, Davangere ar Harihar.

Stations.

1135. The staff of the Mission consisted of 8 European and 7 Native Mini ters, 3 European and 31 Native Evangelists and 1 Readers. The institution in Bangalore was kept f the training of Evangelists and Native Ministers.

Staff.

1136. There were 21 Chapels and 40 other preaching places. The Christia congregations contained 2,057 members, of whom 9 were Communicants and 121 Catechumens.

Christian Community.

1137. Eighty-eight schools of various kinds with 6,696 pupils were mai tained. Most of these schools were aided by Gover ment. Of the pupils, 3,132 were girls. The Hig Schools in Bangalore and Mysore taught 979 boys. There were 5 English Schoo which taught up to the Lower Secondary Standard. The number of Vernacula Boys' Schools was 39, and 4 of these schools were recently opened for the low caste

Education.

1138. The Students' Home in Mysore for Christian boys attending the Hig School was enlarged, and at Tumkur, in the Industrial Orphanage, there were 7 boys. The Normal School was transferred to Mysore from Shimoga.

1139. The Mission Boarding School for girls at Bangalore had an average 42 pupils, and the Orphanage at Hassan, 66. The Da Vernacular Schools were 39, for girls with 3,0 pupils, under the special care of the Missionary ladies, at the various stations.

Girls' Schools.

1140. The Harvest Field, an English Monthly Magazine devoted to Missiona topics, and the Vrittanta Patrike, a weekly newspap in Kanarese, were published by the Mission, and the was a Mission Press at work in Mysore.

Publications.

1141. *The London Mission.*—The Society generally maintained from 3 to Missionaries in the Station.

Missionaries.

1142. In 1840, a branch Mission was opened in the Mysore City, and sustained with 2 Missionaries till 1850, when it was given up.

1143. During the quinquennial period in question, two of the oldest Missionaries died at their post, the Rev. Benjamin Rice, in February 1887, after more than 50 years of good work in Bangalore and the Rev. J. B. Coles on 2nd January 1891 after 47 years of equally good work.

Staff.

1144. The staff at the end of 1890-91 consisted of 3 married Missionaries and their wives, 4 unmarried male and 3 unmarried female Missionaries. With the exception of 3 of the bachelors stationed at Chikballapur, the others lived at the Head-quarters, Bangalore.

1145. The Native Staff of 4 Ministers and 9 Preachers had 488 Christians under their care.

Stations.

1146. The tract of country over which the Society works in Mysore is a narrow strip of country about 30 miles wide, running north, and south, the western boundary passing through Bangalore.

1147. The Head-quarter Stations are Bangalore and Chikballapur; and the out-stations are Anekal, Dommasandra, Malur, Hoskote, Devanhalli, Vadigenahalli and Sidlaghatta.

Schools.

1148. The Society continued to support a High School in Bangalore, which during the past 5 years has had an average of 517 scholars and collected fees to the average amount of Rs. 5,538 per annum. It was, as before, under a European Principal with a staff of 17 Masters and 5 Munshis. At the Matriculation examination held in 1891, 21 candidates passed out of 55 sent up, of whom, 3 were placed in the 1st Class.

1149. It also maintained 17 other schools in different stations out of Bangalore, of which 9 were for boys with 580 pupils and 8 for girls with 669 pupils.

Theological Seminary.

1150. In Bangalore, the Society works a Theological Seminary for a large number of Native Christian young men for training them for Church Service.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Government Press.

1151. The printing work has steadily increased. Besides the Central Press in Bangalore, there is a small branch in Mysore, established in November 1888 and a similar small Press in the Central Jail at Bangalore.

1152. The cash realizations during the five years 1886-91 were :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1886-87	3,027	13	6
1887-88	2,746	6	6
1888-89	2,986	9	10
1889-90	2,392	0	6
1890-91	2,215	12	6,

while the adjustments amounted to Rs. 2,65,916—7—6 as shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1886-87	52,022	9	10
1887-88	46,140	14	11
1888-89	49,070	2	5
1889-90	55,272	15	0
1890-91	63,409	13	4,

making a total receipt of Rs. 2,79, 285—2—4 against Rs. 1,94,750 of the previo five years.

1153. The amount drawn from the Treasury was—

Amount drawn from Treasury.

		1886-87.			1887-88.			1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91.	
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.
1	Establishment	25,193	12	2	23,522	5	0	25,686	9	11	30,091	1	5	29,397	6
2	Contingencies	547	14	0	748	9	1	803	13	6	838	15	6	845	3
3	Supervision	1,250	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,800	0
4	Pension	Information not available in the Press Department.													
5	Prison Salaries	84	0	0	84	0	0	84	0	0	81	0	0	71	0
6	Miscellaneous including printing materials and stores ...	4,580	0	0	4,077	6	1	3,940	7	7	5,173	10	1	7,147	8
	Total.....	31,655	10	2	30,232	4	2	323.14	15	0	37,984	11	0	39,261	2

1154. The work executed during the five years was of the usual descripti the printing of an archæological report upon the Si vana Belagola inscriptions, excepted.

Work done.

1155. No work was done either for the Resident or the Railway, as they ha made their own arrangements for printing th papers.

No work executed for the Resident or the Railway.

1156. The cost of the work done and the expenditure incurred is compa below :—

Cost of the work done and expenditure.

Cost of Work done.

	1886-87.			1887-88.			1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91.	
	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A
Printing ...	41,132	15	0	35,111	9	5	36,865	11	8	41,582	6	0	48,281	(
Binding ...	9,821	2	3	9,681	0	9	10,699	15	4	11,203	3	6	12,725	(
Type casting ...	2,052	10	7	1,677	14	9	1,923	13	5	2,892	7	6	2,553	(
Mis. sale of Gazette, &c.	2,043	13	6	2,416	12	6	2,567	3	10	1,986	14	6	2,065	(
Total.....	55,050	7	4	48,887	5	5	52,056	12	3	57,664	15	6	65,625	(

Expenditure.

		1886-87.			1887-88.			1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91	
		s.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A
Includes pay of Establishment only.	Printing ...	10,870	2	2	9,747	8	7	10,811	0	3	14,136	7	2	14,566	
	Binding ...	1,703	14	1	3,401	13	11	4,543	5	10	5,241	10	10	4,512	
	Type foundry	751	7	1	565	5	1	615	6	9	693	11	4	535	
Miscellaneous, including supervision, stores &c.		18,327	2	10	16,517	10	7	16,345	2	2	17,912	13	8	19,646	1
Total.....		31,655	10	2	30,232	4	2	32,314	15	0	37,984	11	0	39,261	

leaving a nominal balance of Rs. 1,07,836—7—10 in favor of the Darbar.

1157. The cost of work is calculated under the scale of charges which has been in force hitherto, that is to say :—

Scale of charges.

	Type.	Size.	250 copies. Rs.	A.	P.		500 copies. Rs.	A.	P.		1,000 copies. Rs.	A.	P.		For every additional 500 copies. Rs.	A.	P.	
Job Work.	Pica	Foolscap folio...	2	0	0	Per page.	2	8	0	Per page.	3	0	0	Per page.	1	0	0	Per page.
	Small Pica or Long Primer ...	Foolscap „ ...	3	0	0		3	8	0		4	0	0		1	0	0	
	Pica	Demy „ ...	5	0	0		5	8	0		6	0	0		1	0	0	
	Small Pica or Long Primer ...	Do „ ...	6	0	0		6	8	0		7	0	0		1	0	0	
	Pica	Royal „ ...	6	0	0		6	8	0		7	0	0		1	0	0	
Book Work.	Pica	Demy 8vo ...	7	0	0	Per form.	8	0	0	Per form.	10	0	0	Per form.	2	0	0	Per form.
	Small Pica or Long Primer ...	„ 8vo ...	8	0	0		9	0	0		11	0	0		2	0	0	
	Small Pica do ...	„ 12mo ...	8	8	0		9	8	0		11	8	0		2	0	0	
	Small Pica do ...	„ 18mo ...	9	0	0		10	0	0		12	0	0		2	0	0	
	Pica	Royal 8vo ...	9	0	0		10	0	0		12	0	0		2	0	0	

N. B.—Tabular work costs more than plain, more or less according to whether it is full of figures in cross lines, &c.

1158. In the British Government, the rates appear to be different. The Superintendent of Mysore Press will be separately written to to compare the Mysore rates with those of British India and submit a report as to the relative merits of the two rates.

STATIONERY.

1159. Purchases of the more valuable articles are made in England, while printing and inferior papers are obtained from the Calcutta Mills: purchases and issues during the period under review are given below :—

Purchases and issues of stores.

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stock at the commencement of the year	22,402	16,805	14,048	12,572	11,270
Value of stores received from England	24,148	17,916	19,212	19,256	19,332
Value of stock received back (if any) from different offices ...	630	773	534	92	145
Cost price of purchases in India ...	5,252	9,284	12,820	13,944	18,168
Total value of stock.....	52,432	44,778	46,614	45,864	48,915
Value of stores issued during the year	35,627	30,730	34,042	34,594	39,058
Value of stock at the close of the year	16,805	14,048	12,572	11,270	9,857

1160. The amount of all other charges including establishment, contingencies, &c., was as follows :—

Other Charges.

	Rs.
1886-87	2,378
1887-88	2,364
1888-89	2,401
1889-90	2,425
1890-91	2,458

1161. The increase in the consumption of Stationery was due to formation of new Departments, and chiefly under the item "printing paper" purchased in the country.

Increase of consumption due to creation of new Departments.

1162. The supervision of the Department is satisfactory.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

1163. The total number of visitors during the period under report averaged 201,970 per year as against 297,680 of the previous five years; and the apparent falling off in attendance was due to a more careful system of registration since adopted. The number of visitors from the date of its establishment, in 1865, was 5,722,187. The registers do not show how many of the visitors are gosha women; this information is of importance and should be given in future reports.

Visitors.

1164. Three thousand four hundred and seventy three articles were added to various collections, and of them, no less than 2,553 were presented. Many of these articles are of trifling value, but the fact of their having been procured at some cost or trouble and presented to the institution shows that the Museum is not unappreciated; other specimens (among which are some rare coins and books) were purchased, or obtained by exchange with kindred institutions.

Additions made to the collections of articles.

1165. During 1886-91, the most important contributions in the branch of sculpture and antiquity are a rare and well preserved specimen of "Doddahundi-stone" standing over 6 feet by 3¼ feet and a statue of Nammalvar seated in the posture known as *Padmásanam*, expounding the Dravida Prabhanda, both presented by Mr. L. Rice, C. I. E., Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore; a collection of stone implements from the Ceded Districts lent for the Museum; and some relics from a cromlech consisting of brains, bones and fragmentary swords, the kind present of Dr. Bain.

1166. The nucleus of a herbarium has been formed and the collection of cured plants is yearly increasing. A serial arrangement of the natural orders is also being carried out. But, as yet, only the orders Leguminosæ, Gramineæ, Urticaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Acanthaceæ are anything like pretty fully represented. The Museum is indebted to Lieutenant Colonel A. F. Fraser, R. E., for a dried specimen of the bulrush caterpillar (Sphæria robertsia). This specimen is rare; the plant is seen to be growing out of an insect and forms one of the links, perhaps, between the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

Herbarium.

1167. Several additions were made to the collections of mammals and birds, mostly indigenous and presented by the late Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, K. C. S. I., and the trustees of the Indian Museum. A large collection of indigenous insects was made for the trustees of the Indian Museum at Calcutta; also one of beetles for the Central Museum at Madras. In each case, the expenses of collecting were borne by the institution concerned. During the work of sorting for despatch, many duplicate species have been added to the local collection. A collection of specimens of silk-worms, indigenous to Mysore, were sent to the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Mammals, birds and insects.

1168. The collection of coins now in the Museum is a valuable one, and at the close of the period under report, amounted to 2,483, of which, 329 were gold, 396 silver, 1,685 copper, 14 zinc, 2 brass, 23 plated, 8 gilt, 23 lead, 1 iron and 2 other metals. In addition to the coinage of Mysore, which is very fully represented, the collection contains many rare specimens from other parts of India; also from Burmah, Persia, Greece, Italy, France and England. The collection includes a rare battle-axe coin (copper) presented by Mr. R. Sewell, M. C. S., from Cuddapah as well as Buddhist coins cast in lead and other metals. Copper coins (one or two specimens of each) as also electrotypes of nearly all the gold and silver issues have been placed on public view.

Coins.

Mysore coins catalogued.

1169. The work of cataloguing Mysore coins was undertaken and compiled by Captain R. H. Tufnell, M. S. C., F. L. S., and printed copies of the same with illustrations were distributed to Museums and the leading Scientific Societies. This useful work was the means of enriching the collection, as many missing links had to be searched for and procured from different parts of the province.

Additions made to the Forest and Agricultural produce.

1170. Opportunity was taken of the agricultural and industrial exhibition that was held in Mysore, during the period under report, to secure a number of useful exhibits for permanent preservation in the Museum. By this arrangement, the Forest and Agricultural sections have been greatly enriched. The timber trees of the Province are now fairly represented, while cereal grains, pulses and similar products of the field and garden are equally well exhibited. The Museum acquired 718 specimens from the exhibition.

Reading Room.

1171. A reading room attached to the Museum has been opened and is now accessible to the reading public. It contains a good library of 747 volumes consisting mostly of scientific, ethnographical and historical works properly catalogued. During the period under report, a copy of "Wight's Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis," in 6 volumes, was purchased for the library, at a cost of Rs. 200.

Expenditure.

1172. The following statement gives the expenditure incurred for the Museum during the several years under report :—

Establishment, &c.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Superintendent	600	600	600	600	600
Curator	480	480	480	480	480
Clerk	180	180	210	210	210
Taxidermist	120	120	144	144	144
Peons	432	432	432	432	432
Contingencies...	199	339	541	567	349
Purchase of specimens	70	177	399	247	300
Do of furniture	300	300	400	397	398
Total	2,381	2,628	3,206	3,077	2,913

AMRUT MAHAL.

The Department transferred to Darbar in 1882.

1173. The Amrut Mahal Department, or, the Department of Public Cattle, formed a branch of the Madras Commissariat till 1882, when it was taken over by the Darbar, on the understanding, that the Madras Military Department should be supplied with the requisite number of 3 year old steers, ordinarily not exceeding 400 per annum, the precise number required being intimated a year beforehand. A uniform rate of Rs. 50 per head was also, at the same time, fixed for a period of 10 years, after which, a fresh engagement was to be entered into.

Cattle taken over by the Darbar.

1174. Twelve thousand five hundred and two head of cattle of different ages, of which 4,618 were cows, were taken over by the Mysore State at a valuation of Rs. 2,25,000, and the Department started with this capital stock on 1st January 1882. These were divided into 30 herds and organized into 7 Tukdis or Divisions, each in charge of a Daroga.

Supervising Officer of the Department.

1175. The Department was supervised by Major Macintire from 1st January to 31st December 1882 and by Colonel A. C. Hay from the latter date till 10th March 1889, when, on his retirement, he was succeeded by Major (now Lieut-Colonel) A. H. Macintire, who has since been in charge of it, assisted by a Native Officer.

1176. In October 1886, intimation was received from the Madras Government that in consequence of the substitution of horses for bullocks in the Field Artillery waggons, the number of young steers required annually from the Amrut Mahal would be reduced from 400 to 200, and the age at which they would be taken was fixed at 4 instead of 3 years. This led to the reduction in the number of herds and establishment and re-distribution of grazing land. Opportunity was also taken to weed out all the superannuated, stunted and inferior cattle, and the best bred and most promising only were retained.

Herds and establishment reduced in 1886.

1177. The number of herds thus are now 16 instead of 30, and the divisions in charge of Darogas are 4 against 7, and the estimated acreage of pasture land 416,715 against 454,820.

Present strength.

1178. The cattle are registered by means of branding calves with herd and serial numbers, and periodical returns are submitted showing the births, deaths and other details connected with cattle. The arrangement has the effect of securing more accurate statistics and to some extent, prevents fraud.

Registry of Cattle.

1179. Pounds in the more important kavals prevent, to a great extent, trespass by village cattle.

Cattle Pounds.

1180. On 1st April 1886, the total number on hand was 12,457; deducting casualties and sales during the period under review, the stock on hand on the last day of March 1891 was 9,575 or 2,927 less than the number originally purchased from the Madras Government.

Details of the stock on hand.

1181. The following statement shows the details connected with the births, deaths and sales in each of the 5 years under report:—

Year.	Stock.						
	Number of cattle on hand on 1st April of each year.	Add births and stray and other cattle brought to book during the year.	Total.	Deduct deaths, &c., during the year.	Sales.	Total.	Balance at the end of each year.
1886-87	12,457	2,500	14,957	765	2,524	3,289	11,668
1887-88	11,668	1,982	13,650	1,448	*2,359	3,807	9,843
1888-89	9,843	1,724	11,567	1,044	1,210	2,254	9,313
1889-90	9,313	1,671	10,984	743	827	1,570	9,414
1890-91	9,414	1,643	11,057	813	669	1,482	9,575

*Includes 7 struck off the accounts.

Sales.

1182. The details of the annual sales are shown below:—

Years.	To Madras Government.		To the Public.		Total.		Average.
	Number sold.	Amount.	Number sold.	Amount.	Number sold.	Amount.	Price realized per head of cattle.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	400	20,000	2,124	49,826	2,524	69,826	27
1887-88	200	10,000	2,152	38,364	2,352	48,364	20
1888-89	100	5,000	1,110	24,733	1,210	29,733	24
1889-90	175	8,750	652	15,775	827	24,525	29
1890-91	196	9,800	473	8,810	669	18,610	27

1183. The prevalence of cattle disease together with the large sales of the surplus bullocks belonging to the Madras Public Cattle Depôt at Hunsur, materially affected the average price of 1887-88. The fall both in the numbers sold and in the average price obtained per head of cattle in 1890-91 is stated to be due to the unwillingness of the rural population to invest their money in the purchase of cattle, owing to apprehensions entertained by them that the year Khara (1890-91) would be followed by famine for 3 years, as was the case in the corresponding years of the previous cycle.

Receipt and Expenditure.

1184. The actual receipts and expenditure of the Department under all heads for the period under report is as follows :—

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	83,379	34,969	48,410
1887-88	66,342	29,641	36,701
1888-89	44,061	31,751	12,310
1889-90	36,517	27,567	8,950
1890-91	30,688	27,934	2,754

1185. Owing to the exceptional circumstances of the years 1886-87 and 1887-88, in which larger number of cattle were, in view to the reduction of the stock on hand, sold, the figures for these years were abnormally high. The reduction of the capital stock and the decrease in the number of cattle sold, account for the variations in the subsequent years.

Experimental Sheep Farm.

1186. Raiyats, under an old arrangement, give a certain number of sheep in return for the privilege of grazing their flocks in a few Amrut Mahal Kavals, not absolutely wanted for the Government cattle. It was proposed that the number of sheep thus collected should be formed into flocks and the breed improved by a cross with a few well bred rams purchased from outside. Accordingly, with the approval of Government, a sheep farm, with 6 rams of the Australian and 6 rams of the Cashmere breed was experimentally started in 1889-90 and placed under the charge of a Daroga. There were at the end of the period under report, 383 sheep and 150 goats. The sheep have been shorn twice and the wool obtained from the cross breed is reported to be finer than that of the ordinary country sheep, though still coarse. The experiment is not discouraging.

Silo experiment.

1187. Silo experiment is a fair success. The number of pits excavated in the five years 1886-1891 is 44 as shown below :—

1886-87	31
1887-88	12
1888-89	0
1889-90	1
1890-91	0
Total.....	44

1188. The quantity of grass stored is not registered.

Acreage of the kavals.

1189. The number of acres at the disposal of the Department at the end of 1890-91 was 416,715; the probable assessment on it would annually amount to Rs. 52,089—6—0 at the lowest rate of 2 annas per acre, while the net yield was only Rs. 30,688—14—10 in 1890-91.

MUZARAYI.

Number of Institutions.

1190. There are 1,843 Religious and Charitable Institutions such as temples, mosques and chattrams, &c., of which 1814 are in the State and 29 in British Territory.

1191. The statement below gives details :—

Names of Districts.	Number of Institutions.		
	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Total.
Bangalore District	231	7	238
Kolar do	148	35	183
Tumkur do	151	...	151
Mysore do	382	11	393
Hassan do	153	...	153
Shimoga do	152	1	153
Kadur do	109	2	111
Chitaldroog do	431	1	432
Her Majesty's Territories	29	...	29
Total... ..	1,786	57	1,8

Receipts.

1192. The receipts of the Department during the years 1886-87 1890-91 exclusive of the balance of previous yea were as follow :—

Year.	Allowance.						Private Contributions.			Total.	
	In cash.			In land.							
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A
1886-87	2,20,550	15	1	99,973	9	7	22,756	2	10	3,43,280	1
1887-88	2,33,087	15	9	71,226	9	11	18,136	11	0	3,22,451	
1888-89	2,36,791	14	5	72,915	4	0	27,612	0	6	3,37,319	
1889-90	2,39,375	14	0	72,921	5	10	34,400	3	0	3,46,697	
1890-91	2,40,139	14	4	75,135	2	4	32,748	13	5	3,48,023	1

1193. The subjoined statement shows the expenditure during the same period :—

Expenditure.

Year.	Charges on account of Establishment.			Daily Allowance to Chattrams and Temples.			Extraordinary Expenditure on account of festivals and ceremonies.			Contingencies.			Repairs of buildings and purchase of vessels.			Miscellaneous.			Expenditure from Puduvat funds.			Expenditure from contributions by Devotees.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1886-87	94,293	7	7	1,21,357	1	7	32,112	0	11	600	6	6	4,742	5	5	35,995	4	0	6,477	10	2	15,422	10	9	3,11,000	14	11
1887-88	1,10,965	5	7	1,21,195	2	9	29,060	1	3	833	4	9	3,643	5	4	46,093	15	1	5,922	6	8	1,2647	14	11	3,30,364	8	4
1888-89	1,10,246	5	9	98,931	3	10	29,195	13	2	930	12	1	2,853	1	8	34,140	9	0	31,112	10	1	18,813	10	5	3,26,224	2	0
1889-90	1,09,889	4	5	1,18,886	5	2	32,456	2	0	641	2	0	4,947	15	3	46,234	5	8	7,197	2	0	15,659	0	4	3,35,911	4	10
1890-91	1,09,704	0	7	1,19,525	11	1	30,224	1	11	553	9	0	5,696	13	6	48,182	13	10	7,784	0	8	21,095	9	1	3,42,766	11	8

The principal items under "Miscellaneous" are (1) charges sanctioned by *nirups* such as the allowance sanctioned for the *Barahazar Santarpané* at *Bislé* and Subrahmanya, Sandalwood allowance to temples, matts, &c., (2) Jodi or quit-rent payable on Inam lands attached to Muzarayi Institutions and (3) Excess expenditure sanctioned for special occasions, &c.

1194. Besides the above a fixed annual grant amounting to Rs. 49,708 is allowed to the institutions under the Palace management.

1195. The amount on hand at the close of the year 1890-91 inclusive of the balance of the previous years was Rs. 1,62,663—11—1, of which the sum of Rs. 84,415—14—6 was invested in Government of India securities, the remainder, *viz.*, Rs. 78,247—12—7, was in the District and Taluk Treasuries.

EXHIBITION.

Opening of Exhibition.

1196. An Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, the first of its kind, was held at Mysore in October 1888, immediately after the close of the Dasara festivities. It was formally opened to the public by His Highness the Maharaja, on the morning of the 16th October 1888, in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly. It was a fair success and of some educational value to the public. Exhibits were sent in from every part of Mysore, from the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay and from the Punjab and from the Native States of Travancore and Rewa. The success of the exhibition was to no small extent due to the liberal concession granted by the Madras, South Indian and Southern Mahratta Railway Companies to the exhibitors who were permitted to carry back their unsold property to their homes, free of charge.

1197. Almost all the exhibitors attended in person and had an excellent opportunity of improving their knowledge of the products of Southern India in general and Mysore in particular. The exhibition lasted a week.

Exhibition sheds, and arrangement of exhibits therein.

1198. The exhibition sheds covered an area of 70,000 square feet, erected in the west end of Mysore in the Gordon Park. They were constructed of casuarina and areca poles, covered by bamboo mats and plaited cocoanut leaves. The main entrance consisted of a covered archway supported on either side by large castellated towers representing the front of an ancient castle. This led to a spacious central hall, measuring 120 feet in length by 50 feet in breadth and 38 feet in height at the ridge. Accommodation was afforded here for pictures, cabinets, plants and a few of the choicest exhibits. A portion was also furnished as a drawing room for convenience of visitors. On either side of this hall and at right angles to its length there extended two wings of equal size, each 125 by 30 feet. At the end of each wing was a court measuring 45 feet square, its elevated roof forming the corner tower. This completed the whole frontage of the sheds and contained the most valuable exhibits under Sections E (Fine Arts), F (Industrial Arts) and B (Vegetable produce).

1199. The terminal court on the left displayed a unique collection of rare and costly articles, graciously lent by His Highness the Maharaja, silver and gold caskets, Palace table ornaments, arms, jewellery and scene paintings; they naturally attracted a large crowd of visitors. In close proximity to this court were exhibited exquisite collections of ivory carving, sandalwood carving, inlaid ivory work inlaid brass work, brass work (plain and ornamental), jewellery in gold and silver horn-carving, marble, soapstone and hornblende carving, and cutlery; also carpets rugs, mats and a very fine assortment of needle work from Her Highness the Maharani Girls' School, the work of the pupils. The right wing was similarly arranged with fine collections of silk saris, embroidery, cotton goods, woollen fabrics raw silk, cotton and wool, also photographs, inlaid brass work, perfumery and trophies of metallic quartz.

1200. Flank sheds measuring each 200 + 30 feet were constructed on both sides of the hall and furnished with products of the garden and field; and beyond them, were picketted the live-stock.

1201. Provincial exhibits were arranged in serial order according to Districts a plan which excited much emulation in arrangement and display, while it afforded a ready means of comparision as to the individual merit of each collection.

Division of exhibits into sections.

1202. The exhibits were divided into six sections, as follows:—

A. Live-stock.
B. Vegetable productions.
C. Machines, Implements and Tools.
E. Fine arts.
F. Industrial arts.
G. Foliage plants,

and in addition to these, another was allotted to competition in ploughing (Section **I**

1203. There were more than 30,000 exhibits. The total number of awards amounted to 44 medals, 14 diplomas, 634 money prizes and 129 honorable mentions. In addition to the above, 9 commemorative medals were distributed to Deputy Commissioners of Districts and to the Collector of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Awards.

1204. The prizes were given away at the Head quarters of each District by the Deputy Commissioner, an arrangement which helped to localise the importance of the whole undertaking.

Distribution of prizes.

1205. The following statement shows the number of prizes offered and the actual number awarded under each section :—

Prizes awarded under each section.

Section.	Class.	Particulars.	Prize offered.		Prize awarded.	
			No.	Amount. Rs.	No.	Amount. Rs.
		Live-stock.				
A	I	Horses and ponies	18	510	3	100
	II	Cattle	44	1,150	31	890
	III	Sheep and goats	20	296	13	219
		Section A Total.....	82	1,956	47	1,209
		Vegetable Productions.				
B	I	Field produce	107	467	101	440
	II	Garden, plantation and jungle produce ...	43	247	39	212
	III	Fibres	39	366	29	265
	IV	Spices and condiments	58	362	55	306
	V	Sugars	51	198	35	135
	VI	Dyes and colors	45	361	34	285
	VII	Miscellaneous	33	382	17	181
	VIII	Vegetables and fruits	12	135	10	125
		Section B Total.....	388	2,518	320	1,949
C		Machines, implements and tools	92	1,455	45	686
D		Competition in ploughing	11	197	8	175
E		Fine arts	21	369	19	367
		Industrial Arts.				
F	I	Hardware and cutlery	15	247	14	242
	II	Earthenware	8	92	6	77
	III	Glassware	4	40	3	25
	IV	Furniture	3	100	3	100
	V	Basketware	6	50	5	50
	VI	Textile manufactures	77	1,118	63	968
	VII	Leather	19	239	17	174
	VIII	Stationery	6	66	2	8
		Section F Total.....	138	1,952	113	1,644
G		Foliage plants	3	38	3	38
		Special awards	...	...	120	1,155
		Grand Total.....	735	8,485	675	7,223

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4	The number of persons primarily vaccinated and the number successful	109	213	321	433	547

1. Statistics of Physical, Political and Fiscal Geography.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. *Area cultivated and uncultivated and communications in the Province of Mysore for the year* 1886-87.

Districts.	Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste in acres.			Communications, Mileage of—			Remarks.
	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of the year.	Water distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes.	Rail roads.	
		Culturable.	Unculturable.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.					M. F.		
Bangalore	793—484	243—151	954—4	1,993—639	182,108	26,437	158,671	...	613—0	97—4	
Kolar	649—52	485—298	1006—300	2,141—10	339,379—28	28,681—2	310,698—26	Nil.	419—4	31—4	
Tumkur	1,501	978	1,612	4,091	694,872	87—119	625,948	...	579	19—0	
Mysore	1,596	242	2,466	4,304	208,763	20,058	154,747	...	922	46	
Shimoga	921	348	1,301	2,570	241,830	18,762	223,068	...	20	...	
Hassan	1,114	422	2,437	3,973	285,008—23	14,827—3	270,181—20	...	595	...	
Kadur	692—552—2	276—534—4	1,633—92—14	2,608—588—20	227,928—27	31,990—22	195,938—5	...	...	...	
Chitaldroog	1,443	1,011	1,536	3,990	408,899—28	61,905—12	646,994—16	...	314—4	...	
Total.....	8,713—448—2	4,006—393—4	12,951—396—14	25,671—597—20	2,888,789—2	289,779—39	2,583,246—27	...	...	...	

I. A. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

2. *Character of the Surface.*

Nature of different Tracts.	Names, Area and Physical description of each Tract.	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals and Products.
Mountains and elevated Tracts.	The Mysore country above the ghats is often called the "Table Land," a denomination very little descriptive of its appearance, as it is by no means plain or flat, but in some parts mountainous, and everywhere undulating. The Eastern Ghats form the frontier by which it is separated from the Carnatic. They constitute the exterior of the east ranges of hills, which run along the whole length of the Peninsula from Cape Comorin, stretching up to the Continent of Asia. In many parts the ascent over them into Mysore is very high and difficult, while in others it is more sloping and protracted. The country rises gradually from these ghats towards Bangalore, which is situated in the most elevated portion of the Mysore plateau, and is 3,031 feet above the sea level.		The soils, in the order of their prevailing kinds, are as follows:— 1. Red soil mixed with loam and vegetable mould. 2. Inferior red sandy soil. 3. Black cotton, free from stones. 4. Stony and gravelly soil. 5. Rich garden soil. 6. White stiff loam. 7. Black cotton, but light and stony. 8. Soil impregnated with salt.
Plains	The descent from Bangalore on all sides is perceptible though not rapid. On the north-west, after passing the Chitaldroog range of hills, there is a gradual fall through the broad valley which leads to the river Tungabhadra, near which is the station of Haribar, probably the lowest point in Mysore, its altitude above the sea being only 1,800 feet. To the south-west and west by Seringapatam and Hassan, there is perhaps a more marked descent until it is abruptly terminated by the western range of ghats comprising in this direction the Nilgiri and Coorg hills, and further north, the Manjarabad and Nagar ranges. A marked feature of the country is the number of isolated hills called Droogs, on the most inaccessible of which the former Pallegars or petty chiefs built forts, afterwards in many instances strengthened and improved by Hyder and Tippu, and still in good preservation, but now without guns.		The great rock which may be said to constitute the basis of the whole country, is a kind of sienite composed for the most part of four different ingredients, viz, quartz, felspar, hornblende and mica. The quartz has usually a dull greyish white color, and veins of it from 4 to 10 inches thick, often traverse the rock in different directions. The felspar varies in color from a silver white to a deep brick red, and is the most copious constituent of the rock. The hornblende is black, very abundant, and very much given to decomposition. The mica is easily distinguished from the hornblende, even when the stone is nearly in a state of disintegration. The hornblende in that state has assumed a brown ochre color, and has lost all lustre and cohesion, while the mica retains both its color, lustre and cohesion to the last, and becomes only more apparent by the progress of disintegration. This is particularly exemplified in the Mysore country, where the undulating high ground consists of sienite, decomposed into pipe clay, intermixed with micaceous shining particles and grains of quartz. From the structure of the country, which is entirely primitive, no coals could be expected.
Forests.	The principal forests are found clothing the sides of the western mountains. They abound in teak, blackwood and other valuable kinds of timber. There are no forests in the Eastern Ghats. Sandalwood grows in the country bordering the hills.		Chlorite slate is found near Sira, and drawing slate in the neighbourhood of Chitaldroog. Other minerals are the following:— Clay Iron stone. Schorl in quartz. Mica slate. Magnetic Iron stone. Pot stone. Actinolite. Ligniform Asbestos. Brown spar. Common salt. Carbonate of soda.
Rivers.	The Tunga and Bhadra rise in the north-west of Mysore and uniting form the Tungabhadra, which flows northwards and eastwards till it joins the Krishna below Kurnool. The banks of Tungabhadra are too high for irrigation purposes. The Cauvery rises in Coorg and passes through and out of Mysore in a south-easterly direction, after receiving the Hemavati, the Lokapavani, the Samsha and the Arkavati from the north, and the Lakshmantirtha and the Kapani from the south. The Cauvery and its tributaries supply numerous irrigation channels and tanks. The Pennair, the Palar and Penar rise in the eastern part of Mysore, in their short course through which their waters are detained and converted into chains of tanks. They become large rivers before they reach the sea. None of these rivers are suitable for navigation.		Gold is found near Betmangala by washing the alluvial soil. The chief products are:— Paddy. Ragi—the principal food of the people. Bailar—a kind of small bean. Gram. Wheat. Millet. Oil-seeds. Sugar-cane. Cotton. Hemp. Tobacco. Mulberry. Coffee. Cocoanuts. Betel-nuts. Potatoes for export.
Lakes.	There are no natural lakes in Mysore; but there are nearly 20,000 artificial reservoirs, some of which are of considerable magnitude.		
Marshes.	None of any consequence.		

I. A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

3. *Climate in the Mysore Province for the year* 1886.

Places at which observations were taken and year for which taken.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum reading.	Mean of minimum reading.	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Mean of maximum reading.	Mean of minimum reading.	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Mean of maximum reading.	Mean of minimum reading.	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bangalore (Bowring Civil Hospital) ...	6·69	26·97	11·13	44·79	88·5	68·8	95·5	63·7	80·5	66·5	84·3	65	76·1	58·6	80·9	52·7	26·1	68	51	
Kolar	4·73	17·41	7·56	29·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tumkur	6·68⅛	35·66	9·98	52·32⅛	94·16	84·96	96	70	77·38	62·38	85	60	77·77	58·96	82	59	...	...	...	
Mysore	8·31	18·52	5·75	32·58	88·5	69·5	97	67	80	67·5	87	63	81	62	86	55	...	...	...	
Hassan	11·32	17·7	12·39	40·78	92·5	65	94	58	76·5	64·5	83	61	80	57	80	54	...	...	...	
Shimoga	5·43	31·49	38·8	74·95	91	21	93	79	76·58	73·2	78	72	81·12	68·5	84	65·9	...	...	...	
Chikmagalur	7·50	21·40	8·72	37·62	86·83	76·19	94	63	75·67	67·74	83	65	77·58	62·67	80	57	...	...	...	
Chitaldroog	2·28	13·61	6·46	22·35	...	...	88	85	...	...	76	73	...	...	77	71	...	...	...	

I. B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

1. *Native States*, 1886-87.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.	Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Duties or not.	Principal articles of production including Manufactures and Mines.
				Nil.			

2. *Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their families*, 1886-87.

Name of individual and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sannad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
						Nil.			

I. C.— *Civil Divisions of the Mysore Territory*, 1886-87.

Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1891.	Chief Towns with Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	do Average	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue, Imperial.	
												Land.	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bangalore	12	2,547	702,913	Town 80,285 / Cantonment 100,081 ... 180,366 ...	5,006	13	18	Not available.		211	81,000	0 0 10,49,979 5 10	22,62,566 15 11
Kolar	11	3,059	591,030	Kolar ... ... 12,148 ... / Chikballapur ... ... 10,623 ...	5,427	16	18	22	16	520	1,31,905	0 0 10,25,591 0 0	12,02,402 0 0
Tumkur	11	4,093	580,786	Tumkur ... ... 11,086 ...	4,410½	16	18	29	22	630	1,68,784	0 0 10,82,170 0 0	13,67,002 0 0
Mysore	18	5,007	1,181,814	Mysore ... ... 74,048 ...	5,365	26	23	43	22	998	83,351	0 0 14,09,525 6 10	22,06,796 9 0
Shimoga	5	3,986	527,981	Shimoga ... ... 11,340 ...	3,050	13	16	52	12	488	57,222	0 0 12,61,317 0 8	21,09,196 5 5½
Kadur	8	2,635	330,063	Chikmagalur ... ... 7,816 ...	2,306	10	12	48	30	332	36,709	0 0 7,32,864 0 8	10,72,978 1 10
Chitaldroog	11	3,994	413,984	Chitaldroog ... ... 4,946 ... / Davangere ... ... 8,031 ...	1,669	11	11	48	12	503	2,16,995	8 8 5,69,209 0 7	7,76,205 7 1
Hassan	10	2,603	514,952	Hassan ... ... 6,654 ...	3,984	12	13	20	12½	417	47,025	0 0 10,08,521 3 5	12,53,981 8 9
Huzur Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 39,356 14 0	5,19,778 0 0

No. I.

Statistics of Population for the Mysore Province as per Census of 1891.

Number.	Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.									Area in square miles.
					Adults (of and above 15 years of age).		Children (below 15 years of age).		Age not returned.		Total.			
		Number of Masonry dwellings.	Number of dwellings of other kinds.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total	
1	Bangalore...	418	120,775	121,193	223,049	226,836	126,151	126,702	97	78	349,297	353,616	702,913	2,547
2	Kolar	94	111,119	111,213	198,927	190,203	100,629	103,102	99	70	297,655	293,375	591,030	3,059
3	Tumkur	64	115,938	116,002	188,448	183,689	102,588	105,880	97	104	291,133	289,653	580,786	4,033
4	Mysore	569	190,879	191,448	356,268	379,385	224,304	221,103	75	109	580,737	601,077	1,181,814	5,007
5	Hassan	14	96,932	96,946	156,131	159,893	98,862	99,980	51	30	255,044	259,908	514,952	2,603
6	Kadur	27	62,744	62,771	113,250	94,975	60,666	61,141	6	25	173,922	156,141	330,063	2,635
7	Chitaldroog	8	77,839	77,847	129,176	123,280	80,402	81,097	12	17	209,590	204,394	413,984	3,994
8	Shimoga	3	96,934	96,937	177,171	154,400	98,706	97,684	7	13	275,824	252,097	527,981	3,986
	Total.....	1,197	873,210	874,407	1,540,420	1,513,126	892,398	896,689	444	446	2,433,262	2,410,261	*4,843,523	27,924

*Exclusive of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Number.	Districts.	Classification of Population.													Occupations.		Prevailing languages.	Remarks.
		Hindus.						Christians.					Muhammadans.	Buddists and Jains.	Others.			
		Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Vaisyas.	Sudras.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.	Others.	Total.				Male agriculturists (including dependents.)	Male non-agriculturists (including dependents.)		
1	Bangalore	28,727	14,320	9,840	...	597,175	650,062	299	401	5,404	3	6,107	45,335	1,402	7	217,602	131 395	Kanarese and Telugu.	By "prevailing language" is meant the language of the bulk of the population in a given Division of the Country, without reference to the mother language of distinct classes.
2	Kolar	23,930	6,966	11,912	...	511,924	554,732	502	276	2 418	...	2,996	32,405	896	1	204,796	92,859	Do do	
3	Tumkur	17,099	5,517	5,753	...	524,477	552,846	27	17	699	...	743	25,241	1,956	...	197,304	93,829	Do do	
4	Mysore	43,013	16,902	4,875	...	1,063,370	1,128,160	230	208	2,509	...	2,947	48,591	2,158	48	410,352	170,385	Kanarese.	
5	Hassan	17,151	4,521	1,938	...	472,055	496,665	132	97	3,067	...	3,296	13,655	1,321	15	193,207	61,837	Do	
6	Kadur	17,072	5,069	6,899	...	281,941	310,981	207	229	1,773	...	2,209	15,565	1,703	...	104,510	69.412	Do	
7	Chitaldroog	6,015	3,305	3,472	...	382,080	394,872	17	38	229	...	284	18,182	639	7	139,522	70,048	Kanarese and Telugu.	
8	Shimoga	29,379	17,331	9,153	...	436,849	492,711	32	16	1,603	...	1,651	20,197	3,422	...	201,751	74,033	Kanarese.	
	Total.....	182,386	73,931	53,841	...	4,270,871	4,581,029	1,246	1,282	17,702	3	20,233	229,031	13,102	78	1,669,444	763,818		

No. II.

Number.	District Headquarters.	Inhabited houses.			Population.									Number of square miles.	Classification of Population.														Occupations.		Prevailing languages.	Remarks.
					Adults (of and above 15 years of age.)		Children (below 15 years of age.)		Age not returned.		Total.				Hindus.						Christians.					Muhammadans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others.				
		Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of dwellings of other kinds.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Vaisyas.	Sudras.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.	Others.	Total.				Male agriculturists.	Male non-agriculturists.		
1	Bangalore City ...	336	11,121	11,457	26,928	25,787	13,933	13,620	12	5	40,873	39,412	80,285	Information not available.	9,017	4,569	2,205	...	51,369	67,160	211	280	1,931	3	2,425	10,472	226	2	...	...	*Vide* remarks in Statement No I.	
2	Kolar Town ...	5	2,078	2,083	3,631	3,968	2,279	2,270	...	...	5,910	6,238	12,148		1,421	351	696	...	6,739	9,207	32	18	339	...	389	2,534	18	...	...	...		
3	Tumkur Town ...	15	2,051	2,066	3,467	3,462	2,031	2,126	...	...	5,498	5,588	11,086		1,287	414	119	..	6,751	8,571	27	17	330	...	374	2,033	108	..	...	...		
4	Mysore City ...	403	12,789	13,192	23,360	24,421	13,330	12,926	1	10	36,691	37,357	74,048		2,700	5,456	1,009	...	40,051	56,816	194	130	1,316	..	1,640	15,307	237	48	...	...		
5	Hassan Town ...	12	1,280	1,292	1,996	2,112	1,267	1,276	2	1	3,265	3,389	6,654		1,036	271	136	...	3,474	4,917	7	12	255	...	274	1,180	268	15	...	...		
6	Chikmagalur Town	5	1,440	1,445	2,569	2,511	1,402	1,334	...	...	3,971	3,845	7,816		973	259	508	...	3,772	5,312	17	45	178	..	240	2,224	40	...	...	...		
7	Chitaldroog do ...	1	1,021	1,022	1,404	1,651	938	953	...	...	2,342	2,604	4,946		1,110	337	137	...	2,403	3,987	..	11	14	..	25	912	22	...	...	...		
8	Shimoga do ...	...	2,208	2,208	3,439	3,612	2,147	2,142	...	...	5,586	5,754	11,340		1,971	1,042	258	...	4,635	7,906	17	15	441	..	473	2,919	42	...	...	...		
	Total....	775	33,988	34,763	66,794	67,524	37,327	36,647	15	16	104,136	104,187	*208,323		28,515	12,699	5,468	...	119,194	163,876	505	528	4,804	3	5,840	37,581	961	65	...	...		

Population of Civil and Military Station not included.

1. *The Survey and Settlement.*

Area previously surveyed in miles up to 31st March 1886.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year ending 31st March 1887, with cost per mile.			Remarks.
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.		Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.	
		By villages.	By fields.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
...	...	22,373	1,390,838—26,651 square mile.	...	...	175 13 9	...	...	937 square miles at Rs. 238—14—5 per square mile.	Cost of classification and settlement is included in cost per mile shown in cols. 7 and 10.

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity	Nil.	Nil.	Chitaldroog District 1894—95, 1895—96 and 1897—98.	Settlements introduced during the field season of 1887 (Mysore, Mulbagal and Chintamani) were made to take effect from the 1st April 1887 and will appear in the return of the year 1887—88.
For 30 years	20,354	60,76,788	Shimoga „ 1898—99, 1899—1900, 1900—1, 2—3 and 3—4.	
For 10 years and ended 30	Nil.	Nil.	Tumkur „ 1900—1, 1—2, 4—5, 5—6, 6—7, and 7—8.	
For 10 years in progress	Nil.	Nil.	Bangalore „ 1902—3, 3—4, 4—5, 6—7, and 10—11	
			Kolar „ 1906—7, 8—9, and 10—11.	
			Mysore „ 1907—8, 8—9, 9—10 and 10—11.	
Total up to 31st March 1886.....	20,354	60,76,788	Kadur „ 1908—9.	
			Hassan „ 1907—8 and 10—11.	
Settlements previously made including full records of right	Nil.	Nil.		
Do do without records	Nil.	Nil.		
Settlements during the year ... { Detail	1,168	4,89,256	Mysore „ 1911—12 and Kolar District 1911—12.	
{ Summary	Nil.	Nil.		

2. *Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres in the Province of Mysore for the year* 1886-87.

Districts.	Cultivated.			Total.	Uncultivated.			Total area assessed, columns 5 and 7.	Assessment.					Remarks.
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable waste.		Land Revenue.	Grazing land.	Total.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bangalore	32,943 7	12,945 29	308,040 22	353,929 18	213,931 32	125,841 17	161,780 35	479,770 35	6,41,933 5 1	14,381 5 10	6,56,314 10 11	1 13 0	... ...	... ...	
Kolar	22,029 24	18,872 4	129,903 29	170,810 17	204,181 21	152,871 30	249,562 17	323,682 7	3,99,689 3 5	3,626 15 1	4,03,316 2 6	2 5 5	... ...	... ...	
Tumkur	79,364 25	22,953 7	681,594 32	783,912 24	549,094 25	625,948 ...	482,866 35	1,409,860 24	9,82,219 3 4	34,967 13 11	10,17,187 1 3	1 4 1	... ...	... ...	
Mysore	46,944 35	... ...	393,303 19	440,248 14	298,870 15	66,205 28	356,961 17	503,454 2	5,45,084 6 2	3,557 3 8	5,48,641 9 10	1 3 10	... ...	... ...	
Hassan	120,991 16	... ...	468,487 13	589,478 29	534,877 13	223,063 36	172,501 3	812,547 25	9,46,028 5 6	11,936 7 1	9,57,964 12 7	1 9 8	.. ..	... ...	
Shimoga	233,453 7	... ...	331,024 8	564,477 15	849,124 26	270,781 20	710,677 16	834,658 35	11,16,873 0 3	17,486 5 4	11,34,359 5 7	1 15 8	... ...	... ...	
Kadur	114,721 27	.. ...	289,633 32	401,355 19	612,228 30	177,224 4	436,826 24	581,579 23	7,10,893 9 6	8,187 11 8	7,19,081 5 2	1 12 2	... ...	... ...	
Chitaldroog	48,539 2	... ...	829,091 21	877,630 23	705,223 30	646,994 16	278,039 29	1,524,624 39	5,17,404 7 0	20,016 11 4	5,37,421 2 4	0 9 5	... ...	... ...	

3. *Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government for* 1886-87.

Nature of Tenure.	No. of Estates.	No. of Villages.	No. of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each Estate. A.	G.	Y.	Average assessment of each Estate.			Revenue rate per acre.	Remarks.
1. Proprietory cultivators paying separately (Raiyatwar) ...	1,013,146	29,097	1,189,863	5,116,064	5	1	119	7	2	8	From 1 anna to Rs. 27-8-0	72,63,410
2. Proprietory cultivating communities paying in common (Jodi and Kayamgutta villages)	2,408	2,058	12,650	576,839	239	22	5	151	5	11	do	3,64,503
3. Holders of Revenue free tenure paying in common (Sarvamanyam villages) ...	691	677	2,034	288,384	417	13	87	435	14	6	do	3,01,210
4. Minor Inams	68,038	...	99,453	468,925	6	35	83	12	2	6	do	8,27,100

4. *Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government for the year* 1886-87.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of Holdings.	Average acres of each holding.	Average Rent of each holding.	Average Rent, rate per acre.
		Information not available.		

5. *Register of transfers for* 1886-87.

Tenure.	No. of Transfers.		Total area transferred.	
	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
Proprietory cultivators paying separately (Raiyatwar)	4,798	15,269	15,569	88,058
Proprietory cultivating communities paying in common (Jodi and Kayamgutta villages)	14	87	2,782	10,520
Holders of Revenue free tenure paying in common (Sarvamanyam villages) ...	...	43	...	1,481
Minor Inams	60	238	272	1,347
Total	4,872	15,637	18,623	101,406

6. *Land Revenue in the Province of Mysore for the year* 1886-87.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue for 1885-86. Assessed.			Revenue for 1885-86. Realized.	Revenue for 1886-87. Assessed.			Revenue for 1886-87. Realized.	Cost of collection.	Net collection during the year.	Outstanding Balance.	Number of sales for arrears of Revenue.	Amount realized by sale of property.	Cause of Increase or Decrease, of Revenue with explanation of certain receipts credited in addition to the annual assessed Revenue.
From settled Estates bearing revenue in past year (Jodi, Kayamgutta and Minor Inams)	4,18,950	10	5	Rs. 60,76,640—7—2.	4,61,253	8	0	Rs. 69,24,388—9—2	...	...	Rs. 12,49,464—12—10.	† 4,057 sales.	Rs. 80,592—3—9.	
Settled Estates added to revenue roll during the present year ...	42,302	13	7		7,476	7	2							
Settled Estates taken off revenue roll during the present year ...	...	...	...		...	...	...							
Collections from Government Estates (Raiyatwar)	69,54,033	0	1		72,62,725	2	0							
Income from sale of Government Estates	9,918	9	10		* 89,880	9	4							
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above ...	3,71,439	1	9		3,57,198	9	3							
Total.....	77,96,644	3	8		81,78,534	3	9							

Remissions ... 4,680—13—9.

* Includes sale of right of occupancy of lands.

† Excludes the No. of sales of Kadur District as the Return does not show the Number.

1. *Statement of Acts and Regulations enacted by the Government of Mysore and introduced into the Province during the year* 1886-87.

Title of Act or Regulation.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the enactment.	Date of introduction.	Remarks.
Regulation I of 1886, a Regulation introducing into the Territories of Mysore the Code of Criminal Procedure Act X of 1882 in supersession of Act X of 1872 as amended by Act XI of 1874.	By the Darbar	To amend the existing law of Criminal Procedure by limiting the power with regard to the examination of an accused person, by abolishing whipping with a cat-of-nine tails as well as the whipping of persons of more than 45 years of age, &c.	1st July 1886.	
Regulation I of 1887, a Regulation for the regulation and control of Hackney Carriages in the City of Bangalore.	By the Resident in his letter to the Dewan, No. 568—1296, dated 12th March 1886.	The Bangalore Hackney Carriage Regulation, 1882, being in force in the Civil and Military Station only, to make the working of that Regulation complete and fair to all the licensed owners and drivers of Hackney Carriages plying between the Civil and Military Station and the City.	5th March 1887.	

2. *Statement of enactments proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province during the year* 1886-87.

No.	Title of enactment.	By whom proposed.	Object and character.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
1	A Regulation for revising the British enactments in force in Mysore.	By the Resident in his letter No. 1664—340, dated 12th October 1881.	The necessity of altering the British laws in force in Mysore so as to adapt them to the altered condition of the administration.	...	...	Under preparation according to the form finally issued by the Government of India, *vide* Resident's letter to the Dewan, No. 633—3285, dated 22nd February 1889.
2	A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes.	By the Darbar in their letter to Resident, No. 17, dated 3rd August 1888.	It has been found expedient to frame a Regulation on the basis of India, Act IX of 1887. The object of Government in framing this Regulation is to have power to appoint a Court of Small Causes when necessary, although no separate Courts of Small Causes will probably be required in Mysore for a long time to come.	...	...	Under consideration.
3	The Forest Regulation ...	By the Darbar	To place upon a sound basis the law relating to Forests which is now in an unsatisfactory state.	...	...	Pending with the Inspector General of Forests.
4	A Regulation to make better provision for the constitution and administration of District Municipalities in the Territories of Mysore.	By the Darbar	To introduce a District Municipalities Act on the basis of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 in supersession of the Minor Municipalities rules now in force in the towns of the Province other than Bangalore and Mysore.	...	...	Under circulation among the Members of His Highness' Council.
5	A Regulation to introduce into the Territories of Mysore Act VI of	By the Darbar	That the law in this matter may be identical with that prevailing in British India, Act X	...	...	In the Press.

6	A Regulation to amend the law relating to Treasure-trove.	By the Dewan in his letter to the Resident, No. 30, dated 15th December 1886.		The Treasure-trove rules of 17th April 1867 being in force in Mysore without the sanction of the Government of India, to introduce a Regulation on the subject on the lines of the Indian Treasure-trove Act VI of 1878.	...	...	To be finally considered by the Council.
7	A Regulation to regulate the weights and measures of capacity of the Territories of Mysore.	By the Darbar	...	To prevent fraud and cheating on the part of shop-keepers and to put a stop to the use of false weights and measures by securing the adoption of an uniform system of weights and measures of capacity throughout the Province.	...	...	To be finally considered in the Council.
8	A Regulation to amend the law relating to the Police.	By the Darbar	...	To repeal Act V of 1861 which is in force only in the City of Bangalore, importing however into the new Regulation and the existing Regular Police Rules such very necessary and useful provisions as are contained in the said Act V of 1861 and other British Acts on the subject and to place the Police administration under the same force of law in the City and elsewhere in Mysore.	...	...	To be finally considered by the Councillors.
9	A Regulation relating to the emigration of Natives of Mysore.	By the Darbar	...	To legalize the practice of registering emigrants under Act XXI of 1883 which has been in vogue in the Bangalore District from before the Rendition in the absence of introduction of that Act into Mysore.	...	...	In abeyance under the orders of the Dewan.
10	A Regulation to amend the law relating to the administration of Local Funds and to provide for the constitution of Local Boards in the Territories of Mysore.	By the Darbar	...	To remedy the short-comings of the existing Local Fund Rules under which the present Local Boards have no corporate constitution, no definite duties and powers, and abvoe all no independence.	...	...	To be taken up after the recent draft District Municipalities Regulation is disposed of.
11	A Regulation to give power to prohibit inoculation and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain localities within the Territories of Mysore.	By the Darbar	...	To arrest the dissemination of small-pox, which in the absence of a law making vaccination compulsory causes many deaths.	...	...	Under reconsideration.

1. *Showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Mysore on the last day of the year* 1886, *with the cost of Tribunals.*

Name of Province.		Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total Number of Cases decided.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.				
												Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Province of Mysore. Territory subject to the Chief Court.	Civil ...	...	...	...	2	19	3	...	2	2	17	15,663	7,498	1,187	88	2,43,214 15 4	2,48,811 13 5	
	Criminal.	...	...	2	8	1	3	2	8	1	113	9,875	226	633	...	67,410 11 9	2,24,452 0 7	

Grades of Courts.			Original.		Appellate.	
			Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.
Native Officers.	Deputy Amildars' Courts		12	...	...	...
	Amildars' ,, ...		67	...	...	...
	Munsiffs'		13	17	...	...
	Town Magistrates' Courts		2	..	1	...
	Subordinate Judges' ,, ...		...	2	...	1
	Jahgirdar Magistrate's Court		1	...	...	...
	General Assistant Commissioners' Courts		19	...	8	...
	Deputy Commissioners' ,, ...		6	...	6	...
	District and Sessions Judges' ,, ...		2	2	2	2
	Judges, Chief Court		2	2	2	2
European Officers.	Deputy Commissioners' ,, ...		2	...	2	...
	District and Sessions Judges		...	...	...	...
	Chief Court		1	1	1	1
		Total.....	127	24	22	6

II. B.—JUDICIAL.—(CRIMINAL.)

2. *Statement of offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each Class of Offence in the Province of Mysore in the year* 1886.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported.	Number of Cases returned as true.	Number of Cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons— Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do against the public tranquillity do VIII.	137	122	118	824	284	507	...	33	
Do by or relating to public servants do IX.	22	17	17	23	19	4	...	...	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants do X.	61	51	51	70	24	46	...	...	
False evidence and offences against public justice do XI.	75	55	53	76	36	36	...	4	
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps do XII.	13	7	7	9	4	5	...	...	
Do relating to weights and measures do XIII.	34	27	27	36	14	12	...	10	
Do affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals do XIV.	136	122	117	336	62	274	...	...	
Do relating to religion do XV.	2	2	2	14	11	3	...	...	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	99	75	78	117	60	46	1	10	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...	31	20	20	22	6	15	...	1	
Hurt	1,514	990	960	2,182	1,465	673	...	44	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	289	161	158	300	247	53	...	...	
Criminal force and assault ...	4,119	3,304	3,270	7,571	5,902	1,588	...	81	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor	51	20	23	52	32	16	...	4	
Rape	17	6	7	9	5	2	...	2	
Unnatural offences ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	2,603	1,266	1,243	2,073	955	1,056	...	62	
Extortion	31	18	18	32	16	9	...	7	
Robbery and dacoity ...	120	69	68	235	145	78	...	12	
Criminal misappropriation of property	146	114	113	215	123	91	...	1	
Criminal breach of trust ...	155	102	98	122	68	51	...	3	
Receiving of stolen property ...	31	28	28	36	16	20	...	...	
Cheating	59	37	36	62	33	27	...	2	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mischief	817	518	512	1,005	720	276	...	9	
Criminal trespass ...	866	391	366	730	503	219	...	8	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII...	19	14	13	21	14	4	...	3	
Criminal breach of contracts of service do XIX ...	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage do XX ...	42	29	29	54	44	8	...	2	
Defamation ... do XXI ...	88	64	64	160	125	17	1	17	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance do XXII ...	864	686	684	1,201	900	299	...	2	
Offences under special and local laws ...	2,059	1,808	1,677	3,039	857	2,165	...	17	
Total.....	14,503	10,124	9,858	20,627	12,691	7,600	2	334	

II. B.—JUDICIAL.—(CRIMINAL.)

3. *Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of Mysore during* 1886.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250	137	210	57	153
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI	...	...	...	...
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXXIX ...	19	31	9	22
4. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332 .	...	...	...	...
5. Contempts of Courts under Chapter XXXV	3	3	...	3
6. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	10	17	7	10
7. Security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII	14	34	3	31
8. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	6	39	1	38
9. Possession, Chapter XII	4	4	2	2
10. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	32	32	20	12
11. Lunatics sent to Asylum, Chapter XXXIV	1	1	...	1
Total.....	226	371	99	272

II. B.—JUDICIAL.—(CRIMINAL.)

4. *Showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Mysore in the year* 1886.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.						
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.	Committed or referred.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. — Special Magistrates under Section 42 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly...	18,402	1	11,276	6,574	109	187	255	8,775	4·92	36,823
Subordinate Magistrates. — Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates.—										
Cases referred under Section 349, C. P. C.	44	...	4	40	...	...	...	31	2·5	73
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	2,170	...	1,318	490	232	70	60	947	5·2	4,359
Courts of Sessions	146	1	51	83	...	...	11	62	2·1	614
Chief Court	122	...	42	72	...	...	8	60	...	573
Total.....	20,884	2	12,691	7,259	341	257	334	9,875	...	42,442

5. *Showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of Mysore in the year* 1886.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to—								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of Punishment.															Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
				Imprisonment.							Fine.								Imprisonment.						Whipped.		
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under. Above Rs. 1,000.		Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 42 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	1,005	168	...	5,591	98	27	14	4,089	469	21	12	...	...	34,196—15—9	3,1408-14-2	3,702—1—3	471	658	58	...	...	49	42	7	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under Section 349, C. P. C. ...	...	...	...	39	1	...	16	5	...	...	6	7	...	2	1	...	1,430—8—0	175—6—0	35—0—0	4	15	21	...	...	5	...	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	...	...	107	14	...	570	9	12	8	384	162	17	7	...	...	10,544-7-6	8,120—13—3	436—11—0	11	127	38	5	8	5	4	...	...
Courts of Sessions	5	5	...	71	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	515-0-0	573—3—0	116—12—7	...	24	6	36	5	...	...	...	...
Chief Court	9	5	...	57	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	2,800-0-0	800—0—0	...	1	4	13	32	8	...	...	...	...
Total.....	14	10	...	1,339	184	...	6,187	112	39	22	5,480	642	39	24	2	...	49,486—15—3	41,078-4-5	4,290—81—0	487	828	136	73	21	54	51	7	...

6. *Showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of Mysore in the year* 1886.

Tribunals.	Number of Persons.											Average Number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total Number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another Province.	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts...	817	5	61	373	...	70	272	...	4	...	32	10·36	
„ Courts of Sessions	137	...	4	88	...	15	19	...	...	...	11	7·47	
„ Chief Court ... { by persons convicted	223	...	19	97	2	9	61	...	2	...	33	40·59	
{ by Government from Judgments of acquittal...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Total.....	1,178	5	84	558	2	94	352	...	6	...	77	...	
REVISION.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	29	...	15	...	...	...	2	...	12	..	...	...	
„ Courts of Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Chief Court	595	...	...	446	5	25	75	...	15	...	29	...	
Total.....	624	...	15	446	5	25	77	...	27	...	29	...	
Grand Total.....	1,802	5	99	1,004	7	119	429	...	33	...	106	...	

7. *Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Territories of Mysore in the year* 1886.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or movable property.										Title and other Suits.																	Grand Total.	Remarks
	Contract in Writing.	Contract not in Writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages work and materials.	Breach of Contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other Suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish right to real property including presumption foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside Judgments contracts or obligation on the ground of fraud.	For dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to Shipping.	Suits relating to religion and Caste.	Administration suits.	Inter pleader Suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261 Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act.)	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Munsiffs' Courts	6,821	667	492	129	603	23	94	728	339	276	1,703	88	59	118	91	...	5	34	...	72	62	...	8	...	...	...	...	59	12,477	
Subordinate Judge's Courts ...	1,477	278	233	220	662	34	...	139	98	42	21	9	...	2	8	1	...	3	..	...	13	...	...	...	...	5	...	10	3,255	
District Judge's Court	19	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	56	
Chief Court	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Total.....	8,320	947	730	349	1,268	57	94	867	437	320	1,738	98	60	120	99	2	6	38	...	72	86	...	8	...	...	7	...	73	15,796	

8. *Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Territories of Mysore in the year* 1886.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of Suits.			Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Do Rs. 50.	Do Rs. 100.	Do Rs. 500.	Do Rs. 1,000.	Do Rs. 5,000.	Do Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			12
Munsiffs' Courts	1,170	5,184	2,822	2,841	262	...	...	...	198	10,71,620	7	0	
Subordinate Judges' Courts	618	1,713	807	1	1	115	...	...	...	3,30,883	11	10	
District Judges' Courts	...	...	...	1	1	37	7	10	...	2,95,805	13	9½	
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	73,642	7	10	
Total	1,788	6,897	3,629	2,843	264	155	9	13	198	17,71,952	8	5	

9. *Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Territories of Mysore in the year* 1886.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of Suits disposed of—											Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average Duration of Suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.					Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	16	17
Munsiffs' Courts	14,200	..	1,917	738	1,660	3,273	68	7	2	3,796	1,035		1,714	151	41·92	30·69	
Subordinate Judges' Courts	3,328	...	648	19	283	1,577	10	1	...	459	97		234	33	35·16	17·54	
District Judges' Courts	88	..	15	8	...	7	...	...	...	31	11		16	3	115·74	66·15	
Chief Court	15	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	..	7	1		4	...	264·5	22·9	
Total.....	17,631	...	2,583	765	1,943	4,857	78	8	2	4,293	1,134		1,968	187	...	...	

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES.—(JUDICIAL).

Munsiffs' Courts...	5,347	..	2,190	304	107	436	213	...	...	1,244	543		310	3	30·02	11·72	
Subordinate Judges' Courts	1,269	...	185	6	99	72	58	...	...	586	217		66	3	26·57	16·16	
District Judges' Courts	1,204	...	774	...	1	24	52	...	...	233	100		20	...	18·59	4·32	
Chief Court	80	...	35	...	..	...	...	...	...	36	3		6	...	...	...	
Total.....	7,900	...	3,164	310	207	532	323	...	...	2,099	863		402	6	...	...	

10. *Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts in the Territories of Mysore in the year* 1886.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *exparte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Appeals.	Objections under Section 551, Act X of 1877.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Subordinate Judge's Court	328	...	...	13	11	2	3	1	147	28	62	15	46	5	55·75	23	
District Judge's Court	555	...	6	19	7	3	1	...	263	57	79	23	97	34	130·30	18	
Total... ...	883	...	6	32	18	5	4	1	410	85	141	38	143	39	94·24	39	
Chief Judge's Court ... { Appeals from original decrees...	415	...	4	7	8	1	3	1	180	36	71	5	99	18	102·57	12	
{ Appeals from appellate decrees	185	...	3	1	27	...	...	...	51	11	31	7	54	6	103·01	6	
Total	600	...	7	8	35	1	3	1	231	47	102	12	153	24	102·73	18	
Grand Total.....	1,483	...	13	40	53	6	7	2	641	132	243	50	296	63	...	...	

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.—(*Judicial*).

Subordinate Judge's Court	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	46·25	...	
District Judge's Court	32	...	10	2	1	...	1	...	6	...	7	5	...	...	57·34	...	
Total	37	...	10	2	1	...	1	...	8	...	7	7	1	...	...	...	
Chief Court ... ... { Appeals from original order ...	64	...	24	1	3	1	3	4	12	1	5	...	10	...	48·31	...	
{ Appeals from appellate order ..	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	51·00	...	
Total.....	67	...	24	1	4	1	3	4	12	1	5	...	12	..	48·36	...	
Grand Total.....	104	...	34	3	5	1	4	4	20	1	12	7	13	...	...	...	

11. *Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts in the Territories of Mysore in the year* 1886.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	Applications disposed of—				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.		Number of Applications.										
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property—		On which immovable property—			On which possession was given—		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise.	Remarks.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Section 305, 322 or 326, Act X of 1877.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of movables.	Of immovables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Munsiff's Court	15,095	481	2,869	2,266	7,712	1,767	46	2,19,448 1 7	27,661 14 2	78	918	295	386	667	38	213	15	288	1	14	263	
Subordinate Judges' Court ...	3,771	270	561	1,171	1,451	318	16	27,054 3 11	9,731 1 8	28	274	29	99	31	2	7	...	5	...	2	1	
District Judges' Court ...	272	143	13	22	83	11	3	23,693 13 5	6,219 2 11	1	3	11	6	9	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	
Chief Court	25	2	8	1	13	1	...	221 1 1	11,798 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	19,163	896	3,451	3,460	9,259	2,097	65	2,70,417 4 0	55,440 3 6	107	1,195	335	491	707	40	224	15	295	1	16	264	

12. *Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX Act X of* 1877 *in the Territories of Mysore in the year* 1886.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a Declaration of Insolvency.								Number of Insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of Insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of Creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of Insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Final Proceedings, Section 350, not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Subordinate Judges' Court ...	101	...	7	25	57	...	...	12	24	1	13,335 15 3	... ...	22 10 9	... ...	
District Judges' Court ...	39	...	4	7	25	...	...	3	2	...	10,061 9 4	... ...	55 3 3	... ...	
Total	140	...	11	32	82	...	...	15	26	1	23,397 8 7	... ...	77 14 0	... ...	